

facile pertundi posse videatur) semini, per Urethram, seu potius Virga canaliculum viam affectanti, exitum negat; unde per pudendum muliebri (refluum forte) excernitur.

Cum annorum esset se decim, Menstrua periodice & modo debito fluere ceperunt, atque per biennium perseveraverunt. Quo elapso, iisdem non amplius comparentibus pullulavit Barba, & exinde totum corpus pilosum conspicitur; Vox corporisque habitus virilem amulantur. Crinis se habet virorum ad instar: Mammae nulla exsurgunt: papillae perquam exiguae. Petus latum est. Ischia non ita dissita. Nates quam sunt feminarum contractiores.

Se ad utrumque sexum comparatum asserit, sed feminis misceri praoptare; quas etiam cum videt, & concupiscit, erigitur Penis, qui quoties Virum appetit, flaccidus manet.

Unum hoc, idque nec extra oleas putem, Coronidis loco subnectam; Quod nempe, cum nocte quadam, quam totam tripudiis, comotationibus, caterisque id genus lascivia incitamentis, cum aliquot ejusdem farinae congerronibus insumpserat, oculos in virum quendam forma venustioris conjecerat, mox eum adeo deperibat, ut sequenti die, pra amoris aestro, in passionem hysterica incidere, quam revera talem fuisse, non solum Elevatio abdominis, Cantus, Risus, Fletus, (notissima illius intemperiei symptomata) sed & juvantia, satis liquido comprobarunt: Applicato quippe Emplastro ex Galbano regioni Umbilici, exhibitisque remediis hysterice ilico convaluit.

### An Account of some Books.

#### I. NOUVEAUX ELEMENTS DE GEOMETRIE:

Or a Mathématique Treatise, entituled, *New Elements of Geometry*, printed at Paris in quarto, Anno 1667.

Divided into 15 Books or Sections, containing

A new Method and Order, and new Demonstrations of the most common Propositions in Geometry.

New ways to discover what Lines are incommensurable.

New measures of Angles not hitherto considered.

New ways of finding out, and demonstrating the Proportion of Lines.

Wherein we observe, that the Author delivers by a new Method and Order of his own, grounded upon *Algebraical Elements*, divers new Demonstrations of the more common Propositions, contained chiefly in the first six Books of *Euclid's Elements*, and without recourse to *Euclid*, or any other Geometrical Writer, for proof of any thing asserted in those new Elements.

Whereto is added, the Solution of an *Arithmetical Problem*, which the Author calls *Magick Squares*, viz.

*A square of Cells being given, even or odd, filled with Numbers, either in an Arithmetical or Geometrical Progression; so to dispose all those Numbers*  
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into another like square of Cells, that all the Numbers of each band, whether to the right or to the left, upwards or downwards, or diagonally, the Numbers given being in an Arithmetical Progression, added together, do always make the same Sum, and those in a Geometrical Progression, multiplied into one another, do always make the same Product.

II. SYNOPSIS OPTICA, Auth. HONORATO FABRI, Soc. Jesu, Lugduni Gall. in 4°. Ann. 1667.

This Author pretends to have comprised in this Treatise, containing 58 Propositions, besides many Corollaries, all what hath been hitherto discover'd in Opticks, and to have added thereto many curious and useful remarks, not mentioned in other Authors.

He begins with that part which is the most simple, and considers the *straight Ray*, called by the general name of *Opticks*; where he shews, what is the cause of those surprizing effects of the *Perspective*, which so pleasingly deceive the eye; examining there many curious Experiments.

In the *second part* (the *Catoptricks*, that have for their Object Rays, *reflected*) he gives an account of all the Apparences in *Looking-Glasses*, *Convex*, *Concave*, *Cylindrical*, &c.

In the *third* (the *Dioptricks*, that consider Rays *refracted*) he treats largely of *Telescopes* of all sorts, *Spherical*, *Elliptical*, *Hyperbolic*; as also of *Microscopes*, and the effects of all of them: Where, among many other particulars, he delivers and commends, as an invention of *Eustachio Divini*, the way of furnishing a *Telescope*, with two *Eye-Glasses*, outwardly *flat*, and inwardly *convex*, so as that they touch one another in the center of their convex Superficies.

In this part he explicates the Doctrine of Refractions and Parallaxes; annexing several particulars concerning *Comets*, the *Ring of Saturn*, &c. and concluding all with an *Appendix*, wherein having refuted the *Spiral Hypothesis*, devised to support the *Ptolemaick System* of the World, he advanceth a new one, judged by him very suitable to render an account of the Motion of the Celestial Bodies in the same System that supposeth the Earths immobility, which he seems unwilling to desert.

III. DE VI PERCUSSIONIS, JOH. ALPHONS. BORELLI. Bononiæ in 4°. 1667.

Whereas in the doctrine of *Percussion* several things are to be accurately distinguish'd, as the *Force percussive*, the *Motion*, or the *Velocity* of the *Percussion*, and the *Resistance* of the Body percussed; and then an Estimate to be made of the *Proportion* of those three to one another. This Author pretends to have both assigned that *Difference*, and demonstrated the *Proportion*; adding, that though *Galileo* saw and acknowledged (*vid.* at the end of his fourth Dialogue *De motu projectorum*) That the *Force of Percussion was Infinite*, or (rather) *unlimited*, yet he there refer'd discoursing upon that Argument to another opportunity; which not having been performed by him (for ought could be found by any of his Writings, either

Printed or Manuscript, which latter were purposely searched after his death to find such a Discourse) our Author pretends, that that Proposition concerning the *Infiniteness of the force of Percussion*, not having been yet demonstrated by any, he hath in this *Book* resumed the whole matter concerning *Percussion*, and clearly demonstrated the true and genuine Nature of it, its Cause, Proprieties, and Effects. In the doing of which, he taketh occasion to discourse also of *Gravity, Magnetism, Tremor of Bodies, Pendulums, &c.* All which, whilst the *Reader* is considering, the Author tells him, that he is making ready his other Books concerning the *Motions of Animals*.

