ſecond and third of theſe claſſes, and even ſome referred to the firſt, are not vegetables, but animals, or the productions of animals. See Corallina, Madrepora, Spongia. Sea-plants, then, properly ſpeaking, belong to the claſs of cryptogamia, and the order of algae; and, according to Bomare, are all comprehended under the genus of fucus. We may alſo add ſeveral ſpecies of the ulva and conferva and the ſargazo. The fuci and marine ulvæ are immerſed in the ſea, are ſeſſile, and without root. The marine confervæ are either ſeſſile or floating. The ſargazo grows beyond ſoundings.

As ſome ſpecies of the fucus, when dried and preſerved, are extermely beautiful, the curious, and eſpecially thoſe who proſecute the ſtudy of botany, muſt be anxious to know the beſt method of preſerving them, without deſtroying their colour and beauty. The fol­lowing method is recommended by M. Mauduyt. Take a ſheet of paper, or rather of paſteboard, and cover it with varniſh on both ſides; and having rowed in a boat to the rock where the fucus abounds, plunge your varniſhed paper into the water, and, detaching the fucus, receive it upon the paper. Agitate the paper gently in the water, that the plant may be properly ſpread over it; and lift them up together ſoftly out of the water: then fix down with pins the ſtrong ſtalks, that they may not be diſplaced, and leave the plant lying upon the varniſhed paper to dry in the open air. When it is fully dry, the different parts will retain their poſition, and the plant may be preſerved within the leaves of a book. If you wiſh to free it from the ſlime and ſalt which adheres to it, it may be waſhed gently in freſh wa­ter, after being removed from the rock on which it grew.

*SEA-Serpent,* a monſtrous creature, ſaid to inhabit the northern ſeas about Greenland and the coaſts of Norway. The following marvellous account of this monſter is given by Guthrie. “In 1756, one of them was ſhot by a maſter of a ſhip: its head reſembled that of a horſe; the mouth was large and black, as were the eyes, a white mane hanging from its neck: it floated on the ſurface of the water, and held its head at leaſt two feet out of the ſea: between the head and neck were ſeven or eight folds, which were very thick; and the length of this ſnake was more than 100 yards, ſome ſay fathoms. They have a remarkable averſion to the ſmell of caſtor; for which reaſon, ſhip, boat, and bark matters provide themſelves with quantities of that drug, to pre­vent being overſet, the ſerpent’s olfactory nerves being remarkably exquiſite. The particularities related of this animal would be incredible, were they not atteſted upon oath Egede, a very reputable author, ſays, that on the 6th day of July 1734, a large and frightful ſeamon er raiſed itſelf ſo high out of the water, that its head reached above the main-top-maſt of the ſhip; that it

had a long ſharp ſnout, broad paws, and ſpouted water like a whale; that the body ſeemed to be covered with ſcales; the ſkin was uneven and wrinkled, and the lower part was formed like a ſnake. The body of this monſter is ſaid to be as thick as a hogſhead; his ſkin is varie­gated like a tortoiſe ſhell; and his excrement, which floats upon the ſurface of the water, is corroſive.” Not- withſtanding the belief of Guthrie, and the teſtimony which he produces, we cannot help doubting of the exiſtence of the ſea-ſerpent. Its bulk is ſaid to be ſo dis­proportionate to all the known animals of our globe, that it requires more than ordinary evidence to render *it* credible; but the evidence which is offered is ſo very feeble and unſatisfactory, that no man of ſound judge­ment would think it ſufficient to eſtabliſh the truth of an extraordinary fact.

*SEA-Sickneſs,* a diſorder incident to moſt perſons on their firſt going to ſea, occaſioned by the agitation of the veſſel. In voyages, ſea-ſickneſs, though it continues in general only for the firſt day or two, is extremely haraſſing to ſome people at intervals, eſpecially on any increaſed motion of the veſſel. Sometimes, by long con­tinuance, it cauſes fever, headach, quick pulſe, thirſt, white tongue, and a total deprivation of the retention of the ſtomach; evils which are always difficult to re­move, and frequently terminate only with the voyage.

This indiſpoſition is conſiderably alleviated by a ſmall tea ſpoonful of ether, taken now and then in a glaſs of water, and applying ſome of it to the temples and noſtrils. The ancient writers recommend acid fruits, bread and vegetables ſoaked in vinegar, after the ſtomach has been cleanſed by vomiting; but not to attempt to ſuppreſs the vomiting until that end was obtained. An old remedy for ſea-ſickneſs, and a very common one among ſailors, is a draught or two of ſea water; which, though, a diſguſting medicine at ſuch a time, yet where the firſt paſſages are foul and loaded, generally produces the deſired effect when the perturbation it occaſions ceaſes.

*Sea-****Star.* See** AsterIas.

*SEA-Urchine.* See Echinus.

*Sea-Water,* the ſalt water of the ſea. The principal ſalts contained in ſea-water are, 1ſt, Common marine or culinary ſalt, compounded of foſſil alkali or ſoda and marine acid; 2dly, A ſalt formed by the union of the ſame acid with magneſian earth; and, laſtly, A ſmall quantity of ſelenite. The quantity of ſaline matter con­tained in a pint of ſea-water, in the Britiſh ſeas, is, ac­cording to Neumann, about one ounce in each pint @@(a).

The ſaltneſs of this water is judged to ariſe from great multitudes both of mines and mountains of ſalt diſperſed here and there in the depths of the ſea. Dr Halley ſuppoſes that it is probable the greateſt part of the ſea-ſalt, and of all ſalt lakes, as the Caſpian Sea, the Dead Sea, the Lake of Mexico, and the Titicaca

**@@@(a) In Sir Torbern Bergman’s analyſis of ſea-water taken up in the beginning of June 1776, about the la­titude of the Canaries, from the depth of 60 fathoms, the ſolid contents of a pint of the water were,**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Grs.** |  |  |  |
| **Of common ſalt** | **253 6/11** |  |  |  |
| **Salited magneſia** | **691/11** | 3. | **϶** | **Grs.** |
| **Gypſum** | **82/11** | or 5. | **1** | 109/11 |
| **Total** | **3309/11** |  |  |  |