

ham, a gentleman well known for his microscopical observations, and read to him the first part of this work ; he seemed to approve of these ideas, and did me the favour to lend me his microscope, which was infinitely superior to my own. At the same time I communicated my system and project of experiments to Messrs. Daubenton, Gueneau, and Dalibard, all of whom encouraged me to persevere in my determination, and from whom, in the course of making those experiments, I received much assistance, particularly from Mr. Daubenton.

Persons not experienced in the use of the microscope will not be displeas'd that I here insert some remarks which will be useful to them, if they repeat the following experiments, or make new ones. We should give the preference to double microscopes, in which we see objects perpendicularly, from their having a plain or concave mirror, which shews the objects clear ; the concave mirror is the most preferable when the observations are made with the strongest lens. Leeuwenhoek, who undoubtedly has been the greatest and most indefatigable of all microscopical observators, is said to have only made use of simple microscopes, with which he