4. An account of the Disection of a Bitch, whose Cornua Uteri being fill d with the bones and flesh of a former conception, had after a second conception the Ova affix t to several parts of the Abdomen: By an ingenious Physitian, a Fellow of the Royal Society.

IT would seem a needless thing, to publish an observation, to confirm the opinion of the production of Animals nom Eggs, which is almost Universally receiv d: but that some time since the Learned Deimerbroeck, and very lately Monfieur Verney have endeavor'd to consute and expose it. The most considerable argument they use is taken from the narrowness of the Fallopian Tubes, where they open into the Womb, and at their extremities. But, tho these Authors lay a great deal of stress on the structure of that passage, it cannot be accounted of any force, when ocular demonstration is brought against it; and the Eggs discover'd in the Entrance, and afterward to have made their way through them into the Womb.

The sagacious Dr. Harvey was very near the discovery of the Egg, and its use: He came within sight of it, but unhappily over look't it. After many repeted dissections of impregnated Deer, he asserts, that Nothing for about 6 or 7 Weeks can be seen in the Horns of their Wombs: That there then appeared somewhat like an Egg, a transparent liquor included in a very thin Membrane, in which after a Week he could plainly see the rudiments of a Fætus. He gives

gives his Opinion very expresly in his Treatise de Partu. Vipera ovum Unicolor & molli cortice (qualis Muliebris conceptus est) intra se continet, &c. The Viper has Eggs, whose parts are of one colour, inclosed in a foft Shell; and the very fame is a Womans conception. But he could not inform himself, how that Egg in Women or in Does comes into the Womb. He declares himself fully satisfied after several Tryals, that no liquor can be so sorcibly injected into the Womb, as to make its passage into the place of Conception. Nor would he suspect, that the Seed of the Female lay till the Egg appear'd, in any crannies or recesses of the Horns; which he afferts are then as smooth and soft, as the Corpus callofum of the Brain. Dr. Harvey having thus sufficiently confuted the opinion, which till his time prevail'd, of the production of Animals from the mixture of the Seminal matter of both Sexes: 'twas not so difficult to discover, whence the Egg came, which he faw about 7 Weeks after impreg-The Fallopian Tubes, which joyn to the Horns and terminate very near the Ovaria (as the testes Muliebres are generally now call'd) directed the Ingenious and Industrious de Graff to make more accurate dissections of them. He presently saw, that the limbid liquor, which Dr. Harvey thought was designed to humest the parts adjacent, was contain'd in an entire Membrane, and exactly answered the description he gives of the Eggs he saw in the Womb.

As he first discovered therefore of those Globules in the ovaria, so he has been so happy in that excellent piece de Mulieris Organis, to give so demonstrative an account of the alteration of those web are impregnated, the way of excluding them by the glandulous substance swelling behind them, and the Aperture through which they pass remaining open all the rime of the gestation, and exactly in each Ovarium answering the number of Embryo's in each Hom: But more particularly he has so very nicely observed the Progress of the Eggs in Conies; the very time of their passing into the Tubes, and appearing in the Harms of the Words, (which

(which comes very near that proportion of time Dr. Harvey observed the Egs in his Deer), that nothing can be objected of force enough to shake an Opinion confirmed by so many and so exact observations. He has prevented the Objection which Deimerbroech and Mr. Verney use against him, That the Tube is too narrow at each end to transmit Globules of that bigness: Alleaging that the Hole by which it has its exit out of the Ovarium is as narrow; that no Force is used to open it, but it expands it self, as the Os Vteri before the Birth: As Nuts and Peach-Stones &c. way to the germinating Plant, which is less able to make its way then the Eg. But besides, (which these Authors urge,) tho the extremity of the Tube be membranous in mott Quadrupeds, in which its possible a seminal Liquor: might be transmitted to the Womb; in Women its divided, like a Knot of Ribbon, and is no more adapted to receive any thing but an Eg, then the Fingers expanded to receive and contain a Fluid. The Fg has not been able sometimes to get into the Womb; Riolanus speaks of 2 human Fætus seen in one of the Tubes: and Dr. Harvey assures you he has seen it himself. In the dissection of a Bitch at Oxford, the Embryos either could not get into it, the Membranous Expansion being hindred from ascending to and clipping the Ovania, by the fulness of the Womb; or from the She had been with same cause were forc't back again. Whelp: By a blow she received the Fætus died within her. She discharged by the Pudendum a great quantity of put id Flesh and Matter. She was afterward able to run in the After the second Impregnation she was observed to have a very ill shap't belly. When dead the owner a Person of Quality sent her to Oxford. The Horns of the Womb were so stuft up with the Bones and firmer Muscles and thicker Skin of the Fatus's, (some of them by in the usual posture, the Sceletons of which were entire, the interstices of thebones only filled up with Skin and Flesh, hat no Seminal master, or Aura Seminalis could possibly find a passage \mathbf{B} b

