olour, by tranſmuting them into a *Sal armoniac* by the mediation f an acid, as *ſpirit of Salt*, *ſpirit of Vitriol*, *Alum*, &c. and then ıbliming them till they be white, will ceaſe to doubt of this mat-r. The reaſon of which change, I preſume, is, becauſe, though ſe volatile Salts carry over a waies ſome of the fetid oyl with ım while in a ſtate of volatility, yet being thus in a manner fixed, ne fetid oyl muſt neceſſarily by force of fire riſe firſt, leaving the ıbſequent compound Salt, or Sal armoniac without ſmell; though is ſtill a doubt, whether the volatile Salt is better or worſe for ıis labour.

As to your Poſtſcript concerning *petreſcent Springs*, we have one near us, there is indeed a Cave ſome miles off, at the furtheſt nd of which few have been; from the roof of which hang large ımps of petrified water, like Icles, ſome of them reaching down o the ground like pillars, theſe icles are good Limeſtone, as I ave tried.

I ſhall conclude when I have acquainted you with a Spirit of *ugar*, of which a Diſtiller with us hath a quantity; it ſeems to be ie reſult of ſome anomalous fermentation, it is ſo ſtrong that no ıan is able to ſmell at it in an open veſſel, without being made al-oſt breathleſs: neither do I think the perſon that made it, can ıake it again. If it prove worth that conſideration of the Noble ſr. *Boyle*, I intreat a brief account of his thoughts concerning it, articularly whether it may be uſed internally or no, and whether be a thing ordinary or extraordinary; for in truth I know not hat to make of it. If it ſhould prove Antiſcorbutick, I hope hoſe will retract their opinion, who deduce the *Scurvy* from the ſe of Sugar. *Sir*, *Your*, *&c.*

Poſtſcript, *Extracted out of Dr.* Hodgſon's *Letter to Dr.* Gilpin.

THe Spirit of *Sugar*, here mentioned, was drawn from bare Sugar-water (which is nothing but the water wherewith the olds, aprons, &c. are waſhed) fermented with the ſcum. And it as ſo exceedingly volatil, that it would not be carried, but loſt l its force in the carriage, though it was very well ſtopped.

An Account of ſome Books:

Roberti Boyle, *Nobiliſſimi Angli & Soc. Regiæ digniſſimi Socii*, *OPERA VARIA*; Genevæ, *in* 4°. 1677.

THe Works of this Noble Author having been already given an Accompt of in theſe *Tranſactions*, at the ſeveral times hen they came abroad ſingly; the Publiſher, upon the looking over

over of this *Latin* Edition, ſhall only inform the Reader; 1. That this Edition hath been put out without the conſent and knowledg of the Author. 2. That the year in the Frontiſpiece thereof is one and the ſame, as if the ſeveral Books contained in this Latin Volume had been publiſhed in one year: and that the Enumeration of the ſeveral Treatiſes, made in the Catalogue of this Lat. Edition, is not according to the time, wherein they were firſt printed. For, the *firſt* of the Books mention'd in the ſaid Catalogue was publiſh'd in Engliſh *A.* 1660; the *fifth* and *ſixth*, *A.* 1661; the *ſecond*, *A.* 1662; the *ſeventh*, *A.* 1664; the *fourth*, *A.* 1666; the *third*, *A.* 1670; the *eighth*, *A.* 1671; the *tenth*, *A.* 1672; the *ninth*, *A.* 1673. So prepoſterouſly are thoſe Books ranged in this Catalogue and Volum! Which the Reader was to be inform'd of, that by comparing the ſeveral true *Dates* of the firſt Edition of this Authors works with the Books of others, ſince printed, the priority of the Experiments, and Conſiderations, reſpectively contained in them, may be truly ſtated. 3. That there is no mention made in the General Title, nor in any Advertiſement, that theſe Books are all of them Tranſlations out of Engliſh, in which Tongue the Author hath written them all. 4. That the book of the *Origin of Forms and Qualities*, and that of *Subordinate Forms*, are both omitted in this *Volume*, though they were printed, even in Latin, at *Oxford* ever ſince the year 1669; as they had been printed in *Engliſh*, *A.* 1667.

II. *An Account of ſeveral Travels through a great part of* GERMANY *in four Journeys, &c. By* Edw. Brown, *M. D. Fellow of the Coll. of Phyſic. of* London, *and of the* R. Society. Lond. 1677. *in* 4°.

