

most estimation. It is said that this species is not amphibious, yet on necessity will continue long under water; it swims by means of the tail, keeping its legs close to the body. They form great part of the support of the inhabitants of the Bahama islands, who go from rock to rock in search of them. They are taken with dogs trained for the purpose; and as soon as caught, their mouths are sewed up to prevent them from biting; for they have a quantity of small sharp teeth, and bite very hard. Some are carried alive for sale to Carolina; and others are salted and barrelled for home consumption.

The Common *green lizard* is a native of both Europe and India; this species is extremely nimble; it basks on the sides of dry banks, or under old trees in hot weather, but on being observed, immediately retreats to its hole. The food of this, as well as of all other British lizards, is insects, and they themselves are devoured by birds of prey. They are all perfectly harmless; yet their form strikes almost every beholder with disgust, and has occasioned great obscurity in their history. Mr. Pennant mentions a lizard killed in Worcestershire in the year 1714, which was two feet