LIST

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA.

LIST

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA.

WITH FORMULAS FOR ASCERTAINING THE REQUISITE PURITY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ARTICLES AND THEIR FREEDOM FROM KNOWN ADULTERATIONS.

*** In the following List of the Materia Medica, the articles are arranged in alphabetical order, according to Pharmaceutic names, which have been chosen either for their convenience, or because they are familiarly employed, and without regard always to their correct designations in the Nomenclature of Chemistry or Natural History. The explanation of the names has been added, so that no one may be at a loss to understand their exact meaning. In this explanation reference is made in chemistry to the nomenclature in general use by scientific writers in Britain. In Botany reference respecting plants yielding

drugs is made to the author who first assigned the name adopted, if subsequent to Linnæus,—to the second edition of *Linnæus's* Species Plantarum, to that by *Willdenow*, to *Sprengel's* Systema Vegetabilium, and to *Decandolle's* Prodromus, as works of easy access,—and specially to any other works which it has been thought necessary or more advisable to quote.

ABSINTHIUM. Herb of Artemisia Absinthium *(L. W. Spr. DC); Wormwood.*

ACETUM BRITANNICUM. *British vinegar.* Density 1006 to 1019. Sulphuretted hydrogen does not colour it. In four fluidounces complete precipitation takes place with 30 minims of Solution of nitrate of baryta. *(*See *Tests).*

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. *Distilled vinegar.* Density 1005 : colourless : unaltered by sulphuretted hydrogen : one hundred minims neutralize 8 grains of carbonate of soda.

ACETUM GALLICUM. *French vinegar.* Density 1014 to 1022. Ammonia in slight excess causes a purplish muddiness, and slowly a purplish precipitate. In four fluidounces complete precipitation takes place with 30 minims of solution of nitrate of baryta. *(*See *Tests).*

ACIDUM ACETICUM. *Acetic Acid.* Density not above 1068.5, and increased

by 20 per cent of water: colourless: unaltered by sulphuretted hydrogen or nitrate of baryta: one hundred minims neutralize at least 216 grains of carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. *Benzoic Acid.*

Colourless: sublimed entirely by heat.

ACIDUM CITRICUM. *Citric acid.*

A solution in four parts of water is not precipitated by carbonate of potash: when incinerated with the aid of red oxide of mercury, no ash is left, or a mere trace.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. Hydrocyanic acid diluted with about thirty parts of water. *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Solution of nitrate of baryta occasions no precipitate. Fifty minims diluted with one fluidounce of distilled water, agitated with 390 minims of Solution of nitrate of silver, and allowed to settle, will again give a precipitate with forty minims more of the test; but a farther addition of the test after agitation and rest has no effect. The precipitate entirely disappears in boiling nitric acid.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM. *Hydrochloric acid of commerce.*

Density at least 1180. It is always yellow, and commonly contains a little sulphuric acid, oxide of iron, and chlorine.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM PURUM. *Hydrochloric acid.*

Density 1170: nearly or entirely colourless:

without action on gold-leaf: If previously diluted with distilled water, it is not altered by solution of nitrate of baryta.

ACIDUM NITRICUM. *Nitric acid of commerce.*

Density 1380 to 1390; colourless or nearly so: if diluted with distilled water, it precipitates but slightly, or not at all, with solution of nitrate of baryta, or of nitrate of silver.

ACIDUM NITRICUM PURUM. *Pure nitric acid.*

Density 1500: colourless or pale-yellow: unaffected by solution of nitrate of silver, or nitrate of baryta, if previously diluted with distilled water.

ACIDUM PYROLIGNEUM. Diluted acetic acid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. *Pyroligneous acid.*

Density at least 1034: nearly or entirely colourless: unaffected by sulphuretted hydrogen, or solution of nitrate of baryta: one hundred minims neutralize at least 53 grains of carbonate of soda.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM. *Sulphuric acid of commerce.*

Density 1840 or near it: colourless: when diluted with its own volume of water, only a scanty muddiness arises, and no orange fumes escape: when diluted with twelve volumes of water, sulphuretted hydrogen causes a white muddiness, but not a yellow precipitate.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM PURUM. *Sulphuric acid.*

Density 1845: colourless: dilution causes no muddiness: solution of sulphate of iron shows no reddening at the line of contact, when poured over it.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM. *Tartaric acid.*

When incinerated with the aid of red oxide of mercury, it leaves no residuum, or a mere trace only.

ACONITUM. Leaves of Aconitum Napellus (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Monkshood.*

AERUGO. Commercial diacetate of copper. *Verdigris.*

It is dissolved in a great measure by muriatic acid, not above five per cent of impurity being left.

AETHER SULPHURICUS. *Sulphuric ether.*

Density 735 or under; when agitated in a minim measure with half its volume of concentrated solution of muriate of lime, its volume is not lessened,

ALCOHOL. *Alcohol: Absolute alcohol.*

Density 794–6: when mixed with a little solution of nitrate of silver and exposed to bright light, it remains unchanged, or only a very scanty dark precipitate forms.

ALLIUM. Bulb of Allium sativum (*L. W. Spr.*); *Garlic.*

ALOE BARBADENSIS. Extract or inspissated juice of the leaves of one or more undeter-

mined species of Aloe (*L. W. Spr.*) *Barbadoes aloes.*

ALOE INDICA. From one or more undetermined species of Aloe (*L. W. Spr.*) *East Indian aloes.*

ALOE SOCOTORINA. Probably inspissated juice of an undetermined species of Aloe (*L. W. Spr.*) *Socotorine aloes.*

In thin pieces translucent and garnet-red: almost entirely soluble in spirit of the strength of sherry. *Very rare.*

ALTHÆÆ FOLIA. Leaves of Althæa officinalis (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Marsh-mallow.*

ALTHÆÆ RADIX. Root of Althæa officinalis (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) *Marsh-mallow.*

ALUMEN. Sulphate of alumina and potash. *Alum.*

Not subject to adulteration.

AMMONIACUM. Gummy-resinous exudation of Dorema Ammoniacum (*Don in Linn. Trans.* XVI.); *Ammoniac.*

AMMONIAE CARBONAS. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia. *Carbonate of ammonia.*

Heat sublimes it entirely: a solution in water, when treated with nitric acid in excess, does not precipitate with solution of nitrate of baryta or nitrate of silver.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. Hydrochlorate of ammonia. *Sal-ammoniac.*

Not liable to adulteration.

AMMONIÆ SPIRITUS. Solution of ammonia in rectified spirit. *Spirit of ammonia.*

It has a density about 845, and a strong ammoniacal odour : it does not effervesce with diluted muriatic acid.