THis Learned and curious Author, having given us a relation of ſome remoter and ſeldom-travelled Countries of *Europe* in the year 1673; doth in this piece diſengage himſelf of the promiſe, he made in the ſaid Relation, of giving an account of *Vienna*; deſcribing withal his Journey unto that place from *England*, by the *Belgick Provinces* and *Germany*; as alſo his Return from *Vienna*, by *Auſtria Trans-Danubiana*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Miſnia*. *Saxonia*, unto *Hamburg*; therein giving chiefly an account of the Natural, Artificial and Topographical Obſervables; together with ſome Cuſtomes and Occurrences, which might be acceptable to the Inquiſitive Reader, or ſerve as hints of further Inquiry, to ſuch perſons as may hereafter travel into thoſe Parts.

We ſhall here take notice only of a few of thoſe Obſervations, that are mention'd in this book: As, of *Lymphatick* veſſels ſo

preſerv'd, as to ſee *valves* in them; of ſo great a number of Unicorns-horns (horns of a Sea-animal,) as that a magnificent Throne was built out of them in *Denmark*; of ſome of thoſe horns, of 10, and of others, of 15 foot long; of a Veſſel at *Heidelberg*, holding about 200 Tuns, and, inſtead of hoops, being built with large Knee-timber like the ribs of a ſhip; and having, upon one ſide of it a handſom Stair-caſe to aſcend to the top of the veſſel, upon which top there is a Gallery, ſet round with baliſtres, 43 ſteps high from the ground; of a large rough *Jaſpis*-ſtone, lying in one of the Courts of the Emperors Palace at *Vienna*, about 9 foot diameter, dug out of a Quarry of *Saltzburg*; of a fair Manuſcript of *Ptolomy*, with the Maps drawn in colours; the oldeſt MS. and true Exemplar of *Livy*, without diſtinction of Words or Sentences; an old fair Greek MS. of *Dioſcorides*, written 1100 years ſince; theſe three rare Books, and many more are in the Imperial Library: Of a Knife ſwallow'd by a Peaſant near *Prague*, which was 9 months in his ſtomach, and then ſafely cut out: Of ſome Silver-Mines near *Guttemberg* in *Bohemia*, which are affirm'd to have been wrought 700 years; the Oar of them containing both Silver and Copper, and a *blew Earth*, which they meet with in digging, affording the beſt hopes of Oar: Of the Elector of *Saxony*'s Repoſitory, furniſhed with very many and conſiderable rarities both of Nature and Art; among which, there are two large pieces of pure *Virgin-gold*, as it came out of the Mine, and a *Gun* ſhooting off 40 times without charging again: Of a Mine, call'd *Himmelfurſt*, near *Fryberg* in *Miſnia*, wherein hath been found Oar ſo rich, as in an 100 pounds weight to contain an 130 marks of *Silver*, that is, 65 pounds in the 100: The richeſt Veins obſerved to be thinneſt: Of a *Sulphur-oar*, ſome of which contains *Silver*, ſome *Copper*, and ſome both, in a ſmall proportion: Of the *German*-manner of making *Braſs* with *Lapis calaminaris*; and of a very conſiderable Mine of this *Lapis* near *Aquisgran*, which is ſaid to have been wrought 300 years, together with a full deſcription thereof, &c.

III. Caſpari Bartholini, *Thomæ filii, Diaphragmatis ſtructura nova, unà cum Methodo præparandi Viſcera, &c.* Pariſiis 1676. *in* 8o.

THe ingenious Author, having, in his Preface, declared his reſolution only to conſult Nature her ſelf, and acquieſce in nothing but Experiment, which he thinks too many of the great profeſſors of Anatomy have neglected to do; begins in the Tract it ſelf, with ſhewing, that the lapſes of Authors both ancient and modern

modern, which are many, proceed from want of a due conſideration both of the true entire fabrick of the parts, and alſo of their conſent with one another, either by their connexion, or contents; many of them, from a light obſervation of a few circumſtances, running preſently to analogies.

