

Rio de la Plata, and others about a large lake formed by that river. They were first discovered by Pedro de Mendoza, who being courteously treated by them, built a town in their territory, which he called Buena Esperanca, *i. e.* Good Hope. They live in villages mostly, feeding on fish; and are more affable and docile than any of the other tribes in that neighbourhood.

TITICACA, or **CHUCUITO**, a lake of Charcas and Peru, in South America. It lies between the provinces comprehended under the general name of Callao; and of all the known lakes of S. America, this is the largest. It is of a figure something oval, with an inclination from north-west to south-east, and about 80 leagues in circuit. The water in some parts is 70 or 80 fathoms deep. Ten or twelve large, besides a greater number of smaller streams, discharge themselves into it. The water of this lake, tho' neither salt nor brackish, is muddy, and has something so nauseous in its taste as not to be drank. It abounds with fish of two opposite kinds and qualities; the one large and palatable, by the Indians called suchis; the other small, insipid, and bony, which the Indians long since denominated boyas. On it are also great numbers of geese and other wild fowl, its shores are covered with flags and rushes, the materials of which the bridges of the country are made.

As the western limits of this lake are called Chucuito; so those on the east side are distinguished by the name of Omascuyo. In it are several islands, among which is one very large, and anciently was one mountain, but since levelled