AMYGDALA AMARA. Kernel of Amygdalus communis, var. α (*DC.*) ; *Bitter almond.*

AMYGDALA DULCIS. Kernel of Amygdalus communis, var. β and γ (*DC.*) ; *Sweet almond.*

AMYLUM. Fecula of the seeds of Triticum vulgare (*Villars, Delph.—Willd. Hort. Berol.—Spr.*) ; *Starch.*

ANETHUM. Fruit of Anethum graveolens (*L. W. DC.*) ; *Dill.*

ANGELICA. Root of Angelica Archangelica (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Angelica.*

ANISUM. Fruit of Pimpinella Anisum (*L. W.DC.*) ; *Anise.*

ANTHEMIS. Simple flowers of Anthemis nobilis (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) ; *Chamomile.*

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. *Sesquioxide of antimony.*

Entirely soluble in muriatic acid, and also in a boiling mixture of water and bitartrate of potash : snow-white : fusible at a full-red heat.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. Native sesquisulphuret of antimony. *Sulphuret of antimony.* Entirely soluble in muriatic acid with the aid of heat.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM AUREUM. A mixture or compound of sesquisulphuret of

antimony, sesquioxide of antimony, and sulphur. *Golden sulphuret of antimony.*
Tasteless: twelve times its weight of muriatic acid aided by heat will dissolve most of it, forming a colourless solution, and leaving a little sulphur.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. Tartrate of potash and antimony; *Tartar-emetic.*
Entirely soluble in twenty parts of water: solution colourless, and not affected by solution of ferrocyanide of potassium: a solution in forty parts of water is not affected by its own volume of a solution of eight parts of acetate of lead in thirty-two parts of water and fifteen parts of acetic acid.

AQUA. *Spring water.*
For pharmaceutic use spring water must be so far at least free of saline matter as not to possess the quality of hardness, or contain above a 6000th of solid matter.

AQUA DESTILLATA. *Distilled water.*
Free of colour and odour: unaltered by sulphuretted hydrogen, or solution of nitrate of silver, nitrate of baryta, or oxalate of ammonia.

AQUA AMMONIÆ. Diluted aqueous solution of ammonia. *Ammonia.*
Density 960; diluted nitric acid occasions no effervescence: when saturated with nitric acid, it is not precipitated by solution of nitrate of silver.

AQUA AMMONIAE FORTIOR. Concentrated aqueous solution of ammonia. *Strong ammonia.*

Density 880: one fluidounce with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces of water makes Aqua Ammoniæ, for which other characters are given above.

AQUA AMMONIAE ACETATIS. Diluted aqueous solution of acetate of ammonia.

Without action on litmus: density 1011: free of colour or odour: Solution of potash disengages an ammoniacal, sulphuric acid an acetous, odour: unaffected by solution of nitrate of silver.

AQUA POTASSAE. Diluted aqueous solution of potash. *Solution of potash.*

Density 1072: colourless: sulphuric acid does not occasion effervescence.

ARGENTUM. *Silver; Virgin or pure silver.*

Soluble entirely in diluted nitric acid: this solution, treated with an excess of muriate of soda, gives a white precipitate entirely soluble in Aqua ammoniæ, and a fluid which is not affected by sulphuretted hydrogen.

ARGENTI NITRAS. *Nitrate of silver.*

Soluble in distilled water with the exception of a very scanty black powder; twenty-nine grains dissolved in one fluidounce of distilled water, acidulated with nitric acid, precipitated with a solution of nine grains of muriate of ammonia, briskly agitated for a few seconds, and then allowed to rest a little,

will yield a clear supernatant liquid, which still precipitates with more of the test.

ARMORACIA. Fresh root of Cochlearia Armoracia (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Horse-radish.*

ARSENICUM ALBUM. Sesquioxide of arsenic; *Arsenious acid.*

Entirely sublimed by heat.

ASSAFOETIDA. Gummy-resinous exudation of Ferula Assafœtida (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) and probably Ferula persica (*W. Spr. DC.*); *Assafœtida.*

AURANTII AQUA. Distilled water of the flowers of Citrus vulgaris (*Risso, Annales du Museum*, xx. *DC.*), and sometimes of Citrus Aurantium (*Ibid.*); *Orange-flower water.*

Nearly colourless: unaffected by sulphuretted hydrogen.

AURANTII CORTEX. Rind of the fruit of Citrus vulgaris (*Risso, Annales du Museum*, xx. *DC.*); *Bitter orange rind.*

AURANTII OLEUM. Volatile oil of the flowers of Citrus vulgaris (*Risso, Annales du Museum*, xx. *DC*), and sometimes of Citrus Aurantium (*Ibid.*); *Neroli oil.*

AVENA. Seeds of Avena sativa (*L. W. Spr.*)

AXUNGIA. Fat of Sus Scrofa; *Axunge.*

BALSAMUM CANADENSE. Fluid resinous exudation of Abies balsamea (*Marsh, Arb. Amer.*); *Canada Balsam.*

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. Fluid balsamic

exudation of Myrospermum peruiferum *(DC.)*; *Peru Balsam.*

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. Concrete balsamic exudation of Myrospermum toluiferum *(DC. Spr.)*; *Tolu Balsam.*

BARYTAE CARBONAS. *Carbonate of baryta.*
One hundred grains dissolved in an excess of nitric acid are not entirely precipitated with 124 grains of sulphate of magnesia.

BARYTAE MURIAS. *Chloride of barium.*
One hundred grains in solution are not entirely precipitated by 100 grains of sulphate of magnesia.

BARYTAE SULPHAS. *Sulphate of baryta: heavy spar.*
White or flesh-red: heavy: lamellar; brittle.

BELLADONNA. Leaves of Atropa Belladonna *(L. W. Spr.)*; *Deadly Nightshade.*

BENZOINUM. Concrete balsamic exudation of Styrax Benzoin *(Dryand. in Phil. Trans. —W. Spr.)*; *Benzoin.*

BERGAMOTAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of Citrus Limetta (*Risso in Ann. du Museum*, XX. *DC.*); *Oil of Bergamot.*

BISMUTHUM. *Bismuth.*
Its powder is entirely soluble in nitric acid with the aid of heat; and the solution is colourless or nearly so, and deposits a white powder when much diluted with cold water.

BISMUTHUM ALBUM. *Trisnitrate of bismuth.*
It forms a colourless solution with nitric

acid, and without effervescence: not subject to adulteration.

BORAX. Borate of soda. *Borax.*
A hot concentrated solution, if treated with sulphuric acid, deposits copious scaly crystals on cooling. Not subject to adulteration.

BUCKU. Leaves of various species of Barosma *(W. in Hort. Berol.); Bucku.*

CAJUPUTI OLEUM. Volatile oil of the leaves of Melaleuca minor *(Smith in Rees's Cycl. DC.); Oil of Cajuput.*

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Levigated impure carbonate of zinc; *Calamine.*

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Rhizoma of Acorus Calamus, var. α, vulgaris *(L. W.); Sweet Flag.*

CALCIS MURIAS. [CRYSTALLIZATUM.] *Hydrochlorate of lime.*
Extremely deliquescent: a solution of 76 grains in one fluidounce of distilled water, precipitated by 49 grains of oxalate of ammonia, remains precipitable by more of the test.

