The Germination of Bony Fibres, after any Peccant Matter has deſtroy'd ſome of them, and relaxt others, is no more ſurpriſing, than the Fleſhy Inequalities we commonly meet with in hollow Ulcers, of the ſofter Parts, as in the Membranes, Muſcles, Glands, *&c.* Beſides the Inequalities on the Surfaces of Bones thus affected, and their being very much diſtended, I have frequently ſeen divers large holes in them; (beſides thoſe for the Tranſit of the Blood-Veſſels) ſome of which have paſt quite through them: The like has been obſerved in both Tables of the Skull, as M. *Dupre* has taken notice, where part of the Bone has been diſſolved into an *Ichorous* Matter, which ſometimes has happened, and the External Teguments not been injured; of both theſe Caſes I have mentioned Examples in the 93d Table, and in my Introduction to the Anatomy of Humane Bodies lately publiſhed.

VII. *An Anatomical Account of a Child's Head, Born without a Brain in* October *laſt*, 1698. *By Monſ.* Buſſiere.

A *French* Woman living at *Dung-hill*, of a good Complexion, and in perfect Health during all the time of her being with Child, was then brought to Bed of a Boy, as big and tall as a Child can be in that Age, well ſhap'd in his Body, and Limbs very ſound, without the leaſt mark of Corruption, except that his Eyes did look as if they had been placed at the top of the Forehead; the Skull was unequal, the skin whereof,

whereof, though full of Hair, was a little redder than the reſt of the Body.

The Midwife ſaid, the Child came alive out of the *Uterus*; but tho' we cannot truſt ſuch Report, yet, 'tis certain, the Mother aſſureth, that ſhe felt him ſtirring very often, but chiefly an Hour before ſhe was taken ill for her Delivery, he was ſo troubleſome to her by his Motion, that ſhe could find no eaſe and quiet, but by her Husbands keeping his Hands faſt upon her Belly, who affirmeth he felt plainly the Child's motions; and indeed the good Condition of this Child's Body, is methinks, ſufficient enough to prove, that he was alive in the Belly of his Mother.

I was ſent for to open this Child's Head, and here is what was found in it.

The Skin which did cover the Skull being taken off, the *Coronalis-bone* did appear lying flat upon the *Sphenoides-bone*, which was the Cauſe the Eyes did look, as if they had been at the top of the Forehead,

The Squammoſa part of the Temporal Bones was wanting, there being but the *Oſ Petroſum*, which was in its natural place, and in which the Organs of the ſenſe of hearing were in the ordinary Order.

There was no Parietal Bones, nor any thing equivalent, which likely was the Cauſe that the Coronal Bone, was ſet upon the Sphenoïdes.

Of the Occipital Bone, there was but the Baſis which joineth to the Sphenoïdes, in the middle whereof was the great hole, through which the *Medulla oblongata* commonly paſſeth, all the upper part of this Bone being wanting, without any mark of having been corroded or gnawn, the edges of which were very ſmooth.

All

All the upper part of the Bones of the Skull being wanting; the Skin had no other ſupport but its baſis, which was the reaſon why the top of the Head was very unequal and rough.

No Brain at all was found, nor any mark in the whole extent of the Skull, that there had been any, there being no ſpace left between the Baſis of the Skull and the Skin to contain it; there was no *Dura mater* neither, the Bones being covered only with a very thin Membrane.

Neither the *Carotides*, nor the *Vertebrale* Arteries did penetrate the Skull, but by ſmall Twigs, ſpread in the thin Membrane.

I did take off the Three upper *Vertebra's* of the Neck, before I could find the *Medulla Spinalis*, the beginning of it being under the Fourth *Vertebra*, like a ſmall ſtump wrap'd up in the *Dura mater*; the *Medulla* was very ſound, and not bigger than it is in other Bodies of that Age; all the Nerves which parted from it were in their Natural Order.

The Eyes were well ſhap'd, and all the Parts belonging to them, every one of their Muſcles were furniſhed with the ordinary Nerves, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th pair, and the Optick were in their natural Situation.

All theſe Nerves did terminate themſelves in the holes of the Skull, through which they commonly paſs, they did reach no further, nor had any Communication with any other.

All the Parts of the Face were natural, with their Muſcles and Nerves; the Tongue was very freſh, and doubtleſs had performed the Deglutition to make the Child ſwallow the *Colliquamentum*, of which there was a good quantity in his Stomach.

The

The *Larinx*, and all the parts of the Throat were as the reſt of the Body, in a good and natural Condition as can be.

I leave to others to explain how this Child could live, and move ſo long, without Brain.

I keep the Bones of that Skull in my Houſe, where any Body may have a view of it, to ſatisfy their Curioſity, when they pleaſe.

VIII. *Part of a Letter from Monſ.* Geoffroy, *F.R.S. Dated* Paris, March 7. 1699. N.S. *to Dr. Sloane, giving an Account of the New Regulations of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at* Paris.

I Shall here give you an Account of the great Splendour that the *Academie des Sciences* has Received by the Regulations, Incouragement, and Orders, Monſ. *L'abbe Bignon* has obtained to it from the King. That *Academy* is now compoſed of Ten honorary *Academicians*, which are choſen Learned and Eminent Gentlemen; of Eight Strangers aſſociates, which are diſtinguiſhed by their Learning; Twenty Penſioners Fellows, Twenty Eleves, and Twelve French Aſſociates; out of the honorary *Academicians*, two are Elected every Year, one for Preſident, the other for Vice-Preſident; only Twenty Penſioners have every Year 1500 French Livers; and after the Death of one Penſioner, the Academy will propoſe to the King Three *Perſons* Aſſociates, or Eleves, or ſometimes others; and his Majeſty will call one of the Three for Penſioner.

Here is the Catalogue of the *Academicians*, the Names of honorary and Strangers Aſſociates, who are diſpoſed by order of Reception; but the others are diſtributed into Claſſes, into which the Academy is divided.

Academiciens