To which purpoſe he inſtances, *firſt*, in the known diſtinction between principal and ſubſervient parts; then, in the miſtaken notion, as he ſuppoſes, about muſculous fleſh; he allowing nothing to be called fleſh, but what is fibrous, ſoft, and contractile: And to other ſoft, but not fibrous, ſubſtances, which lie about the veſſels of the *viſcera*, &c. he leaves the uſual name of a *parenchyma*; and aſſerting, with his famous Tutor *Steno*, that all the ſolid parts of our bodies, except the *parenchymata*, are nothing elſe but a texture of the ſame kind of fibres variouſly diverſified; affirming, particularly, of bones (after *Steno*,) That they were firſt fluid, then tendinous, afterward cartilagineous, and laſtly came by degrees to have their hardneſs and ſolidity. From hence he infers, that there are no ſimilar parts but fibres, and the ſubſtance affuſed about them; ſince all parts, according to him, are reſoluble into them: Which he endeavours to make out from the conſideration of ſome of the more obſervable conſtituent parts and integuments of the body; laying down all as preliminary to demonſtrate, that not only the Diaphragm, but all parts of the body, both ſolid and fluid, are moved by Motive fibres. Here he gives the definition of a *Motive fibre*, delivered by *Steno*, and poſitively affirms, that that motion belongs only to carneous fibres (whatſoever colour they are endued with, for he thinks redneſs is not eſſential to a carneous fiber as ſuch) and takes both tendons, and bones, to owe their motion to thoſe fibres; but believes both membranes and glandules inſufficient for motion, which he alſo denies to the ſubſtance of the Brain.

From hence he deſcends to conſider the ſtructure of the *Diaphragm*; where firſt he taxes former Anatomiſts, both for affirming it to be one ſingle muſcle, and alſo for teaching, that the *Oeſophagus* paſſes through the membranous parts of it; whereas he affirms, it paſſes through the carneous; declaring it to conſiſt of two muſcles; whereof the upper, at one of its extremities, adheres circularly to the ribs, at the other, paſſes into an *aponeuroſis*, which makes the nervous center (ſo called) of the Diaphragm: The lower, *he ſays*, ariſes from the *vertebræ* of the loyns, and ends in the ſame *aponeuroſis*, neither proceeding from, nor having commerce with, the other, but by that *aponeuroſis* aſſerting withal, that the two appendices of it are made up of ſeveral tendons, terminated in the ſeveral *vertebræ*; that each of theſe muſcles has peculiar veſſels; and that the fibres of the upper part of the lower muſcle are ſomewhat circular, both to make way for the *œſophagus*, and to conſtringe it; deſcribing withal the ſite of the fibres, and ſhewing the difference between the fabrick of this part in men, and ſome brutes; obſerving alſo, that there is, on both ſides, a continuation be-

tween ſome tendons of the upper of theſe muſcles, and the tranſverſe one of the *abdomen*; from whence he makes an ingenious ſuppoſition of a *trigaſtrick muſcle*, as if it were (in each ſide) only one, made up of thoſe two of the *diaphragm* and that of the *abdomen*, one of whoſe tendons is *fixed* to the *vertebræ* of the loyns, and the other in the *linea alba*: From which connexion of muſcles, in that ſuppoſition, he aſſigns the reaſon of the dilatation, and contraction of the *thorax* in Reſpiration. The probability of this notion he confirms, from the expanſion of the tranſverſe muſcles over the *facculi membranacei* of Birds, which he deſcribes minutely, and renders a reaſon of their reſpiration, aſcribing nevertheleſs the motion of thoſe membranes not only to the muſcles of the belly, but much to their proper carneous fibres.

