PICUS Niger maximus capite rubro.

The larger red-crested Wood-pecker

EIGHTS a single ounces: the Bill angular, two inches long, of a leaden colour: the Neck is small; the Iris of the eye gold-colour, encompassed with a lead-coloured skin: the whole Crown of the Head is adorned with a large scarlet crest; under which, and from the eyes back, run two narrow, white lines, and under that a broad black line: a patch of red covers some of the lower mandible of the Bill and Neck; the rest of the Neck (except the hind-part, which is black) of a pale yellow, with a small stripe of black dividing it: the upper part of the exterior vanes of the Quill-feathers is white: above which, on the edge of the Wing, is a white spot or two: on the middle of the Back is a broad white spot: all the rest of the upper part of the Body and Tail black; the under part of the Body of a dusky black.

That which distinguishes the Cock from the Hen, is the red which covers some part of his under jaw, which in the Hen is black. And whereas the whole Crown of the Cock is red, in the Hen the Fore-head is brown. These Birds (besides Insects, which they get from rotten trees, their usual food) are destructive to Maize, by pecking Holes through the husks that inclose the grain, and letting in wet.

Quercus semperivaens folis oblongis non simulis. D. Banister.

The Live Oak.

THE usual Height of the Live Oak is about 45 feet; the Grain of the wood coarse, harder and tougher than any other Oak. Upon the edges of Silesia-Marches (where they usually grow) they arrive to a large size. Their Bodies are irregularly and generally lying along, occasioned by the roots and the luxuriance of the foil, and sides walking their roots bare.

On higher lands they grow crest, with a regular pyramidial-flapped Head, retaining their leaves all the year. The Acorns are the sweetest of all others; of which the Indian usually lay up store, to thicken their venison-foop, and prepare them other ways. They have a very Odour, very pleasant and wholesome, little inferior to that of Almonds.

A hauvre ordinaire de cet arbre est d'environ quarante pieds. Le grain du bois est grugeur, plus dur, et plus rude que celui d'autres arbres. Ils contiennent une grugeur plus grande aux bords des marais, où ils croissent ordinairement. Le tronc est régulier, et pour la plupart parchel, ou, pour ainsi dire, couché; ce qui vient de ce que les terres étant humides et peu de croûte, et que les marais couvrent la terre qui doit couver les racines. Dans un ter- rain plus élevé cette sorte d'arbre est droit, et ont la cime rectiligne et pyramidale, et conservent leurs feuilles tout l'année. Les glands qu'ils portent sont plus durs que ceux de tous les autres Chênes: les Indiens en font ordinairement provision, et en font pour épaisser les foyers qu'ils ont tout aux environs, ils sont aussi de plus de plusieurs autres manières. Ils en tient une baie très agréable; et très-faise, qui est presque aussi bonne que celle d'Amandes.