CALOMELAS. Chloride of mercury. *Calomel.*
Heat sublimes it without any residuum: sulphuric ether agitated with it, filtered, and then evaporated to dryness, leaves no crystalline residuum, and what residuum may be left is not turned yellow with Aqua potassæ.

CALUMBA. Root of Cocculus palmatus (*DC.*); *Calumba.*
Its infusion is precipitated by infusion of

galls, rendered blue by iodine, and not altered by sesquioxide of iron.

CALX. *Lime.*

It is slaked by water; muriatic acid then dissolves it entirely, without any effervescence; and the solution does not precipitate with ammonia in excess.

CALX CHLORINATA. Hypochlorite of lime. *Chloride of lime.*

Pale grayish-white: dry: 50 grains are nearly all soluble in two fluidounces of water, forming a solution of the density 1027, and of which 100 measures treated with an excess of oxalic acid give off much chlorine, and if then boiled and allowed to rest 24 hours yield a precipitate which occupies nineteen measures of the liquid.

CAMBOGIA [SIAMENSIS]. Gum-resin from an unascertained plant inhabiting Siam, probably a species of Hebradendron *(Graham, ut infra); Siam Gamboge.*

Fracture somewhat conchoidal, smooth, and glistening: a decoction of its powder cooled is not rendered green by tincture of iodine, but merely somewhat tawny.

CAMBOGIA [ZEYLANICA.] Gummy-resinous exudation of Hebradendron cambogioides *(Graham in Comp. to Bot. Mag.* ii.); *Ceylon Gamboge.*

CAMPHORA. Camphor of Camphora officinarum *(Nees von Esenbeck, Laurineæ.) Camphor.*

Its powder evaporates entirely when gently heated.

CANELLA. Bark of Canella alba *(Murr. Syst.—W. DC. Spr.)*; *Canella.*

CANTHARIS. Cantharis vesicatoria,—the whole fly; *Cantharides.*

CAPSICUM. Fruit of Capsicum annuum *(L. W. Spr.)* and other species; *Capsicum; Chillies.*

CARBO ANIMALIS. Impure animal charcoal obtained commonly from bones: *Ivory-black.*

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. *Animal charcoal; Purified ivory-black.*
When incinerated with its own volume of red oxide of mercury, it is dissipated, leaving only a scanty ash.

CARBO LIGNI. *Charcoal.*

CARDAMOMUM. Fruit of Renealmia Cardamomum *(Roscoe, Monandrous Plants.)*; *Cardamoms.*

CARUI. Fruit of Carum Carui (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Caraway.*

CARYOPHYLLUS. Dried undeveloped flower of Caryophyllus aromaticus (*L.DC.*); *Clove.*

CARYOPHYLLI OLEUM. Volatile oil of the undeveloped flowers of Caryophyllus aromaticus (*L. DC.*); *Oil of Cloves.*

CASCARILLA. Bark probably of Croton Eleuteria (*Swartz, Fl. Ind. Occident.—W. Spr.*), and possibly of other species of the same genus; *Cascarilla.*

CASSIAE CORTEX. Bark of Cinnamomum Cassia (*Blume, Bijdrag tot de Flora van Nederl. Ind.—Hayne, Darstellung, &c.* xii.); *Cassia-bark.*

CASSIAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of the bark of Cinnamomum Cassia (*Blume, &c. ut supra*); *Oil of Cassia.*

CASSIAE PULPA. Pulp of the pods of Cassia Fistula (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Cassia-pulp.*

CASTOREUM. Castor: a peculiar secretion from the præputial follicles of Castor fiber.

CATECHU. Extract of the wood of Acacia Catechu (*W. DC. Spr.*), of the kernels of Areca Catechu (*L. W. Spr.*), and of the leaves of Uncaria Gambier (*Roxburgh, Fl. Indica. DC.*), probably too from other plants; *Catechu.*

The finest qualities yield to sulphuric ether 53, and the lowest qualities 28 per cent of tannin dried at 280°.

CENTAURIUM. The flowering heads of Erythræa Centaurium (*Persoon, Synopsis. Spr.*); *Common Centaury.*

CERA ALBA. Bleached Bees'-wax. *White-wax.*

CERA FLAVA. Waxy secretion of Apis mellifica; *Bees'-wax.*

CETACEUM. Cetine of Physeter macrocephalus, nearly pure; *Spermaceti.*

CETRARIA. Cetraria islandica (*Achar. Synops.*); *Iceland-moss.*

CHIRETTA. Herb and root of Agathotes Chi-

rayta (*Don in Lond. and Ed. Phil. Mag.* 1836.); *Chiretta.*

CHLORINEI AQUA. Concentrated watery solution of chlorine, with a little sulphate of soda; *Chlorine-water.*

CINCHONA CORONAE. Bark of Cinchona Condaminea, (*Humboldt et Bonp. Pl. Aeq. —Spr. DC.*); *Crown-Bark.*

CINCHONA CINEREA. Bark of Cinchona micrantha (*Ruiz and Pavon in Fl. Peruv.— DC.*); *Gray-Bark: Silver-Bark.*

CINCHONA FLAVA. Bark of an unascertained species of Cinchona (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) *Yellow-Bark.*

A filtered decoction of 100 grains in two fluidounces of distilled water gives, with a fluidounce of concentrated solution of carbonate of soda, a precipitate, which when heated in the fluid becomes a fused mass, weighing when cold 2 grains or more, and easily soluble in solution of oxalic acid.

CINCHONA RUBRA. Bark of an undetermined species of Cinchona (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) *Red-Bark.*

CINNABARIS. Bisulphuret of mercury. *Cinnabar.*

It is sublimed entirely by heat, and without any metallic globules being formed.

CINNAMOMUM. Bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum (*Nees von Esenbeck, Laurineæ. Hayne's Darstellung, &c.*); *Cinnamon.*

CINNAMOMI OLEUM. Volatile oil of the bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum (*Nees, ut supra*); *Oil of Cinnamon.*

Cherry-red when old, wine-yellow when recent: odour purely cinnamomic; nitric acid converts it nearly into a uniform crystalline mass.

COCCI. Coccus cacti; the entire insects; *Cochineal.*

COCCULUS. Fruit of Anamirta Cocculus (*Wight and Arnott, Flora Penins. Ind. Or.*); *Cocculus Indicus.*

The kernels should fill at least two-thirds of the fruit.

COLCHICI CORMUS. The Cormus of Colchicum autumnale (*L. W. Spr.*); *Colchicum-bulb.*

COLCHICI SEMINA. Seeds of Colchicum autumnale (*L. W. Spr.*); *Colchicum-seeds.*

COLOCYNTHIS. Pulp of the fruit of Cucumis Colocynthis (*L .W. Spr. DC.*); *Colocynth.*

CONIUM. Leaves of Conium maculatum (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Hemlock.*

The powder triturated with Aqua potassæ exhales a powerful odour of conia.