This done, he conſiders the chief office of the Diaphragm, *viz.* Reſpiration; which he defines to be, A paſſive motion of the lungs, whereby, upon the dilatation, or contraction and ſtraitning, of the *thorax*, they admit and expel the air, for the cooling the bloud, and perpetuating its motion. And takes notice of two diſtinctions, one of *Galen*, who makes Reſpiration to be threefold, 1. *gentle*, from the bare motion of the Diaphragm; 2. *ſtronger*, from the concurrence of the intercoſtal muſcles; 3. *lofty*, wherewithal the muſcles of the *thorax* are concerned: Another of the Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, who makes but two branches of his diſtinction, one moderate from the Diaphragm, another quicker from the intercoſtal muſcles. Then, againſt *Helmont*, *Falcoburgius*, *Carteſius*, &c. he aſſerts that the lungs have ſome motion of their own, from the carneous fibres of the *trachæa*; affirming, that though the ſemicircular cartilages of it are ſaid, by the Learned *Diemerbrock*, to be continued by membranes; yet that thoſe reputed membranes conſiſt of carneous fibres, and that they are tranſverſly carried from one ſide of the cartilage to another: Withal he ſuppoſes, that the fabrick of theſe cartilages is the ſame within the lungs, and that they have theſe continued either by carneous fibres, or ſome that are analogous to carneous; upon the conſtriction of which cartilages (the motion of the breaſt concurring,) the air, according to him, is expelled, and room made for the admiſſion of the bloud from the heart, which upon their dilatation, and the readmiſſion of air, is again extruded. Then, reſuming his diſquiſition about the motion of the Diaphragm, having conſidered what others ſay concerning its aſcent and deſcent, he concludes, that, when upon inſpiration 'tis compreſſed into the *abdomen*, the *thorax* is raiſed, but in expiration being propelled upwards, it draws the breaſt, the breaſt preſſes the included air, this the ſurface of the lungs, whereby the air contained in the *veſiculæ* is expreſſed into the branches of the *trachæa*, and at laſt by them driven forth.

Next, he endeavours to prove, that the motion of all the Humors as well as Solid parts, is due to motive fibres: Where firſt he ranks all the veſſels in the body (which contain the humors) under two heads, *viz.*

viz. The channel of the aliments, and the ſanguineous receptacle; conſidering in both, *firſt*, their aptitude, both to conſerve their reſpective humor before a ſecretion be made, and afterwards to receive other ſecreted humors; *ſecondly*, their conſtruction in order to the ſeveral ſecretions to be made out of it; and reducing the ſeveral excretory veſſels to their due claſſes; aſſerting withal, that all humors are ſecreted only by the mediation of peculiar ſtrainers, which he takes every where to be glandules. Then, as to the motion of the humors, he will allow it to be only twofold; the *firſt*, Inteſtine, from whence their fluidity ſprings; the *other*, Tranſlative, of a maſs of them: Where he endeavours to refute the Learned Dr *Thruſtons* tripartite diviſion. This latter motion, which he terms their External, he aſcribes to motive fibres, which he proceeds to demonſtrate in both the kinds of veſſels before named.

And firſt in his Channel of aliments, having again premiſed his diſtinction of its contents, into what is aſſumed by the mouth, and not yet altered, and what is ſecreted out of the bloud, and mixed with that, in order to produce ſome alteration in it, he propoſes to conſider what influence the motive fibres of all the parts of it, whether they be concerned before or after ſecretion, have upon the humors belonging to it; and inſtances, *firſt* in the *Tongue*, whoſe uſe (after *Steno*) he thinks to be not ſo much for ſpeech, as in order to the ſubaction and detruſion of the aliments; then in the *œſophagus*, which by means of its ſpiral fibres ſeems adapted to continue the motion begun by the tongue; next in the *Diaphragm*, through the carneous fibres of the lower muſcle of which (according to his former aſſertion) the *œſophagus* paſſing, he ſuppoſes to be by that means further conſtringed: Where he endeavours to give an account of the *dyſpnœa*, and ſuch like affects, and alſo of the *ſingultus*, and obviates an objection that might be made, from the conſideration of Birds, in which there is no ſuch compreſſion of the orifice from the diaphragm, by alledging, that the defect of it is ſupplied, firſt, by the carneous fibres of the Craw (deſcrib'd, *he ſays*, by *Steno*) before the entrance of the meat into the ſtomach; then by the ſtrong muſcles of their ſtomach, together with the aſſiſtance of the little ſtones they ſwallow, which help to grind the meat there. Then he further conſiders, that by the help of the parts concerned in reſpiration, the excluſion of the aliments out of the ſtomach is aſſiſted, and their protruſion farther continu'd; to promote which along the tracts of the inteſtines, and to cauſe a ſegregation of the purer parts of the chyle into the *vaſa lactea*, the periſtaltick motion yields its aſſiſtance: Where he takes occaſion to vindicate his fathers doctrine about the Funeral of the Liver againſt the learned *Swammerdam*. Laſtly he takes notice, that the chyle, once got into its receptacle, is, with the *lympha*, impelled up the *ductus thoracicus* into the bloud, by means of the tendons of the Diaphragm, and pulſation of the intercoſtal arteries, between which the *ductus* lies.

