ridge of the back marked with a black ſtreak; each ſide with a pale yellow ſtripe, bounded above and below with a line of black; head, body, and tail, of a reddiſh brown; the tail the darkeſt: breaſt and belly white; noſe and feet pale-red; eyes full. —Inhabits the north of Aſia, but found in the greateſt abundance in the foreſts of North America. They never run up trees except they are purſued, and find no other means of eſcaping: they burrow, and form their habitations under ground, with two entrances, that they may get acceſs to the one in caſe the other is ſtopped up. Their re­treats are formed with great ſkill, in form of a long gallery, with branches on each ſide, each of which ter­minates in an enlarged chamber, as a magazine to ſtore their winter proviſion in; in one they lodge the acorns, in another the maize, in a third the hickery nuts, and in the laſt their favourite food the chinquapin cheſnut. They very ſeldom ſtir out during winter, at leaſt as long as their proviſions laſt; but if that fails, they will dig into cellars where apples are kept, or barns where maize is ſtored, and do a great deal of miſchief; but at that time the cat deſtroys great numbers, and is as great an enemy to them as to mice. During the maize harveſt theſe ſquirrels are very buſy in biting off the ears, and filling their mouths ſo full with the corn, that their cheeks are quite diſtended. It is obſervable that they give great preference to certain food; for if, after filling their mouths with rye, they happen to meet with wheat, they fling away the firſt, that they may indulge in the laſt. They are very wild, bite ſeverely, and are ſcarcely ever tamed; the ſkins are of little uſe, but are ſometimes brought over to line cloaks.

1. The *glis*, or fat ſquirrel, with thin naked ears; body covered with ſoft aſh-coloured hair; belly whitiſh; tail full of long hair: from noſe to tail, near fix inches; tail, four and a half: thicker in the body than the common ſquirrel. —Inhabits France and the ſouth of Europe; lives in trees, and leaps from bough to bough; feeds on fruits and acorns; lodges in the hollows of trees; remains in a torpid ſtate during winter, and grows very fat. It was eſteemed a great delicacy by the Romans, who had their gliraria, places conſtructed to keep and feed them in.
2. The *ſagitta,* or arrow ſquirrel, with a ſmall round head, cloven upper lip: ſmall blunt ears, two ſmall warts at the utmoſt corner of each eye, with hairs growing out of them: neck ſhort: four toes on the fore feet; and inſtead of a thumb, a ſlender bone two inches and a half long, lodged under the lateral membrane, ſerving to ſtretch it out: from thence to the hind legs extends the membrane, which is broad, and a continuation of the ſkin of the ſides and belly: there are five toes on the hind feet; and on all the toes, ſharp compreſſed bent claws: the tail is covered with long hairs diſpoſed horizontally: colour of the head, body, and tail, a bright bay; in ſome parts inclining to orange: breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white: length from noſe to tail, eighteen inches; tail, fifteen. —Inhabits Java, and others of the Indian iſlands: leaps from tree to tree as if it flew: will catch hold of the boughs with its tail. Niewhoff, p. 354. deſcribes this under the name of the flying cat, and ſays the back is black.
3. The *volans,* or flying ſquirrel, with round naked ears, full black eyes, and a lateral membrane from the fore to the hind legs: tail with long hairs diſpoſed hori­zontally, longeſt in the middle: its colour above, a browniſh aſh; beneath, white tinged with yellow: much leſs than the common ſquirrel. Inhabits Finland, Lapland, Poland, Ruſſia, North America, and New Spain: lives in hollow trees: ſleeps in the day: during the night is very lively: is gregarious, numbers being found in one tree: leaps from bough to bough ſometimes at the diſtance of ten yards: this action has improperly been called flying, for the animal cannot go in any other di­rection than forward; and even then cannot keep an even line, but ſinks conſiderably before it can reach the place it aims at: ſenſible of this, the ſquirrel mounts the higher in proportion to the diſtance it wiſhes to reach: when it would leap, it ſtretches out the fore­legs, and extending the membranes becomes ſpecifically lighter than it would otherwiſe be, and thus is enabled to ſpring further than other ſquirrels that have not this apparatus. When numbers leap at a time, they ſeem like leaves blown off by the wind. Their food the ſame as the other ſquirrels. They are eaſily tamed: bring three or four young at a time. See fig. 3 & 4, the one repreſenting the animal in what is called a *fifing,* the other in a *fitting,* poſture.

SCIURUS, in botany A genus of the monogynia order, belonging to the diandria claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking with thoſe that are doubtful. The calyx is quinquedentate; the corolla bilabiated; the filaments are barren; the capſules five, and joined together; bivalved, unilocular, with one feed. Of this there is one ſpecies, viz. *aromatica,* a native of Guiana.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into ſix counties, viz. Poſegra, Zabrab, Creis, Waraſden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly called a *kingdom*; and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Bel­grade. The eaſtern part is called *Ratzia,* and the in­habitants *Ratzians.* Theſe, from a particular notion, are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Ruſſia.

SCLERANTHUS, in botany: A genus of the digynia order, belonging to the dodecandria claſs of plants, and in the natural method ranking under the 22d order, *Caryophyllei.* The calyx is monophyllous; there is no corolla; there are two ſeeds contained in the calyx.

SCLERIA, in botany: A genus of the tetrandria order, belonging to the monoecia claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 4th order, *Gramina.* The calyx has a gluma, with from two to ſix valves; the flowers numerous; the ſeed a ſort of nut, ſmall, oblong, and ſhining. There are ſix ſpecies, all of them natives of the Weſt Indies.

SCLEROTICS, medicines proper to harden and conſolidate the fleſh of the parts to which they are ap­plied 5 as purſlain, houſe-leek, flea-wort, garden night- ſhade, &c.

SCOLOPAX, in ornithology, a genus belonging to the order of grallae. The back is cylindrical, obtuſe, and longer than the head; the noſtrils are linear; the face is covered; and the feet have four toes. There are 18 ſpecies; of which the following are the princi­pal,