COPAIBA. Fluid resinous exudation of various species of Copaifera (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Copaiva.*

Transparent: free of turpentine odour when heated: soluble in two parts of alcohol: it dissolves a fourth of its weight of carbonate of magnesia, with the aid of a gentle heat, and continues translucent.

COPAIBAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of Copaiva. See Copaiba.

CORIANDRUM. Fruit of Coriandrum sativum (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Coriander.*

CORNU. Horn of Cervus Elaphus.

CREASOTUM. *Creasote.*

Colourless, and remains so under sunshine: density 1066: entirely and easily soluble in its own volume of acetic acid: a drop on white filtering paper heated for ten minutes about 212° leaves no translucent stain.

CRETA. Friable carbonate of lime: *Chalk.*

CRETA PRÆPARATA. Chalk, finely pulverized by levigation. *Prepared chalk.*

A solution of 25 grains in ten fluidrachms of pyroligneous acid, when neutralized by carbonate of soda, and precipitated by 32 grains of oxalate of ammonia, continues precipitable after filtration by more of the test.

CROCUS. The stigmata of Crocus sativus (*Allioni, Fl. Ped.—DC. Flore Franc.*); *Saffron.*

CROTONIS OLEUM. Expressed oil of the seeds of Croton Tiglium (*W. Spr.*); *Croton-oil.* When agitated with its own volume of pure alcohol and gently heated, it separates on standing, without having undergone any apparent diminution.

CUBEBAE. Fruit of Piper Cubeba (*L. Suppl.—W. Spr.*); *Cubebs.*

CUMINUM. Fruit of Cuminum Cyminum (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Cumin.*

CUPRI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Copper.*
Not subject to adulteration.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. Sulphate of copper and ammonia ; *Ammoniacal sulphate of copper.*

CURCUMA. Rhizoma of Curcuma longa (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Turmeric.*

CUSPARIA. Bark of Galipea officinalis (*Hancock in Trans. of Med. Botan. Soc.*) ; *Angustura-bark.*
Its outer surface is not turned dark-green, nor its transverse fracture red, by nitric acid.

DAUCI RADIX. Root of Daucus Carota, var. sativa (*L. W. DC.*) ; *Common Carrot.*

DIGITALIS. Leaves of Digitalis purpurea (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Foxglove.*

DULCAMARA. Twigs of Solanum Dulcamara (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Bittersweet.*

ELATERIUM. Feculence of the juice of the fruit of Momordica Elaterium (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) ; *Elaterium.*
Colour pale gray : when exhausted by rectified spirit, the solution, concentrated and poured into hot diluted Aqua potassæ, deposits, on cooling, minute silky, colourless crystals weighing from a seventh to a fourth of the elaterium.

ELEMI. Concrete resinous exudation from one or more unascertained plants. *Elemi.*

ERGOTA. An undetermined fungus, with degenerated seed of Secale cereale (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Ergot of rye.*

EUPHORBIUM. Concrete resinous juice of undetermined species of Euphorbia (*L. W. Spr.*); *Euphorbium.*

FARINA. Flour of the seeds of Triticum vulgare (*Villars, Delph.—W. in Hort. Berol. —Spr.*); *Flour.*

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM. Carbonate of protoxide of iron in an undetermined state of combination with sugar and sesquioxide of iron. *Saccharine carbonate of iron.* Colour grayish-green; easily soluble in muriatic acid, with brisk effervescence.

FERRI FILUM. *Iron-wire.*

FERRI IODIDUM. *Iodide of iron: protiodide of iron.* Entirely soluble in water, or nearly so; forming a greenish solution.

FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS. Solution of Iodide of iron in syrup. *Syrup of Iodide of iron.* Colourless, or pale-green; transparent; without sediment even when exposed to air.

FERRI LIMATURA. *Iron-filings.*

FERRI MURIATIS TINCTURA. Solution of sesquichloride of iron in rectified spirit. *Tincture of iron.*

FERRI OXIDUM NIGRUM. Ferroso-ferric oxide (*Berzelius*): a compound of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron. *Black oxide of iron.* Dark grayish-black: strongly attracted by the magnet: heat expels water from it: muriatic acid dissolves it entirely; and ammonia precipitates a black powder from this solution.

FERRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. Sesquioxide of iron: *Red oxide of iron.*
Entirely soluble in muriatic acid, aided by gentle heat.

FERRI SULPHAS. Sulphate of protoxide of iron. *Sulphate of iron.*
Pale bluish-green crystals, with little or no efflorescence.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. Protosulphuret of Iron. *Sulphuret of iron.*
Soluble in a great measure in diluted sulphuric acid, with effervescence and disengagement of sulphuretted hydrogen-gas.

FERRUGO. Hydrated sesquioxide of iron. *Rust of iron.*
Entirely and very easily soluble in muriatic acid, without effervescence: if previously dried at 180°, a stronger heat drives off about 18 per cent of water: the magnet does not attract it.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. Tartrate of potash and sesquioxide of iron. *Tartrate of iron.*
Entirely soluble in cold water: taste feebly chalybeate: the solution is not altered by Aqua potassæ, and not precipitated by solution of ferrocyanide of potassium.

FICI. Dried fruit of Ficus Carica (*L. W. Spr.*); *Figs.*

FILIX. Rhizoma of Nephrodium Filix-mas (*Richard, Botan. Méd.*): *Male Shield Fern.*

FOENICULUM. Fruit of Fœniculum officinale (*Allioni, Fl. Ped.*); *Fennel.*

GALBANUM. Concrete gummy-resinous exudation of an imperfectly ascertained umbelliferous plant, probably a species of Opoidia (*Lindley, Bot. Reg.* 1839); *Galbanum.*

GALLAE. Excrescences of Quercus infectoria [*W. Spr.*]; formed by Diplolepis gallæ tinctorum (*Olivier, Voyage*); *Galls.*

GENTIANA. Root of Gentiana lutea (*L. W. Spr.*); *Gentian.*

GLYCYRRHIZAE RADIX. Root of Glycyrrhiza glabra (*L. W. DC. Spr.*): *Liquorice-root.*

GLYCYRRHIZAE EXTRACTUM. Extract of the root of Glycyrrhiza glabra (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) *Liquorice.*

GOSSYPIUM. Hairs attached to the seeds of Gossypium herbaceum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) and other species of the genus: *Raw cotton.*

GRANATI RADIX. Root-bark of Punica Granatum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Pomegranate-bark.*

GUAIACI LIGNUM, Wood of Guaiacum officinale (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Lignum-vitæ.*

GUAIACUM. Resin obtained by heat from the wood of Guaiacum officinale (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Guaiac.*

Fresh fracture red, slowly passing to green: the tincture slowly strikes a lively blue colour on the inner surface of a thin paring of a raw potato.

