wood. There is but one village; and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a ſugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St George. The inhabi­tants are all Greeks, the cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCIROCHO, or Sirocho, a name generally given in Italy to every unfavourable wind. In the ſouth-weſt it is applied to the hot ſuffocating blaſts from Africa, and in the north-eaſt it means the cold bleak winds from the Alps.

SCIRPUS, in botany: A genus of the monogynia order, belonging to the triandria claſs of plants; and in the natural method ranking under the 3d order, *Ca­lamariae.* The glumes are paleaceous, and imbricated all round. There is no corolla; and only one beardleſs ſeed.

SCIRRHUS, in ſurgery and medicine, a hard tumor of any part of the body, void of pain, ariſing, as is ſuppoſed, from the inſpiſſation and induration of the fluids contained in a gland, though it may alſo appear in any other part of the body, eſpecially in the fat; being one of the ways in which an inflammation terminates. Theſe tumors are exceedingly apt to de­generate into cancers.

SCITAMINEÆ. See Botany, p. 459.

SCIURUS, the squirrel; a genus of quadrupeds belonging to the order of glires. It has two fore-teeth in each jaw, the ſuperior ones ſhaped like wedges, and the inferior ones compreſſed. There are 11 ſpecies; of which the moſt remarkable are,

I. The *vulgaris,* or common ſquirrel, with ears ter­minated with long tufts of hair; large, lively, black eyes; head, body, legs, and tail, of a bright reddiſh brown; breaſt and belly white; hair on each ſide the tail lies flat. In Sweden and Lapland, it changes in winter into grey. In Ruſſia it is ſometimes found black. In many parts **of** England there is a beautiful variety, with milk white tails. —This ſpecies inhabits Europe and North America, the northern and the temperate parts of Aſia: and a variety is even found as far ſouth as the iſle of Ceylon. It is a neat, lively, active animal; lives always in woods: in the ſpring, the female is ſeen purſued from tree to tree by the males, feigning an eſcape from their embraces; makes its neſt of moſs and dried leaves between the fork of two branches; brings three or four young at a time; has two holes to its neſt; ſtops up that on the ſide the wind blows, as Pli­ny juſtly remarks; lays in a hoard of winter proviſion, Rich as nuts, acorns, &c.; in ſummer, feeds on buds and young ſhoots; is particularly fond of thoſe of fir, and the young cones; ſits up to eat, and uſes its fore­feet as hands; covers itſelf with its tail; leaps to a ſurpriſing diſtance; when diſpoſed to croſs a river, a piece of bark is its boat, its tail the ſail; is in great plenty in Dunmallet, and there called *Conn.* Boys frequently nurſe this beautiful and active animal under cats.

There are three creatures, the ſquirrel, the field- mouſe, and the bird called the *nuthatch,* which live much on hazel nuts; and yet they open them each in a different way. The firſt, after raſping off the ſmall end, ſplits the ſhell in two with his long fore-teeth, as a man does with his knife; the ſecond nibbles a hole with his teeth, ſo regular as if drilled with a wimble, and yet ſo ſmall, that one would wonder how the kernel can be extracted through it; while the laſt pecks

an irregular ragged hole with its bill; but as this artiſt has no paws to hold the nut firm while he pierces it, like an adroit workman, he fixes it, as it were in **a** vice, in ſome cleft of a tree, or in ſome crevice; when, ſtanding over it, he perforates the ſtubborn ſhell. While at work, they make a rapping noiſe, that may be heard at *a* conſiderable diſtance.” *White’s Seibοrne.*

1. *@@*The *cinereus,* or grey ſquirrel, with plain ears; hair of a dull grey colour, mixed with black, and of­ten tinged with dirty yellow; belly and inſides of the legs white; tail long, buſhy, grey, and ſtriped with black: ſize of a half-grown rabbit. —Inhabits the woods of Northern Aſia, North America, Peru, and Chili. They are very numerous in North America, do incredible damage to the plantations of maize, run up the ſtalks and eat the young ears. Deſcend in vaſt flocks from the mountains, and join thoſe that inhabit the lower parts; are proſcribed by the provinces, and a reward of three-pence per head given for every one that is killed. Such a number was deſtroyed one year, that Pennſylvania alone paid in rewards L. 8000 of its cur­rency. Make their neſts in hollow trees, with moſs, ſtraw, wool, &c. Feed on maize in the ſeaſon, and on pine cones, acorns, and maſts of all kinds: form holes under-ground, and there depoſit a large ſtock of winter proviſion. Deſcend from the trees, and viſit their ma­gazines when in want of meat; are particularly buſy at the approach of bad weather; during the cold ſeaſon keep in their neſt for ſeveral days together; ſeldom leap from tree to tree, only run up and down the bodies; their hoards often deſtroyed by ſwine; when their ma­gazines are covered with deep ſnow, the ſquirrels often periſh for want of food; are not eaſily ſhot, nimbly changing their place when they ſee the gun levelled; have the actions of the common ſquirrel; are eaſily ta­med; and their **fleſh** is eſteemed very delicate. Their furs, which are imported under the name of *petit-gris*, are valuable, and uſed as linings to cloaks.
2. The *ηiger,* or black ſquirrel, with plain ears; ſometimes wholly black, but often marked with white on the noſe, the neck, or end of the tail; the tail ſhorter than that of the former; the body equal. It inhabits the north of Aſia, North America, and Mexi­co; breeds and aſſociates in ſeparate troops; is equally numerous with the former; commits as great ravages among the maize; makes its neſt in the ſame manner, and forms, like them, magazines for winter food. The fineſt are taken near the lake Baikal, and about Barguzinſkoi-oſtrog, upon the Upper Angara, in the diſtrict of Nertſchinſk, which are the beſt in all Siberia; theſe continue black the whole year, the others grow ruſty in ſummer. — There is a variety with plain ears; coarſe fur mixed with dirty white and black; throat and in­ſide of the legs and thighs black; tail much ſhorter than thoſe of ſquirrels uſually are; of a dull yellow co­lour, mixed with black; body of the ſize of the grey ſquirrel. It inhabits Virginia; the planters call it the *cat ſquirrel.*
3. The *flavus,* or fair ſquirrel, with the body and tail of a flaxen colour; of a very ſmall ſize, with plain round ears, and rounded tail. Inhabits the woods near Amadabad, the capital of Guzurat, in great abundance, leap, ing from tree to tree. Linnaeus ſays it is an inhabitant of South America.
4. The *ſtriatus,* or ground ſquirrel, with plain ears;

@@@ [mu] Plate CCCCXLY. Fig 1.