IV. NIC. STENONIS MUSCULI DESCRIPTIO GEOMETRICA, Florentia in 4 . Ann. 1667.

The Author of this Book declareth, that his design in composing it was to shew, that in a *Muscle* neither the *Parts* of it can be distinctly named, nor its *Motion* duly considered, unless the Doctrine thereof become a part of the *Mathematicks*. And he is of opinion, that there is no other cause of the many Errors, which spoil the History concerning the *Humane Body*, than that *Anatomy* hath hitherto disdain'd the *Laws* of the *Mathematicks*: And therefore inviteth those that are studious in that part of *Philosophy*, to consider, that our *Body* is an *Engine* made up of a thousand subordinate Engines, whose true knowledge whoever thinks that it can be investigated without *Mathematical* assistance, must also think, that there is matter without *Extension*, and *Body* without *Figure*.

Hereupon he shews, that the very *Fabrick* of the *Muscles* imposeth a kind of necessity upon *considering* Writers to explicate them *Mathematically*: In conformity whereunto, he pretends to have found, that in every *Muscle* there is one *Parallelepiped* of *Flesh*, and two *Tetragonal Prisms* of *Tendons*, defining a *Muscle* to be a *Body* composed of divers *Series's*, or ranks of *Fibres*, equal, like, and parallel among themselves, and so immediately placed upon one another, that whole *Ranks* are congruous to whole *Ranks*. Here he explains the *Dimensions* of a *Muscle*, its *Contraction* and *Strength*; and adds, that the *use* of this new discovery of the structure of the *Muscles*, is to demonstrate, That they may swell in their *Contraction* without the *Accession* of new *Matter*.

He subjoins a *Letter* to *Monſieur Thevenot*, in which, among other things, he alledges several *Experiments*, to shew, that the motion of the *Heart* is like the motion of *Muscles*; and answers those who pretend, that the true *Fabrick* of the *Heart* hath already been observed heretofore; and those likewise who think, that these new *Observations* of the *Muscles* are uncertain, concluding this *Subject* with an enumeration of the *Particulars*, yet remaining to be search'd into in the *History of the Muscles*.

To all these things he adds two *Narratives*; one, of a dissected *Head* of a *Shark*, which he calls *Canis Carcharia*, where he delivers many curious *Observations* of the *Skin*, *Eye*, *Optick Nerves*, *Ocular Muscles*, exceeding small-

smallness of the Brain, as also of the Mouth, and strange Teeth of this Fish examining withall, whether the *Glossopetra* be the *Teeth* of this Creature, or *Stones* produced by the Earth; in which Controversie he takes their part, who maintain, that those and divers other substances found in the Earth, are parts of the Bodies of Animals, and endeavours to prove, that such sorts of Earth may be the sediments of Water, and such Bodies, the parts of Animals carried down together with those Sediments, and in progress of time reduced to a stony hardness. \*

\* This Subject Mr. Hook hath also discoursed of at large in several of his publick Lectures, founded by Sir John Cutler; which Lectures he read about two years since in Gresham College, in the presence of many Learned and Curious persons; which also had been long since made publick, had not other indispensible Affairs hindered him from taking care of the Press: where he hath not only shewn the Origin of these *Glossopetræ*, but of all other curiously figur'd Stones and Minerals; together with that of Mountains, Lakes, Islands, &c. tho' from a somewhat differing Hypothesis, of which the Curious may shortly receive a further account.

The other Narrative is of a Female *Dog-Fish*, dissected also by himself, where do occur no less remarkable Observations than in the former, both of the parts in the Head, and of those in the Body; as touching the small weight of the Brain of this Fish, compared to the weight of its Body; several little Fishes found in the Stomach, untouch'd by any Teeth; the *Ureters*, the *Ovarium*, and *Oviductus*, where he digresses to shew, *Mulierum testes esse Ovario analogos*, and refers for further proof of this to his intended Treatise, which is, to give an account *de partium Genitalium Analogia*.

#### An Advertisement.

The Publisher hereof gives notice, That a brief *Index* for the *Transactions* of this last year, beginning at *Numb. 23.* in *March 1667.* shall be printed apart for the use of such as desire to have all those *Numbers* together.

#### E R R A T A.

What the Printer for want of room did omit hitherto, in the giving notice of an Error committed by him in *Numb. 29.* the Reader is now desired to observe here, viz. That in the said Number, for want of Marks proper to express Multiplication, there was used, pag. 571. l. 5, 7. the mark of Plus or Addition, which yet 'tis thought could hardly occasion any mistake in the intelligent Readers, who might easily see the meaning of the Author by the lines 8, 9, 10. of the next precedent page 570.

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In the SAVOR,

Printed by T. N. for John Martyn, Printer to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at the Bell a little without Temple-Bar, 1667.