

tory of a lady who died with the ninth child, which was formed in or near one of the testicles, which is not very clearly explained. The *fœtus* was about an inch in size, completely formed, and the sex easily to be distinguished. We also find, in the Philosophical Transactions, some observations on the testicles of women, wherein teeth, hair, and bones, have been found. If all these circumstances are true, we must suppose, that the seminal liquor of the male sometimes ascends, although very seldom, to the testicles of the female. Yet, notwithstanding all this, I have some difficulty to believe it; first, because the circumstances, which appear to prove it, are extremely rare: secondly, because a perfect *fœtus* has never been seen in the testicles but by M. Littre, who seems to relate it in a very suspicious manner: thirdly, because it is not impossible, that the seminal liquor of the female alone may produce organized masses, as moles, hair, bones, flesh, and, in short, because if we give credit to anatomists, *fœtuses* may be formed in the testicles of men, as well as in those of women: for we find, in the History of the Royal Academy, vol. II. p. 298, an observation of a surgeon, who says, he discovered in the scrotum of a man, the figure of a child

inclosed.