if their distance be so great, that colours begin to appear in the light before its incidence on the second Prism, those colours will not be destroyed by the contrary refractions of that Prism.

These things being observed, the round image Q will appear of the same bigness, which it doth when both the Prisms are taken away, that the light may pass directly towards Q from the hole without any refraction at all. And its diameter will equal the breadth of the long image PT, if those images be equally distant from the Prisms.

If an accurate consideration of these refractions be designed, it is convenient, that a *Lens* be placed in the hole F, or immediately after the Prisms, so that its *focus* be at the image Q or PT. For, thereby the Perimeter of the image Q and the straight sides of the image PT will become much better defined than otherwise.

An Account of a Stone cut out from under the tongue of a Man; lately sent in a Letter of Mr. Listers *to his Grace the* Lord Arch-Bishop *of* York.

May it please your Grace,

IN obedience to your Grace's Commands, I have penned the Circumstances of a not common Medical observation, viz. the Excision of *a stone* from under the tongue. And I here with present your Grace also with the stone its self, as I had it from the person it was taken.*

As to the occasion and time of its birth, he tels me, (My Lord, you may be pleas'd to give firm Credit to every particular, that he hath answered me at your Grace's instance) it was from a winter Sea-voyage, which lasted much longer than he expected, and wherein he suffered an exceeding cold; and that, not long after his landing, he found a certain *Nodus* or hard lump in the very place whence this stone was cut. There was about 8 years betwixt its breading and being taken away.

As to its growth, and the inconveniences thence ensuing; he further saith, that upon all fresh-cold-taking, he suffered much pain in that part especially; and yet, that cold once being over, that part was no more painful than the rest of his mouth. He adds, that towards the *7th* and *8th* year it did often cause sud-

den

* *This Stone is now in the custody of the* R. Society, *to whom it was presented afterwards.*

ſudden ſwellings in all the Glanduls about the mouth and throat upon the firſt draught of beer at meals; which yet would in a ſhort time fall again.

Laſtly, as to the particulars remarkable at the time of its being taken away, he relates; That it began its work with a ſudden *vertigo*; which vertiginous diſpoſition continued more or leſs from Spring 'till Auguſt; in which month, without any prævious cauſe ſave riding, the place where it was lodged ſuddainly ſwelled, and ran purulent matter at the aperture of the *ductus Whartonianus*: that it ſuddainly ſtopped of its runing (which he cannot attribute to any thing but Cold,) and ſwelled with a great inflammation, and very great danger of choaking; it being ſcarce credible, what pain the party ſuffered in endeavouring to ſwallow even beer, or any liquid thing.

This extremity laſted 5 days, in all which time, the party had ſo vaſt a flux of ſpittle runing from him, that it was not poſſible for him to repoſe his head to ſleep, without wetting all the bed about him; inſomuch as that it was very much queſtioned by ſome friendly viſitants, whether he had not of himſelf, or by miſtake, made uſe of ſome Mercurial medicine.

The varieties or degrees of this *ſpontaneous ſalivation* were ſuch, that he urged me not to omit them in the relation I was to make to your Grace, as thinking them very notable.

The firſt day, the *ſaliva* ran thin and tranſparent, almoſt like water without any bubles. The 2 day it ran frothy; it taſted ſalt, (which yet he is apt to think hot rather than really ſalt, becauſe that day the inflammation was at the height). The 3 day it roaped exceedingly; on which day a ſmall pin-hole broak directly over the place of the Stone and ran with purulent matter as formerly. The 4 day the *ſaliva* ran *inſipid*, ſenſibly cold in the mouth; (which again confirms me in that opinion, that the former ſharp taſt was the effect of heat, and not the immediate quality of a ſalt humour;) very little frothy. The 5 day (which was the day of the inciſion,) it ran as on the 4*th* but left an extream clamineſs on the teeth, inſomuch that they often clave together, as though they had been joyned together with glue.

Upon the inciſion, which proved not wide enough, the membranes or baggs, wherein the Stone lay, came away firſt. As to the Stone it ſelf, it was ſo hard as to endure the *forcipes* in drawing it

forth: it was covered over with graſſ green matter, which ſoon dryed, and left the ſtone of a whitiſh colour, as it is to be ſeen. It is but light in proportion to its bulk, weighing about 7 grains; and 'tis much of the ſhape of our ordinary horſe-beans. There are viſible impreſſions upon it of ſome Capillary and ſmall veſſels, it was bred amongſt. Laſtly, it is ſcabrous or rough, ſand-like, although the ſubſtance is Tophaceous.

The Accidents accompaning the working away of this Stone, (for the inciſion was meerly obſtetrical,) and the place of its birth give occaſion to call the diſtemper a *Ranula*. Yet in truth this was nothing elſe but one of thoſe Tumours called *Atheroma*; and therefore we will name it *lapis Atheromatis*.

An Extract of a Letter of the ſame Mr. Liſter, *written from* York *April* 12. 1672. *concerning* animated Horſe-hairs; *rectifying a Vulgar Error.*

Sir,

I Cannot diſcover any thing new and rare in natural Philoſophy, but I muſt forthwith make you participate of my good fortune; and I aſſure you, the relation, I am about to make you, is of a thing very ſurpriſing.

It hath been credibly reported, that *Horſe hairs* thrown into water will be animated; and yet I ſhall ſhew you by an unqueſtionable obſervation, that ſuch things as are vulgarly thought animated Hairs are very Inſects, nouriſhed within the bodies of other Inſects, even as *Ichneumones* are within the bodies of Caterpillars.

I will premiſe the particulars concerning this Animal, as I find them collected by the Induſtry of *Aldrovandus*, and ſave you the trouble of that voluminous Author.

This Inſect (ſaith he) ſeems to have been unknown to the Ancients; as it is called by the moderns *ſeta aquatica* or *vermis ſetarius*, either from the moſt ſlender figure of the body; or becauſe it is thought to be generated of an horſe-hair putrifying in water. The Germans call them by a name rendred *Vituli aquatici*.

It is bred in corrupt waters; perhaps of horſe-hair, for (ſaith *Albertus* upon his own frequent trial, as I find him quoted by *Aldrovandus*,) theſe hairs, put into ſtanding water, move and are animated, or, as he words it, *vitam & ſpiritum accipiunt, & moventur*.