passage to the Ovarium. The Egs affected in the second impregnation, finding no room in the Horns, were forc't back into the Abdomen: where they were found affixed to the Melentary, Kidney &c. Only Two of the Bags had a Con munication with the Womb by a flender Duct. These I suppose fell into the Horns first, and began to fasten to them, but growing larger were forc't to retire. The other Three had had no reception there at all. The Membranes which contained the Embrios were all of them very Thin, and the Animalcles in them had wanted a due supply of natritious mat-This feems to give as clear a proof of the truth of the modern opinion, as can be expected or defired. But if Anatome had not disovered these Egs and demonstrated their use and progress to the Womb, and the advances they there make; it would appear now a very difficult task from the other opinion to perswade an inquisitive Person, how an Animal can be produc'd from the mixture of the seminal Liquors of both Sexes. Every Animal, the upon other accounts esteemed the most despicable, is made up of so many Different parts, and those of so excellent a Contrivance, and so wonderful a Respect to one another, that tis not to be imagined, that the Sominal fluids lying loofe and at large in the Capacity of the Womb, and expos'd to so many accidents, could give a production so admirable.

Every Jogg of it from the frequent Motions of the Female, would disturb and distract the present designs of the Ptastic power they speak of. The Humors and Vapors which have a passage to, and humest all the parts of the Body, would in the Womb break in on the soft Seminal Mass, and break off the tender silaments when sirst a forming. In Quadrupeds the Perislatic motion of the Horns would perpetually separate the parts of the Seminal Collection, and scatter those pieces, which Nature is putting carefully together into the Fabric of an Animal. From this way of Conception Monsters would be very frequently brought forth, and would be much less wondred at then a perfect pro-

duction is now. We see how very industrious Nature is in preserving the Species of Vegetables. When the tender Seed is first formed, it's secured from external Injuries by various forts of Cases. The Embryo of the Plant contained in the Seed hath 3 or 4 Coats to inclose it: the outermost is designed of sufficient strength to preserve it. None of the Juices of the Earth are permitted to enter in, but fuch as are fit to put into motion or supply the liquor contained in the inner Membrane, from whence it has its first And as the Egs of Animals are defigned for the same purpose the Seeds of Vegetables are 3 so there is very great agreeableness between them. The Shel and Membranes of Egs (except those which are brought to perfection in the Female) are very like those of Seeds. Both have a Colliquamentum, or more fine and Spirituous Liquor which is first to be spent, before those which are grosser can be received in the extremely fine and Small-pores of the Fatus when only just begun to be formed. And in Both, the Parts of the Embryo are designed and drawn out, before the Eg has been at all affected by the Masculine-Seed, or the Vegetable Seed put into the Womb of the Earth. The Figure of the Plant may be seen in the larger Seeds, and the Miniature of a Chick in the Spot of the Yolk. But if so great and so various an Artifice is necessary to raise a Plant, shall Nature be thought less carefull and industrious in the propagation of Animals, whose parts are more numerous and of a much finer texture. And fince those Animals and Vegetables are by some allowed to take their original from Egs and Seeds, whose largeness will permit them to observe thems it feems an opinion with too much precipitancy taken up, that supposes some of the greater Animals, and the least of these and Plants, are Supply'd from Equivocal generation; That corrupted matter from the Warmth of the In. of the motions of its own Principles, can form the parts of the One or the For the Heat of the Air endeavours to diffipate and remove the thinner parts from the more gross, Luce no Bb 2 mem.

membrane is supposed to confine them: and the more a-Give principles are from their own nature always strugling to be quit of them. And this way, the parts of an Animal wou'd be sooner broken into pieces, than a new one generated. Pur they believe it may be allowed, that the least and most inconsiderable Animals and Plants are this way Formed. But has Minutenel's make the Difficulty Greater. Membrane to include the Conception with its first nourishment feems more necessary here, where the parts are more delicately put together, and from their exceeding finenels it might more easily miscarry. If after this method I me Animals and Plants can be produc't, why is the same species and these very Individuals they suppose so made, furnisht with Organs for Vnivocal Generation? It slime and Mud can afford Frogs and Fels, why does the First Spann so many Egs, and are the other Viviparous? Why does not so great a diversity of putrid parts in the Earth, differently affe-Aed by unaccountable accidents, often present us with new living Creatures, and Vegetables of peculiar specie's? Bur no such new Plants are taken notice of, and the Mites are of the same fort from Cheese and from Meal. The objection which is offer'd against Epicurus, will be made with the same force against this Opinion. If the Earth at sirst equivocally produc't Men, Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fish, why has it not done it very frequently or at least sometimes fince? We begin to suspect the Cheat, when the Arrist is not able to perform the same again.

The Anatomy of a Monstrous PIG Communicated to the R. S. By an Ingenious Student in Physick.

A Bout the beginning of Decem. 1682. among many Pigs of a Sow, there was one webhad no passage for the Faces either Solid or Liquid, althouthe Anus was not outwardly clos'd up; which whether natural or caused by the Neighbours who had attempted a Cure before I saw it, I cannot