**CUCULUS CAROLINIENSIS.**

The Cuckow of Carolina

S about the size of a Black-bird: the Bill a little hooked and sharp; the upper Mandible black; the under, yellow: the large Wing-feathers reddish; the rest of the Wing, and all the upper part of the Body, Head and Neck, ash-colour: all the under part of the Body, from the Bill to the Tail, white: the Tail long and narrow, composed of six long and four shorter feathers; the two middlemost ash-colour, the rest black, with their ends white: their Legs short and strong, having two back-toes, and two before. Their Note is very different from ours, and not so remarkable as to be taken notice of. It is a solitary Bird, frequenting the dark-kelt recesses of woods and muddy thickets. They retire at the approach of winter.

Casianca pumila Virginiana, fructus racemato parvo in singulis capsulis ecbimatis unico.

D. Banister.

**Chinkapin.**

It is a Shrub which seldom grows higher than sixteen feet, and usually not above eight or ten; the Body commonly eight or ten inches thick, and irregular; the Bark rough and scaly; the Leaves are serrated, and grow alternately, of a dark green, their back-sides being of a greenish white: at the joints of the leaves three for each, spikes of which flowers, like those of the common Chestnut, which are succeeded by Nuts of a conick shape, and the size of a Haff-nut; the Shell, which includes the Kernel, is of the colour and consistence of that of a Chestnut, inclosed in a prickly bair, usually five or six hanging in a cluster. They are ripe in September.

Their Nuts are sweeter, and more pleasant than the Chestnut; of great use to the Indians, who for their Winter’s provision lay them up in store.

**Chinkapin.**

C’est un arbuste qui a racines plus de picker pale et haut, et qui n’en a ordinairement que biais ou dix; il a des points d’espigué, & croit d’une manière fort irrégulière. Il a l’œil rouge coquille & écaillé. Les feuilles sont dentelées, d’un verd foncé, le revers d’un blanc verdâtre, & croissent alternativement; de l’aisselle des feuilles forment de longues points de fleurs blanc-âtres comme celles des Chataignes ordinaires, à ceux succèdent des noix d’une figure conique & de la grossièr d’une miette, la coque, qui renferme l’amande, de la même couleur & de la même consistence que celles d’une Chataigne qui y est renfermée dans la suifte. Ils s’en ordinairement cinq ou six qui pendrons en un pédoncle. Elles sont mues en Septembre.

Ces noix sont douces & plus agréables que les Chataignes, & sont d’un grand usage aux Indiens qui en font leur provision pour l’hiver.