GUMMI ACACIAE. Gum of various species of Acacia (*W. DC. Spr.*); *Gum-Arabic.*

HAEMATOXYLON. Wood of Hæmatoxylon campechianum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Log-wood.*

HELLEBORUS. Root of Helleborus niger (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Black Hellebore.*

HORDEUM. Decorticated seeds of Hordeum distichon (*L. W. Spr.*); *Pearl-Barley.*

HYDRARGYRUM. *Mercury.*

Entirely sublimed by heat: a globule moved along a sheet of paper leaves no trail: pure sulphuric acid agitated with it evaporates when heated without leaving any residuum.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM. *Biniodide of mercury.*

Entirely vaporizable: soluble entirely in 40 parts of a concentrated solution of muriate of soda at 212°; and again deposited in fine red crystals on cooling.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. Binoxide of mercury. *Red Precipitate.*

Entirely soluble in muriatic acid: heat decomposes and sublimes it entirely in metallic globules, without any discharge of nitrous fumes.

HYDRARGYRI PRECIPITATUM ALBUM. Chloride of mercury and ammonia. *White Precipitate.*

HYOSCYAMUS. Leaves of Hyoscyamus niger (*L. W. Spr.*); *Henbane.*

IODINEUM. *Iodine.*

Entirely vaporizable: Thirty-nine grains,

with nine grains of quicklime and three ounces of water, when heated short of ebullition, slowly form a perfect solution, which is yellowish or brownish, if the iodine be pure, but colourless if there be above two per cent of water or other impurity.

IPECACUANHA. Root of Cephaelis Ipecacuanha (*Richard, Hist. Ipec.—DC. Spr.*); *Ipecacuan.*

JALAPA. Root of Ipomæa Purga (*Nees von Esenbeck, Plantæ Medic.—Hayne's Darstellung, &c.*); *Jalap.*

JUNIPERI CACUMINA. Tops of Juniperus communis (*L. W. Spr.*); *Juniper-tops.*

JUNIPERI FRUCTUS. Berries of Juniperus communis (*L. W. Spr.*); *Juniper-berries.*

JUNIPERI OLEUM. Volatile oil of the fruit of Juniperus communis (*L. W. Spr.*) *Oil of Juniper.*

KINO. Concrete exudation of Pterocarpus erinaceus (*Lam. Encyc. DC.*) and of other undetermined Genera and species; *Kino.*

KRAMERIA. Root of Krameria triandra. (*Ruiz and Pavon in Flor. Peruv.—DC. Spr.*); *Rhatany-root*

LACMUS. A peculiar colouring matter from Roccella tinctoria (*Acharius Lichenog. Univ.*); *Litmus.*

LACTUCARIUM. Inspissated juice of Lactuca virosa (*L. W. Spr. DC.*) and sativa (*Ibid.*); *Lettuce-Opium.*

LAURO-CERASUS. Leaves of Prunus laurocerasus (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Cherry-laurel.*

LAVANDULA. The flowering heads of Lavandula vera (*DC. Flore Fran.*); *Lavender.*

LAVANDULAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of the flowering heads of Lavandula vera (*DC. Flore Franc.*); *Oil of Lavender.*

LIMONES. Fruit of Citrus medica and Citrus Limonum (*Risso, Ann. du Mus.* xx. *DC.*); *Lemons and Limes.*

LIMONUM CORTEX. Rind of the fruit of Citrus medica (*Risso, ut supra.—DC.*); *Lemon-peel.*

LIMONUM OLEUM. Volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of Citrus medica (*Risso, ut supra, DC.*) *Oil of Lemons.*

LINI SEMINA. Seeds of Linum usitatissimum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Linseed.*

LINI FARINA. Meal of the seeds of Linum usitatissimum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) deprived of their fixed oil by expression. *Linseed-meal.*

LINI OLEUM. Expressed oil of the seeds of Linum usitatissimum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) *Linseed-oil.*

LINUM CATHARTICUM. Herb of Linum catharticum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Purging Flax.*

LITHARGYRUM. Protoxide of lead, partially fused; *Litharge.*

Fifty grains dissolve entirely, without effervescence, in a fluidounce and a half of pyroligneous acid; and the solution, precipitated

by 53 grains of phosphate of soda, remains precipitable by more of the test.

LOBELIA. Herb of Lobelia inflata (*L. W. Spr.*); *Lobelia.*

LUPULUS. Catkin of Humulus Lupulus (*L. W. Spr.*); *Hops.*

MAGNESIA. *Magnesia.*

Fifty grains are entirely soluble, without effervescence, in a fluidounce of muriatic acid: an excess of ammonia occasions in the solution only a scanty precipitate of alumina: the filtered fluid is not precipitated by solution of oxalate of ammonia.

MAGNESIAE CARBONAS. *Carbonate of magnesia.*

When dissolved in an excess of muriatic acid, an excess of ammonia occasions only a scanty precipitate of alumina; and the filtered fluid is not precipitated by oxalate of ammonia.

MAGNESIAE SULPHAS. *Sulphate of magnesia.*

Ten grains dissolved in a fluidounce of water and treated with solution of carbonate of ammonia, are not entirely precipitated by 280 minims of Solution of phosphate of soda. [See *Tests.*]

MALVA. Herb of Malva sylvestris (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Common Mallow.*

MANGANESII OXIDUM. Native impure peroxide of manganese. *Oxide of manganese.*

Muriatic acid aided by heat dissolves it al-

most entirely, disengaging chlorine: heat disengages oxygen.

MANNA. Sweet concrete exudation probably from several species of Fraxinus (*L. W. Spr.*) and Ornus (*Persoon, Synopsis,*); *Manna.*

MARANTA. Fecula of the tubers of Maranta arundinacea (*L. W. Spr.*) and Maranta indica (*De Tussac, Journ. Bot.—Spr.*); *Arrow-root.*

MARMOR. Massive crystalline carbonate of lime; *White marble.*

A neutral solution in diluted nitric acid, precipitated by an excess of oxalate of ammonia, and filtered, yields no white precipitate with phosphate of ammonia.

MASTICHE. Concrete resinous exudation of Pistacia Lentiscus (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Mastick.*

MEL. Saccharine secretion of Apis mellifica. *Honey.*

MELISSA. Herb of Melissa officinalis (*L. W. Spr.*); *Balm.*

MENTHA PIPERITA. Herb of Mentha piperita (*L. W. Spr.*); *Peppermint.*

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ OLEUM. Volatile oil of Mentha piperita (*L.. W. Spr.*)

MENTHA VIRIDIS. Herb of Mentha viridis (*L. W. Spr.*); *Spearmint.*

MENYANTHES. Leaves of Menyanthes trifoliata (*L. W. Spr.*); *Buckbean.*

MEZEREON. Root-bark of Daphne Mezereon (*L. W. Spr.*); *Mezereon.*

MORPHIAE ACETAS. *Acetate of morphia.*
One hundred measures of a solution of ten grains in half a fluidounce of water and five minims of acetic acid, heated near to 212° and decomposed by a faint excess of ammonia, yield by agitation a precipitate which in 24 hours occupies 15.5 measures of the liquid.