In

In the ſanguineous receptacle he likewiſe conſiders two kinds of contents, one whereof is the *Chyle*, which by various cribrations and circulations, at laſt comes to conſtitute the whole maſs of bloud; the other, the *Lympha*, which, having been ſecreted from it, is afterwards refunded to it. And, to explain how the motion, both of the whole maſs of bloud, and of the humors, to be ſecreted from it, depends upon the carneous fibres, he ſuppoſes a channel without beginning or end, from one part of which he ſuppoſes other channels to branch, and to return again circularly into it; all the branches in the mean while obſerving a proportion to that part of it, from whence he begins the diviſion (deſcribing it by two figures;) which he applies to the ſeveral parts, and the motion of the liquors through them. After which he undertakes to confute the opinion of ſome that think the Humours, by their effervescence, have a great hand in the contraction and dilatation of the heart, aſcribing the buſineſs wholly to the motive fibres of that muſcle. Then he touches upon the opinion of ſome, that the Arteries have a periſtaltick contraction, but forbears to determine it: Only, ſeems to like Dr *Thruſton*'s conjecture, about the *Syſtaltick* motion of the circumjacent parts, for returning the bloud along the veins to the heart; but adds, that it might with more probability be ſaid, that the return of it by the veins, is not only from the propulſion of that which comes out of the arteries into them, but from the proximity of thoſe two kinds of veſſels, and the mediation of their coats; the dilatation of the arteries, in regard they all along joyn laterally to the veins, helping the protruſion of the bloud from valve to valve toward the heart: And though they are ſeparated in the lungs by the *bronchia*, yet the air upon inſpiration (according to *Thruſtons* ingenious ſuppoſition) does, he imagines, the ſame thing. Laſtly, to confirm his aſſertion about motive fibres being the cauſe of this motion of the Humours, he cites *Malpighius*'s obſervation, about the *cellulæ* of the ſpleen, where, becauſe there is not a ſufficient compreſſion, the affuſed blood does, after a ſort, ſtagnate.

From hence he proceeds to conſider the Excretory veſſels of this Receptacle. Among which, in the firſt place he reckons the Nerves, but leaves their farther conſideration as too obſcure: Next the Lymphaticks, which (after others) he will have to ariſe from conglobated glandules. Of theſe veſſels he affirms many to be in the Spleen, and ſhews his way to make them appear to view; He ſeems alſo to own ſome of them in the Liver, though *Malpighius* doubt of them; offers to ſhew thoſe of the Kidneys to any that deſire it; will not determine any thing concerning thoſe, which *Swammerdam* ſuppoſes to proceed from the glandules of the inteſtines, if they are diſtinct from the *vaſa lactea*, which he alledges he has once or twice found full of clear *lympha*, when he has opened the animal two hours after meat; but declares that *he* has diſcovered, (at leaſt affirms, that he has not met with the ſame obſervation made by any other,) and in ſeveral ſubjects conſtantly

ſtantly found, ſome very large excretory lymphaticks, proceeding from the glandules of the Meſentery, and terminated in the receptacle of chyle, in the ſame manner as the trunk of the lymphaticks uſes; which new veſſels, *he ſays*, are, after and before the time of the diſtribution of the aliments, filled with *Lympha*; only declares himſelf not ſatisfied, whether they are ſucceſſively filled with chyle and *lympha*, as the receptacle and thoracick *ductus* are: On the occaſion of which diſcovery he urges ſeveral conſiderable doubts about the paſſage of the chyle into the receptacle, the *lympha*, and conglobated glandules (to be found in the book it ſelf:) Then conſiders, whence the *lympha* is derived, and concludes it to proceed not from the animal ſpirits, but the bloud; yet nevertheleſs ſuppoſes not any immediate *anaſtomoſis* between the arteries and lymphaticks, but only that they have a communication by means of their ſtrainers or ſome other parts of the body. The motion of this *lympha*, he (after his father) affirms to be from the circumference toward the center of the body; but think no body has aſſigned the cauſe of that motion, which therefore he attributes to a propulſion from the heart, which by means of its motive fibres continually propelling, with the bloud, the matter to be ſecreted, (*and the bloud as inceſſantly depoſiting ſome of this matter by means of the ſtrainers into theſe veſſels,*) this muſt conſtantly propel the former, to make way for it ſelf; adding withal, that in regard theſe veſſels are frequently wrapped about the veins, the motion of the bloud along them may, by compreſſing the lymphaticks, accelerate the motion of their liquor.

