feet, and in ſome places even more. The tide gene­rally riſes higher in the evening than in the morning: on the coaſt of Britain this holds in winter, but in ſummer the morning tides are higheſt. In ſome ſeas it is ſaid that there are no tides. This cannot be owing to their being ſurrounded by land, becauſe there is a tide in the lakes of North America. For an explanation of theſe and other phenomena we refer to the article Tide.

*Sea-Air,* that part of the atmoſphere which is above the ſea.

Sea-air has been found ſalubrious and remarkably beneficial in ſome diſtempers. This may be owing to its containing a greater portion of oxigenous gas or vi­tal air, and being leſs impregnated with noxious vapours than the land. Dr Ingenhouſz made ſeveral experi­ments to aſcertain the ſalubrity of ſea-air. By mixing equal meaſures of common air and nitrous air, he found, that at Graveſend, they occupied about 104, or one meaſure, and 4/100 of a meaſure: whereas on ſea, about three miles from the mouth of the Thames, two meaſures of air (one of common and one of nitrous air) occupied from 0.91 to 0.94. He attempted a ſimilar experiment on the middle of the channel between the Engliſh coaſt and Oſtend; but the motion of the ſhip rendered it impracticable. He found that in rainy and windy weather the ſea-air contained a ſmaller quan­tity of vital air than when the weather was calm. On the ſea-ſhore at Oſtend it occupied from 941/2 to 97; at Bruges he found it at 105; and at Antwerp 1091/2. Dr Ingenhouſz thus concludes his paper:

It appears, from theſe experiments, that the air at ſea and cloſe to it is in general purer and fitter for ani­mal life than the air on the land, though it ſeems to be ſubject to the ſame inconſtancy in its degree of purity with that of the land; ſo that we may now with more confidence ſend our patients, labouring under conſumptive diſorders, to the ſea, or at leaſt to places ſituated cloſe to the ſea, which have no marſhes in their neigh­bourhood. It ſeems alſo probable, that the air will be found in general much purer far from the land than near the ſhore, the former being never ſubject to be mixed with land air.

Dr Damman, an eminent phyſician and profeſſor royal of midwifery at Ghent, told Dr Ingenhouſz, that when he was formerly a practitioner at Oſtend, during ſeven years, he found the people there remarkably heal­thy; that nothing was rarer there than to ſee a patient labouring under a conſumption or aſthma, a malignant, putrid, or ſpotted fever; that the diſeaſe to which they are the moſt ſubject, is a regular intermittent fever in autumn, when ſudden tranſitions from hot to cold weather happen.

People are in general very healthy at Gibraltar, though there are very few trees near that place; which Dr Ingenhouſz thinks is owing to the purity of the air, ariſing from the neighbourhood of the ſea.

Moſt ſmall iſlands are very healthy.

At Malta people are little ſubject to diſeaſes, and live to a very advanced age.

*SEA-Anemony.* See ANIMAL-Flower.

*SEA-Bear and SEA-Calf: See PHOCA.*

Sea-Cow. See Trichecus.

*SEA-Crow, MIRE-Crow,* or *Pewit,* See Larus.

*SEA-Dead,* See Asphaltites.

*SEA-Devil.* See LOPHIUS.

*SEA-Dragοn,* a monſter of a very ſingular nature. In the Gentleman’s Magazine for the year 1749, we have the account of a ſeadragon which was ſaid to be taken between Orford and Southwould, on the coaſt of Suf­folk, and afterwards carried round the country as a curioſity by the fiſherman who caught it.

“Its head and tail (ſays the writer) reſemble thoſe of an alligator; it has two large fins, which ſerve it both to ſwim and to fly; and though they were ſo dried that I could not extend them, yet they appear, by the folds, to be ſhaped like thoſe which painters have given to dragons and other winged monſters that ſerve as ſupporters to coats of arms. Its body is covered with im­penetrable ſcales; its legs have two joints, and its feet are hoofed like thoſe of an aſs: it has five rows of very white and ſharp teeth in each jaw, and is in length about four feet, though it was longer when alive, it having ſhrunk as it became dry.

“It was caught in a net with mackerel; and being dragged on ſhore, was knocked down with a ſtretcher or boat-hook. The net being opened, it ſuddenly ſprung up, and flew above 50 yards: the man who firſt ſeized it had ſeveral of his fingers bitten off; and the wound mortifying, he died. It afterwards faſtened on the man’s arm who ſhows it, and lacerated it ſo much, that the muſcles are ſhrunk, and the hand and fingers diſtorted; the wound is not yet healed, and is thought to be incurable. It is ſaid by ſome to have been deſcribed by naturaliſts under the name of the *Sea- dragοn."* See Plate CCCCXLIX.

*SEA-Gage.* See *Sea-GAGE.*

*Sea-Hare.* See LaplysiA.

*SEA-Horse,* in ichthyology, the Engliſh name of the *Hippocamus.* See Syngnathus.

*SEA-Lemon.* See Doris.

*SEA-Liοn.* See Phoca.

*SEA-Mall,* or *Sea-Mew.* See Larus.

Sea-Man. See Mermaid.

*SEA-Marks.* The erection of beacons, light-houſes, and ſea-marks, is a branch of the royal prerogative. By 8 Eliz. 13. the corporation of the Trinity-houſe are empowered to ſet up any beacons or ſea-marks wherever they ſhall think them neceſſary; and if the owner of the land or any other perſon ſhall deſtroy them, or take down any ſteeple, tree, or other known ſea-mark, he ſhall forfeit 100 l. Sterling; or, in caſe of inability to pay it, he ſhall be *ip*ſo f*acto* outlawed.

*SEA-Needle, Gar fish.* See Esox.

*SEA-Nettle.* See *Animal-Flower.*

*Sea-Pie,* or *Oyster-Catcher.* See HæmAtopUs.

*Sea-Plants,* are thoſe vegetables that grow in ſalt-water within the ſhores of the ſea. The old botaniſts di­vided theſe into three claſſes. 1. The firſt claſs, accord­ing to their arrangement, contained the *Algae,* the s*u­ci,* the *ſea-moſſes* or *confervas,* and the different ſpecies of ſponges. **2.** The ſecond contained ſubſtances of a hard texture, like ſtone or horn, which ſeem to have been of the ſame nature with what we call zoophyta*,* with this difference, that we refer ſponges to this claſs and not to the firſt. The third claſs was the ſame with our *lithophyta,* comprehending *corals, mandrepora,* &c. It is now well known that the genera belonging to the