MORPHIAE MURIAS. *Hydrochlorate of morphia.*
Snow-white: entirely soluble: solution colourless: loss of weight at 212° not above 13 per cent: one hundred measures of a solution of 10 grains in half a fluidounce of water, heated near to 212°, and decomposed with agitation by a faint excess of ammonia, yield a precipitate which in 24 hours occupies 12.5 measures of the liquid.

MOSCHUS. Inspissated secretion in the follicle of the prepuce of Moschus moschiferus. *Musk.*

MUCUNA. Hairs from the pod of Mucuna pruriens (*DC.*); *Cowitch.*

MYRISTICA. Kernel of the fruit of Myristica officinalis (*L. Suppl.*); *Nutmeg.*

MYRISTICAE ADEPS. Concrete expressed oil from the kernel of the fruit of Myristica officinalis. (*Linn. Suppl.*); *Concrete oil of nutmeg.*

MYRISTICAE OLEUM. Volatile oil from the

kernel of the fruit of Myristica officinalis (*L. Suppl.*); *Volatile oil of Nutmeg.*

MYRRHA. Gummy-resinous exudation of Balsamodendron (Protium ?) Myrrha (*Nees von Esenbeck, Plantæ Medic.*); *Myrrh.*

NUX-VOMICA. Seeds of Strychnos Nux-vomica (*L. W. Spr.*); *Nux-vomica.*

OLIVAE OLEUM. Expressed oil of the pericarp of Olea europea (*L. W. Spr.*); *Olive-oil.* When carefully mixed with a twelfth of its volume of solution of nitrate of mercury prepared as for the Unguentum Citrinum, it becomes in three or four hours like a firm fat, without any separation of liquid oil.

OPIUM. Concrete juice from the unripe capsules of Papaver somniferum (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Opium.*

A solution from 100 grains of fine opium macerated 24 hours in two fluidounces of water, filtered, and strongly squeezed in a cloth, if treated with a cold solution of half an ounce of carbonate of soda in two waters, yields a precipitate, which weighs when dry at least ten grains, and dissolves entirely in solution of oxalic acid.

ORIGANUM. Herb of Origanum vulgare (*L. W. Spr.*); *Marjoram.*

OVUM. Egg of Phasianus gallus.

PAPAVER. Capsules of Papaver somniferum. (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) not quite ripe; *Poppy-heads.*

PAREIRA. Root of Cissampelos Pareira. (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Pareira.*

PETROLEUM. *Petroleum: rock-oil.*

PIMENTA. Unripe berries of Eugenia Pimenta (*DC.*); *Pimento.*

PIPER LONGUM. Dried spikes of Piper longum (*L. W. Spr.*); *Long pepper.*

PIPER NIGRUM. Dried unripe berries of Piper nigrum (*L. W. Spr.*); *Black pepper.*

PIX ARIDA. Pitch: from various species of Pinus (*L. W. Spr.*) and Abies (*Lam. Enc. Meth.*)

PIX BURGUNDICA. Concrete resinous exudation probably in a great measure from Abies excelsa (*Lam. in Enc. Method.* vi. 518.); *Burgundy Pitch.*

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar: from various species of Pinus (*L. W. Spr.*) and Abies (*Lam. Enc. Meth.*)

PLUMBI ACETAS. *Acetate of lead.*

Entirely soluble in distilled water acidulated with acetic acid: Forty-eight grains thus dissolved are not entirely precipitated by a solution of 30 grains of phosphate of soda.

PLUMBI DIACETATIS AQUA. Solution of diacetate of lead. *Goulard's extract.*

A copious precipitate is gradually formed when the breath is propelled through it by means of a tube.

PLUMBI CARBONAS. *Carbonate of lead.*

It does not lose weight at a temperature of

212°: Sixty-eight grains are entirely dissolved in 150 minims of acetic acid diluted with a fluidounce of distilled water; and the solution is not entirely precipitated by a solution of 60 grains of phosphate of soda.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. *Iodide of lead.*
Bright yellow: five grains are entirely soluble, with the aid of ebullition, in one fluidrachm of pyroligneous acid diluted with a fluidounce and a-half of distilled water; and golden crystals are abundantly deposited on cooling.

PLUMBI NITRAS. *Nitrate of lead.*
Not subject to adulteration.

PLUMBI OXIDUM RUBRUM. A compound of protoxide and peroxide of lead. *Red oxide of lead.*
Entirely soluble in highly fuming nitrous acid; partially soluble in diluted nitric acid, a brown powder being left.

POTASSA. Protoxide of potassium: *Potash.*
Boiling water commonly leaves oxide of iron undissolved, which should not exceed 1.25 per cent: the solution supersaturated with nitric acid gives a faint precipitate with solution of nitrate of baryta, and more with solution of nitrate of silver,—owing to the presence of impurities.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. A mixture of potash and lime. *Potash-and-lime caustic.*

POTASSAE ACETAS. *Acetate of potash.*

Not subject to adulteration.

POTASSAE AQUA EFFERVESCENS. Solution of bicarbonate of potash, surcharged with carbonic acid : *Kali-water.*

POTASSAE BICARBONAS. *Bicarbonate of potash.*

A solution in 40 parts of water does not give a brick-red precipitate with solution of corrosive sublimate ; and when supersaturated with nitric acid, is not affected by solution of nitrate of baryta or nitrate of silver.

POTASSAE BISULPHAS. *Bisulphate of potash.*

A solution in eight waters effervesces briskly with alkaline carbonates.

POTASSAE BITARTRAS. *Bitartrate of potash.*

Entirely soluble in 40 parts of boiling water : Forty grains in solution are neutralized with 30 grains of crystallized carbonate of soda ; and when then precipitated by 70 grains of nitrate of lead, the liquid remains precipitable by more of the test.

POTASSAE CARBONAS. Carbonate of potash not quite pure, obtained by lixiviating, evaporating, and granulating by fusion and refrigeration the potashes of commerce. *Potashes.*

One hundred grains lose not more than twenty on exposure to a red heat : and when dissolved and supersaturated by pure diluted nitric acid, the solution gives a faint haze only with solution of nitrate of baryta, and is

entirely precipitated by 100 minims of solution of nitrate of silver. (See *Tests.*)

POTASSAE CARBONAS PURUM. *Carbonate of Potash.*

It does not lose weight at a low red heat; and a solution supersaturated with pure nitric acid is precipitated either faintly, or not at all, by solution of nitrate of baryta or nitrate of silver.

POTASSAE NITRAS. *Nitrate of potash.*

Entirely soluble: its solution is not affected by solution of nitrate of baryta, and faintly or not at all, by solution of nitrate of silver.

POTASSAE SULPHAS. *Sulphate of potash.*

Not subject to adulteration.

POTASSAE SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. Nature undetermined.

POTASSAE TARTRAS. *Tartrate of potash.*

Entirely and easily soluble in four parts of boiling water: solution neutral, and yielding a crystalline precipitate with muriatic acid: 44 grains in solution are not entirely precipitated by 55 grains of nitrate of lead.

