

Years before Christ.	Error of Tab.	Years of Christ.	Error of Tab.	Years of Christ.	Error of Tab.
70	—56 6	200	—12 30	1100	+ 4 0
600	—49 50	300	—9 20	1200	+ 4 10
500	—44 0	400	—6 30	1300	+ 4 0
400	—38 30	500	—4 0	1400	+ 3 30
300	—33 20	600	—1 50	1500	+ 2 40
200	—28 30	700	0 0	1600	+ 1 30
100	—24 0	800	+ 1 30	1700	0 0
A.D.O	—19 50	900	+ 2 40		
100	—16 0	1000	+ 3 30		

I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Richard Dunthorne.

XV. Alberti Halleri, *Archiatři Reg. Medicin. Prof. Gotting. & R. S. Lond. S. Fabricæ morbosæ in cadaveribus repertæ historiæ aliquæ.*

O B S. I.

Read, June 8. 1749. **I**N femina quadragenaria reperi Venam cavam inter renalis sinistrae originem, et inter iliacas venas, enormiter angustatam, ut vix quid-

quidquam transmitteret. Aliquid tamen polyposi, duri sanguinis in ejus cavitate, quæ inter crassas membranas arctissima fuit, repertum est: Vena vero spermatica dextra enormiter dilatata, unciali diametro venæ cavæ locum subiit, et sanguinem, exclusum a via solita, reddidit ureteris venæ, alioquin in sano corpore exiguæ, ortæ ab iliaca dextra.

Rarissimi hujusmodi coalitus exemplum aliud reperi in *Johannis Rhodii Mantiss. Anatom. Obs.* XXI.

Ex utroque constat, etiam in maximis truncis vatorum corporis humani morbos subnasci posse, et obstructionem in venis vere dari; et canales minimos, quando sanguinis, solitis viis exclusi, impetus eo vergit, patentissimos reddi posse.

O B S. II.

In femina decrepita, quam centum annorum ætate esse dictitabant, non tamen ita firma fama, ut eam sequi tuto liceat, ætatis summæ aliqua vestigia reperi.

Tota corporis fabrica durior fuit, vel cultro judice: glandulæ conglobatæ sanæ, sed similes fere renalis carnis firmitati; nervi præduri; cellulosa tela ubique vix scissilis; costarum cartilagine nonnullæ, nisi supremam velles, quæ cum sternone, nexu vix ullum discriminis vestigium relinqueret, conferruminata erat: sed in ea costa id non rarum est.

Verum in arteria magna multæ mortis causæ fuerunt. Ampussima primum aorta, qua ex corde prodit, ut quinque unciarum et linearum duarum esset ambitus. Deinde aperto hoc, non aneurysmate quidem, sed ampussimo tamen sinu, adparuit.

(1) Val-

(1) Valvulas cordis arteriosas, partim induratas; partim etiam petrosis humoribus varias esse, perinde ubi *Cowteri* fere figuram demonstrant, [*Mythol. reform. Tab. XL.*] Reliquæ valvulæ venosæ et arteriosæ cordis vix mutatae.

(2) In arteria aorta tum ad cor, tum in thorace, in abdomine denique, membrana interna undique lacera, quasi scabendo in eminentes cristas, liberas, fluctuantes, mutata, tanquam ulcere aliquo consumpta esset. Hæ squamæ passim ossæ erant, alicubi etiam petrosæ, et acervi tophaceorum granorum plerorumque vasorum ex aorta oriundorum ostia obsidebant. Membrana musculosa sana fuit, tum externa, ut vitium omne in intima fœderet.

(3) In hypogastricis, iliacis, pelvis arteriis, et iis quæ ex pelvi ad nates exeunt, plurimæ crustæ ossæ, subflexiles tamen, in quas mutata erat interna harum arteriarum membrana, ita tamen adhærentibus fibris carneis, ut passim calculosæ squamæ ductibus transversis inscriberentur; nihil tamen hic petrosi: In omnibus arteriis corporis prædura et figurata, teretia sanguinis crassamenta, suo canale tamen minora.

(4) Vesicula fellea flava bile, vix amara, plena, et calculis ad viginti, exiguis, angulosis, quorum unus ita obsidebat ostium ductus cystici, propius paulum choledochi, quam prima cystici valvula, ut bilis, contra quam solet, ex vesicula premendo expelli non posset. Dulcedinem in bile, quando in calculos coivit, plerumque reperire soleo.

Hæc fere fuerunt, quæ observationem mererentur, et demonstrant arteriarum internam membranam ab ictibus repetitis cordis tandem partim indurescere, partim inter ossificata spatia rumpi, sic debilitari

bilitari truncum aortæ, et ad aneurysmata reddi primum. Demonstrat etiam, in ipso sanguine ubique terram veram calculosam circumvehi, nec in renalibus solum viis deponi, sed ibi hære et congeri, ubi ruptæ sunt levissimæ membranæ vasorum, et attractio terrearum molecularum ad asperas inæquales superficies major est.

XVI. *A Memoir on the Lacrymæ Batavicæ, or Glasf-Drops, the tempering of Steel, and Effervescence, accounted for by the same Principle. By Claud, Nic. le Cat, M. D. F. R. S. &c. Translated from the French, by T. S. M. D.*

Read June 15. 1749. **T**HE Glasf-Tear, or Drop, commonly called *Lacryma Batavica*, or *Lacryma Borussica*, because it was first made in these Countries, is much celebrated among Natural Philosophers, upon account of the singular Phenomena which it exhibits, and which have for a long Time exercised their Sagacity.

The Make of this Drop is as simple as its Explanation is difficult. It is the Work of the meanest Workman in a Glasf-house. On the Top of an iron Rod they take up a small Quantity of the Matter of Glasf in Fusion: They let it drop into a Pail of Water: The Drop makes that Part of the Water which it touches, to boil with a hissing Noise, as a red-hot Iron would do, which it resembles in that Instant; and when it does not break in this Operation,