From the ſame cauſe, *viz.* Motive fibres, he ſuppoſes the liquor of the conglomerated glandules may be diſcharged by their veſſels. In which parts yet he conceives Natures Art is very remarkable; and inſtances in the *parotis conglomerata*, the glandules of the cheeks, thoſe of the palate, and the glandules of the *œſophagus* in Fowl; all which undergo a great compreſſion, either from conſiderable muſcles, papillary bodies, or cartilages, in order to a copious diſcharge of their liquor. As to the *ſuccus pancreaticus*, and *bile*, he believes their excretion to be promoted by the compreſſion of the muſcles of the *abdomen*, and the motion of the diaphragm, according to *Malpighius*'s opinion; and takes occaſion to examine Dr. *Cole*'s conjecture, about the way that he ſuppoſes the *veſicula fellis* may (perhaps) receive its liquor. Then mentions, and deſcribes, a certain conglomerated glandule (lately diſcovered by *Joſephus de Verney*) in Cows, at the ſide of the *vulva*, which he takes to ſupply the room of the *proſtatæ*, and to excrete ſome liquor, *coitus tempore*; to which purpoſe, he ſays, 'tis inveſted with carneous fibres; and concludes with examining the Learned *Graeff*'s aſſertion about ſome other glandules in the neck of the womb.

Having finiſhed the Treatiſe, to oblige the Curious, our Author ſubjoyns a Diſcourſe about His way of preparing the *Viſcera*; concerning which, as to the preparation, contrivance, and uſe thereof, the Reader is deſired to peruſe the Account it ſelf there given.

IV. *Longitud:*

IV. *Longitude found, by* Henry Bond *Senior, Teacher of the Mathematicks.* London 1676. *in* 4°.

THe Attempt and Pains of the Author of this Book are certainly very commendable, forasmuch as he endeavours to explain to us the *Use* of the *Inclinatory Needle*, and in so doing makes it known to the world, that, as both the *Variation* and *Inclination* of the Needle were found out first of all in this Nation by two *English* men, Mr. *Robert Norman* and Mr. *William Burrows*; so he (our Author) hath now made it his business to apply it to an Use, formerly, for ought we know, not thought of, *viz.* To *find the Longitude.* Which how he performs and makes good, is left to the Sagacious Reader to judge.

Mean time, the Publisher is desired, here to take notice of a mistake committed in this Book, *viz.* in the page printed next after the Epistle to the Reader; where 'tis said, that *This Treatise hath been examin'd by* six *Commissioners appointed by the King, and* the Truth of it *affirmed to his Majesty:* Whereas of the six persons there named, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Brouncker*, Chancellour to her Majesty, and President to the R. Society, declareth, that he never so much as saw this Treatise before it was printed, nor was ever present at any of the Meetings of the other Commissioners; the Quality of the report of whom concerning this matter the Reader will doubtless be acquainted with in due time.

V. The Royal Almanack: *By* N. Stephenson, *one of his Majesties Gunners.* London 1677. *in* 12°.

THis Almanack is a very useful Diary of the true places of the Sun, Moon, and other Planets; their Rising, Southing, and Setting; as also of High-water at *London-bridge*, with Rules to serve other places after the *New Theory* of Tides, and Directions of Sir *Jonas Moore.* To which are added the *Eclipses*, with a Table of Equations for the regulating curious *Pendulum-Clocks*, and Movements to the Sun: Likewise, a Table of the Suns right Ascension in time for every day at Noon, and of Thirty of the most notable Fixed Stars: Together with the Moons and the other Planets Appulses to the Fixed Stars, for the Meridian of *London*, in the year 1677; as also a *Transit* of *Mercury* under the Sun, calculated for *Octob.* 28. next. All done with great care and pains at his Majesties command.

Errat. p. 766. l. 14 & 15. r. *Icicles*; ibid. l. 22. r. *the Consideration.*

Imprimatur,

Decemb. 14. 1676. *BROUNCKER*, P. R. S.

London, *Printed for* John Martyn, *Printer to the* R. Society, 1676.