POTASSAE ET SODAE TARTRAS. *Tartrate of potash and soda.*

Entirely and easily soluble in five parts of boiling water: muriatic acid occasions a crystalline precipitate in a strong solution: 37 grains in solution are not entirely precipitated by 43 grains of nitrate of lead.

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM. *Ferrocyanide of potassium : ferrocyanate of potash.*
Not subject to adulteration.

POTASSII IODIDUM. *Iodide of potassium : hydriodate of potash.*
Its solution is not affected, or is merely rendered hazy, by solution of nitrate of baryta : a solution of five grains in a fluidounce of distilled water, precipitated by an excess of solution of nitrate of silver, and then agitated in a bottle with a little Aqua ammoniæ, yields quickly by subsidence a clear supernatant liquid, which is not altered by an excess of nitric acid or is rendered merely hazy.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. A mixture of sulphate of potash with persulphuret of potassium. *Sulphuret of potash.*

PRUNA. Dried fruit of Prunus domestica (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Prunes.*

PTEROCARPUS. Wood of Pterocarpus santalinus (*L. Sup. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Red Sandalwood.*

PULEGIUM. Herb of Mentha Pulegium (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Pennyroyal.*

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. A mixture chiefly of antimonious acid and phosphate of lime, with some sesquioxide of antimony, and a little antimonite of lime ; *Antimonial powder.*
Distilled water, boiled with it and filtered, gives with sulphuretted hydrogen an orange precipitate : muriatic acid digested with the

residue becomes yellow, does not become turbid by dilution, but gives a copious orange precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

PYRETHRUM. Root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum (*DC.*); *Pellitory of Spain.*

PYROLA. Herb of Chimaphila umbellata (*Nuttal, Gen. Spr.*); *Pyrola.*

QUASSIA. Wood chiefly of Picraena excelsa (*Lindley, Fl. Med.*) seldom of Quassia amara (*L. Supp. W. DC. Spr.*); *Quassia.*

QUERCUS CORTEX. Bark of Quercus pedunculata (*W. Spr.*); *Oakbark.*

QUINAE SULPHAS. *Sulphate of Quina.*
A solution of 10 grains in a fluidounce of distilled water, and two or three drops of sulphuric acid, if decomposed by a solution of half an ounce of carbonate of soda in two waters, and heated till the precipitate shrinks and fuses, yields on cooling a solid mass, which when dry weighs 7.4 grains, and in powder dissolves entirely in solution of oxalic acid.

RESINA. Residue of the distillation of the turpentines of various species of Pinus (*L. W. Spr.*) and Abies (*Lam. Enc. Meth.*) *Resin.*

RHAMNI BACCAE. Fruit of Rhamnus catharticus (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Buckthorn.*

RHEUM. Root of an undetermined species of Rheum (*L. W. Spr.;*) *Rhubarb.*

RHOEAS. Petals of Papaver Rhœas (*L. W. DC. Sp.*); *Corn-poppy.*

RICINI OLEUM. Expressed oil of the seeds of Ricinus communis (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Castor-oil.* It is entirely dissolved by its own volume of alcohol.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. Petals of Rosa centifolia (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Damask-rose.*

ROSA GALLICA. Petals of Rosa gallica (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Red-rose.*

ROSAE FRUCTUS. Hip of Rosa canina, (*L. W. DC. Spr.*), and of several allied species, deprived of the carpels. *Hips.*

ROSAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of the petals of Rosa centifolia (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Attar of Roses.*

ROSMARINUS. Tops of Rosmarinus officinalis (*L. W. Spr.*); *Rosemary.*

RUTA. Leaves and unripe fruit of Ruta graveolens (*L. W. DC. Spr.*;) *Rue.*

RUTAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of Ruta graveolens (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) ; *Oil of Rue.*

SABADILLA. Fruit of Veratrum Sabadilla (*Retz. Obs.—W. Spr.*) of Helonias officinalis (*Don in Edin. Phil. Journ.* 1832,) and probably of other Melanthaceæ. *Cevadilla.*

SABINA. Tops of Juniperus Sabina (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Savin.*

SACCHARUM COMMUNE. Impure sugar, from Saccharum officinarum, (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Muscovado.*

SACCHARI FAEX. Concentrated uncrystallizable juice of Saccharum officinarum (*L. W. Spr.*) ; *Treacle.*

SACCHARUM PURUM. Pure sugar, from Saccharum officinarum (*L. W. Spr.*); *White sugar*.

SAGO. Farina from the interior of the trunk of various Palmaceæ and species of Cycas. (*L. W. Spr.*); *Sago*.

SALICIS CORTEX. Bark of Salix Caprea (*L. W. Spr.*); *Willow-bark*.

SAMBUCUS. Flowers of Sambucus nigra (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Elder-flowers*.

SAPO DURUS. *Spanish* or *Castile soap*, made with olive oil and soda.

White: it does not stain paper, is free of odour, and dissolves entirely in rectified spirit.

SAPO MOLLIS. *Soft soap*, made with olive oil and potash.

SARZA. Root of Smilax officinalis (*Humb. et Bonpl. Nov. Gen.* i.—*Spr.*) and probably other species; *Sarsaparilla*.

SASSAFRAS. Root of Sassafras officinale (*Nees und Ebermaier, Handb.*); *Sassafras*.

SCAMMONIUM. Gummy-resinous exudation from incisions into the root of Convolvulus Scammonia (*L. W. Spr.*); *Scammony*.

Fracture glistening, almost resinous, if the specimen be old and dry: muriatic acid does not cause effervescence on its surface: the decoction of its powder, filtered and cooled, is not rendered blue by tincture of iodine. Sulphuric ether separates at least eighty per cent of resin dried at 280°.

Scilla. Bulb of Squilla maritima (*Steinheil in Ann. des Sc. Natur. 2ème Sér.* vi.); *Squill.*

Scoparium. Tops of Cytisus Scoparius (*DC.*); *Broomtops.*

Senega. Root of Polygala Senega (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Seneka Snake-root.*

Senna alexandrina. Leaves of various species of Cassia, probably of Cassia lanceolota (*Forskal, Flora Ægypt. Arab.*) Cassia acutifolia (*Delile, Egypte*), and Cassia obovata (*Colladon—DC. Spr.*); *Alexandrian Senna.*

As imported, it also contains an abundant admixture of leaves of Cynanchum Argel (*Delile. DC. Spr.*); which ought to be removed as far as possible by picking.

Senna indica. Leaves of Cassia elongata (*Lemaire-Lisancourt, Journ de Pharm.* vii.); *East Indian senna, var. Tinnivelly.* Leaves for the most part large, unbroken, and free of brownness or blackening.

Serpentaria. Root of Aristolochia Serpentaria (*L. W. Spr.*); *Virginian Snakeroot.*

Sevum. Fat of Ovis Aries; *Suet.*

Simaruba. Root-bark of Simaruba amara (*Aublet. Guian.*); *Simaruba-root.*

Sinapi. Flour of the seeds of Sinapis nigra (*L. W. DC. Spr.*), generally mixed with those of Sinapis alba, (*Ibid.*) and deprived of fixed oil by expression; *Mustard.*

A decoction allowed to cool is not turned blue with tincture of iodine.

