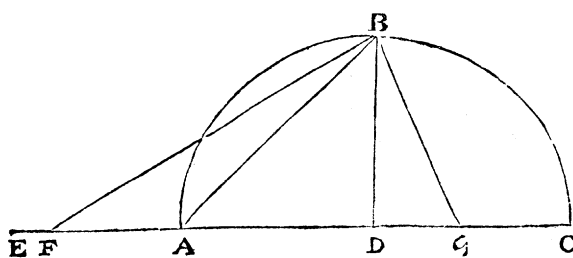


eodem minorem. Sit A: B: B: D, $\frac{12 C + 4 B - D}{15}$ minor erit quam arcus ABC; differentia autem in semi-circumferentia minor erit quam ipse $\frac{1}{10000}$, & in quadrante minor quam ipse $\frac{1}{20000}$. Inter has approximationes sit maxima, penultima sex continue *Arithmetice* proportionalium, quæ minor erit quam arcus, differentia autem, in semi-circumferentia minor erit quam ejusdem $\frac{1}{130000}$, et in quadrante minor quam ejusdem $\frac{1}{260000}$. Sed hæc levia mihi videntur, cum possim Approximationes exhibere, quæ ab ipsa semi-circumferentia differant minori intervallo, quam quælibet ejus pars assignata, neque nobis amplius apparent hæc mirabilia, cum demonstratio solida innotescat. Ad reliqua ab *Hugenio* publicata, cum à meo instituto sint aliena, nihil dico, nisi quod ipsa *Hugenii* dicta (non obstante exactissima sua, ut ait, materiæ hujus examinatione à meæ *Appendicula* factis, ni fallor, longe superentur. Vale. Decemb. 15. 1668.

Figura *Hugenii* hæc est, quam ipse hoc sensu, licet Galice, sic explicat. Sit Arcus Circuli, qui non excedat semi-circumferentiam, ABC, cujus sub-



tenſa ſit AC; & dividuntur ambo in partes æquales per lineam BD. Ducta ſubtenſa AB, capias inde $\frac{2}{3}$, eaſque jungas inde ab A ad E in linea CA protracta. Dein, reſecta lineæ DE parte decima EF, ducas FB, & tandem BG, ipſi perpendicularẽ: & habebis lineam AG æqualem Arcui ABC, cujus exceſſus tantillus erit, ut etiam tunc, quando hic arcus æqualis erit ſemi-circumferentiæ Circuli, futura non ſit differentia $\frac{1}{14000}$ ſuæ longitudinis; at quando non eſt niſi tertiæ partis circumferentiæ, differentia non erit $\frac{1}{130000}$; et ſi non ſit niſi quartæ partis, non differet niſi $\frac{1}{20000}$ ſuæ longitudinis.

An Extract

Of the Anatomical Account, written and left by the famous Dr. Harvey, concerning Thomas Parre, who died in London at the Age of 152 years and 9 months.

THIS Account is annexed to a Book, lately publiſht in *Latin* by Dr. *John Betts* M. D. one of his Majesties Phyſicians in Ordinary, and Fellow of the *London-Colledge* of thoſe of that Profession: In which Treatiſe (to touch that briefly) the Author endeavors to ſhew, that *Milk*, or ſomething Analogous to it,

it, is the universal nourishment of all living Creatures, and the immediate and whole *Matter of Blood*; whence, and from the three parts whereof, *viz.* the Butyraceous, Serous, and Caseous, and their various concoction in the Stomach, and constitution in the Veins, he would deduce the different nature of the Humors and Spirits composing the blood; as from the different Quantity and Quality of these, he would derive the whole business of Health, and Sickness, and the method of Cure.

But as to the Observations made upon the Person, and Dissection of *Thom. Parre*, 'tis noted;

1. That he was a poor Countryman of *Shropshire*, whence he was brought up by the Right Honorable *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, and that he dyed, after he had out-lived nine Princes, in the tenth year of the *Tenth* of them, at the age of 152 Years and 9 Months.

2. That being open'd after his death (*viz.* *An.* 1635. *Novemb.* 16.) his body was found yet very fleshy, his breast hairy, his Genitals unimpaired, serving not a little to confirm the report of his having undergone publick Censures for his incontinency; especially seeing that after that time, *viz.* at the age 120 years, he married a Widow, who owned, *Eum cum ipsa rem habuisse, ut alii mariti solent, & usque ad 12 annos retroactos solitum cum ea congressum frequentasse.* Further, that he had a large Breast, Lungs not fungous, but sticking to his ribs, and distended with much blood; a lividness in his face, as he had a difficulty of breathing a little before his death, and a long-lasting warmth in his Arm-pits and Breast after it (which sign together with others were so evident in his Body, as they use to be in those, that die by suffocation.) His Heart was great, thick, fibrous, and fat. The blood in the Heart blackish and dilute. The Cartilages of the *Sternum* not more bony, than in others, but flexile and soft. His *Viscera* very sound and strong, especially the *Stomach*; and it was observ'd of him that he used to eat often by night and day, though contented with old Cheese, Milk, course Bread, small Beer, and Whey; and which is more remarkable, that he did eat at Midnight, a little before he died. His *Kidneys* cover'd with fat, and pretty sound; only in the anterior surface of them there were found some aqueous or serous (as 'twere) abscesses, whereof one was near the bigness of a Hen-egge, with a yel-

lowish water in it, having made a roundish cavity, impressed in that kidney: whence some thought it came, that a little before his death a suppression of Urine had befallen him; though others were of opinion, that his Urin was suppressed upon the regurgitation of all the Serosity into the Lungs. Not the least appearance there was of any *Stony* matter either in the Kidneys or Bladder. His *Bowels* were also found, a little whitish without. His *Spleen* very little, hardly equalling the bigness of one *Kidney*. In short, all his inward parts appear'd so healthy, that if he had not changed his *Dyet* and *Air*, he might perhaps have lived a good while longer.

3. The Cause of his death was imputed chiefly to the change of *Food* and *Air*; forasmuch as coming out of a clear, thin, and free *Air*, he came into the thick *Air* of *London*, and after a constant, plain, and homely *Country-diet*, he was taken into a splendid *Family*, where he fed high, and drunk plentifully of the best wines, whereupon the natural functions of the parts of his body were over-charged, his *Lungs* obstructed, and the habit of the whole *Body* quite disorder'd; upon which there could not but soon ensue a dissolution.

4. His *Brain* was found entire and ferme: And though he had not the use of his *Eyes*, nor much of his *Memory*, several years before he died; yet he had his *Hearing* and *Apprehension* very well, and was able even to the hundred and thirtieth year of his *Age* to do any *Husbandmans* work, even *Threshing* of *Corn*.

An Account of two Books,

I. *De VISCERUM STRUCTURA* Exercitatio Anatomica MARCELLI MALPIGHII, *Philos. & Med.* Bonon, &c. Bononiæ 1666. in 4^o.

A Copy of this Ingenious Book was transmitted by the Author himself to the Publisher, and there being as yet no other Copies of it in *England*, at least not among Stationers, some Account of the Contents thereof will, 'tis thought, not be unacceptable to the Curious, whilst either more of them be procured out of *Italy*, or the Book it self be reprinted here; which latter I now find actually a doing in 12. by Mr. *John Martyn*.

It contains 5. *Dissertations*: Of the *Liver*; the *Exterior*
part