SODAE AQUA EFFERVESCENS. Solution of bi-carbonate of soda surcharged with carbonic acid; *Soda-water.*

SODAE BICARBONAS. *Bi-carbonate of soda.* A solution in 40 parts of water does not give an orange precipitate with solution of corrosive sublimate.

SODAE CARBONAS. *Carbonate of soda (crystallized.)* A solution of 21 grains in a fluidounce of distilled water, precipitated by 19 grains of nitrate of baryta, remains precipitable by more of the test; and the precipitate is entirely soluble in nitric acid. Little subject to adulteration.

SODAE MURIAS. Impure commercial chloride of sodium. *Salt.*

SODAE MURIAS PURUM. *Chloride of sodium.* A solution is not precipitated by solution of carbonate of ammonia followed by solution of phosphate of soda: a solution of 9 grains in distilled water is not entirely precipitated by a solution of 26 grains of nitrate of silver.

SODAE PHOSPHAS. *Phosphate of soda.* An efflorescent salt: 45 grains dissolved in two fluidounces of boiling distilled water, and precipitated by a solution of 50 grains of carbonate of lead in a fluidounce of pyroligneous acid, will remain precipitable by solution of acetate of lead.

SODAE SULPHAS. *Sulphate of soda.*
Not subject to adulteration.

SPIGELIA. Root of Spigelia marilandica (*L. W. Spr.*); *Carolina-pink.*

SPIRITUS AETHERIS NITRICI. Nitric (Hyponitrous) ether with four volumes of rectified spirit. *Spirit of nitrous ether.*
Density 847: it effervesces feebly, or not at all, with solution of bi-carbonate of potash: when agitated with twice its volume of concentrated solution of muriate of lime, 12 per cent of ether slowly separates.

SPIRITUS AETHERIS SULPHURICI. Sulphuric ether with alcohol. *Spirit of sulphuric ether.*
Density 809: it does not affect litmus-paper, or render water muddy: when agitated with twice its volume of a concentrated solution of muriate of lime, 28 per cent of ether separates by rest.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. *Rectified spirit.*
Density 838 (56 over proof): Four fluid-ounces treated with 25 minims of Solution of nitrate of silver, exposed to bright light for twenty-four hours, and then passed through a filter purified by weak nitric acid, so as to separate the black powder which forms, undergo no farther change when again exposed to light with more of the test.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. *Proof spirit.*
Density 912 (7 over proof): Tests otherwise as for rectified spirit.

SPONGIA. *Spongia officinalis; Sponge.*

STANNUM. *Tin.*

When finely granulated, 100 grains are entirely converted into a white powder by three fluidrachms of nitric acid (D. 1380); and distilled water, boiled with this powder and filtered, is colourless, and precipitates but faintly, or not at all with solution of sulphate of magnesia.

STAPHISAGRIA. Seeds of Delphinium Staphisagria (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Stavesacre.*

STRAMONIUM. Herb of Datura Stramonium (*L. W. Spr.*); *Thornapple.*

STRYCHNIA. *Strychnia.* Always more or less impure.

Intensely bitter: nitric acid strongly reddens it: a solution of 10 grains in 4 fluidrachms of water by means of a fluidrachm of pyroligneous acid, when decomposed by one fluidounce of concentrated solution of carbonate of soda, yields on brisk agitation a coherent mass, weighing when dry 10 grains, and entirely soluble in solution of oxalic acid.

STYRAX. Balsamic exudation of Styrax officinale (*L. W. Spr.*); *Storax.*

SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS. Bichloride of mercury. *Corrosive-sublimate.*

It sublimes entirely by heat; and its powder is entirely and easily soluble in sulphuric ether.

SULPHUR. *Sulphur.*
It is entirely sublimed by heat; and distilled water agitated with it does not affect litmus-paper. When nitric acid is heated with it, the solution diluted with water, neutralized with carbonate of soda, and acidulated with muriatic acid, does not give a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted-hydrogen.

TABACUM. Leaves of Nicotiana Tabacum (*L. W. Spr.*); *Tobacco.*

TAMARINDUS. Pulp of the pods of Tamarindus indica (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Tamarind-pulp.*

TAPIOCA. Fecula of the root of Janipha Manihot (*Humb. and Bonpl. Nov. Gen. et Spec.* ii.—*Spr.*); *Tapioca.*

TARAXACUM. Root of Taraxacum Dens-leonis (*Desfontaines, Fl. Atlant.—DC.*); *Dandelion.*

TEREBINTHA CHIA. Liquid resinous exudation of Pistacia Terebinthus (*L. W. DC.*); *Chian turpentine.*

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. Liquid resinous exudation of Abies Larix (*Lam. Illustr.*); *Venice turpentine.*

TEREBINTHINAE OLEUM. Volatile oil of the liquid resinous exudation of various species of Pinus (*L. W. Spr.*) and Abies (*Lam-Enc. Meth.*); *Oil of turpentine.*

TORMENTILLA. Root of Potentilla Tormentilla (*Sibthorpe, Flor. Oxon.—DC. Spr.*); *Tormentil.*

TRAGACANTHA. Gummy exudation from Astragalus gummifer (*Labillardière, W. DC. Spr.*) and probably Astragalus verus (*Olivier, Voyage,—DC.*) and other species; *Tragacanth.*

UVAE PASSAE. Dried fruit of Vitis vinifera (*L. W. DC. Spr.*); *Raisins.*

UVA-URSI. Leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi (*Spr.*); *Bear-berry.*

VALERIANA. Root of Valeriana officinalis (*L. W. Spr. DC.*); *Valerian.*

VERATRUM. Rhizoma of Veratrum album (*L. W. Spr.*); *White Hellebore.*

VINUM ALBUM. *Sherry.*

VIOLA. Flowers of Viola odorata (*L. W. DC. Spr.*) *Violet.*

ZINCI OXIDUM. *Oxide of Zinc.*

White: tasteless: entirely soluble in diluted nitric acid without effervescence: this solution is not affected by nitrate of baryta, but gives with ammonia a white precipitate entirely soluble in an excess of the test.

ZINCI SULPHAS. *Sulphate of zinc.*

When a solution in six waters is boiled with a little nitric acid, and solution of ammonia is then added till the oxide of zinc first thrown down is all redissolved, no yellow precipitate remains, or a trace only, and the solution is colourless.

ZINCUM. *Zinc.*

It dissolves in a great measure in diluted sulphuric acid, leaving only a scanty gray-

ish-black residuum : this solution presents the characters just given for the solution of sulphate of zinc.

ZINGIBER. Rhizoma of Zingiber officinale. (*Roscoe in Trans. Lin. Soc.* viii.—*Spr.*) ; *Ginger.*

OMITTED.

CANNA. Fecula of the root of an imperfectly determined species of canna *(L. W. Spr.) Tous-les-mois.*