Fig. I. repreſents a labourer. Fig. 2. a labourer mag­nified. Fig. 3. a ſoldier. Fig. 4. a ſoldier, forceps, and part of his head magnified. Fig. 5. a perfect termes bellicoſus. Fig. 6. the head of a perfect insect magnified. Fig. 7. a head with ſtemmata magnified. Fig. 8. a queen. Fig. 9. a king. Fig. 10, is a ſection of the building raiſed by theſe infects, as it would appear on being cut down through the middle from the top a foot lower than the ſur­face of the ground. AA, an horizontal line from A on the left, and a perpendicular line from A at the bottom, will interſect each other at the royal chamber. The darker ſhades near it are the empty apartments and paſſages, which it ſeems are left ſo for the attendants on the king and queen, who, when old, may require near 100,000 to wait on them every day. The parts which are the leaſt ſhaded and dot­ted are the nurſeries, ſurrounded, like the royal chamber, by empty paſſages, on all ſides, for the more eaſy acceſs to them with the eggs from the queen, the provision tor the young, &c. *N. B.* The magazines of proviſions are ſituated without any ſeeming order among the vacant paſſages which ſurround the nurſeries. B, the top of the interior building, which often ſeems, from the arches carrying upward, to be adorned on the ſides with pinnacles. C, the floor of the area or nave. DDD, the large galleries which aſcend from under all the buildings ſpirally to the top. EE, the bridges.

TERMINALIA, in antiquity, feaſts celebrated by the Romans in honour of the god Terminus.

Terminalia, in botany ; a genus of plants belonging to the claſs of po*lygamia,* and order of *monaecia.* The male ca­lyx is quinquepartite ; there is no corolla ; the stamina are ten in number. The hermaphrodite flower is the ſame with that of the male ; there is one ſtyle ; the fruit, which is a drupe or plum, is below, and ſhaped like a boat. There are two ſpecies ; the catappa, and angustifolia or benzoin. This ſpecies does not, however, yield benzoin. See Sty­rax.

TERMINI, in architecture, denotes a kind of statues or columns, adorned on the top with the figure of a man’s, wo­man’s, or ſatyr’s head, as a capital ; and the lower part end­ing in a kind of ſheath or ſcabbard.

TERMINUS, in Pagan worſhip, an ancient deity among the Romans, who presided over the ſtones or land marks, called *termini,* which were held so ſacred, that it was ac­counted ſacrilege to move them ; and as the criminal be­came devoted to the gods, it was lawful for any man to kill him. The worſhip of this deity was inſtituted by Numa Pompilius, who, to render land marks, and conſequently the property of the people, ſacred, erected a temple on the Tarpeian mount to Terminus,

TERN, in ornithology. See Sterna.

TERNATE, the moſt northerly of the Molucca or Clove Iſlands in the Eaſt Indies. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruit proper to the torrid zone ; but cloves are the moſt valuable produce. It is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Malaya is the capital town. E. Long. 129. 0. N. Lat. 1. 0.

TERNI, a town of Italy in the Pope’s territories, and in the duchy of Spoletto, with a bishop’s see. It is but a ſmall place ; though there are very beautiful ruins of anti­quity, it having been a very conſiderable Roman colony. It is ſituated on the top of a high mountain, and to the west of it are fields which are extremely fertile. E. Long. 12. 40. N. Lat. 42. 34.

TERNSTROMIA, in botany; a genus of plants be­longing to the claſs of *polyandria,* and order of *mοnοgynia.* The calyx is monophyllous and quinquepartite : the corolla is monopetalous, quinquepartite or ſexpartite, globular, and bell-ſhaped : the berry is dry, bilocular, and valveless. There is only one ſpecies, the meridionalis.

TERPANDER, a celebrated Greek poet and muſician. The Oxford marbles tell us that he was the ſon of Derdeneus of Leſbos, and that he flouriſhed in the 381st year of theſe records ; which nearly anſwers to the 27th Olympiad, and 671st year B. C. The marbles inform us likewiſe, that he taught the *nomes,* or airs, of the lyre and flute, which he performed himſelf upon this last instrument, in concert with other players on the flute. Several writers tell us that he added three firings to the lyre, which before his time had but four ; and in confirmation oſ this, Euclid and Strabo quote two verſes, which they attribute to Ter­pander himſelf.

The tetrachord’s reſtraint we now deſpiſe,

The ſeven-ſtring’d lyre a nobler strain ſupplies.

Among the many ſignal ſervices which Terpander is ſaid to have done to muſic, none was of more importance than the notation that is aſcribed to him for aſcertaining and preſerving melody, which before was traditional, and whol­ly dependent on memory. The invention, indeed, of muſical characters has been attributed by Alypius and Gaudentius, two Greek writers on muſic, and upon their authority by Boethius, to Pythagoras, who flouriſhed full two centu­ries after Terpander. But Plutarch, from Heraclides of Pontus, aſſures us that Terpander, the inventor of nomes for the cithara, in hexameter verſe, ſet them to muſic, as well as the verses of Homer, in order to sing them at the public games : And Clemens Alexandrinus, in telling us that this muſician wrote the laws of Lycurgus in verſe, and ſet them to muſic, makes uſe of the ſame expreſſion as Plu­tarch ; which ſeems clearly to imply a written melody.

After enumerating the airs which Terpander had compoſed, and to which he had given names, Plutarch continues speak of his other compoſitions ; among which he deſcribes the proems, or hymns for the cithara, in heroic verſe. Theſe were uſed in after-times by the Rhapſodiſts, as prologues or introductions to the poems of Homer and other ancient writers. But Terpander rendered his name illuſtrious, no leſs by his performances both upon the flute and cithara, than by his compoſitions. This appears by the marbles al­ready mentioned ; by a paſſage in Athenaeus, from the hiſtorian Hellanicus, which informs us that he obtained the first prize in the muſical contests at the Carnean games ; and by the teſtimony oſ Plutarch, who says, that “ no other proof need be urged of the excellence of Terpander in the art of playing upon the cithara, than what is gi­ven by the regiſter of the Pythic games, from which it ap­pears that he gained four prizes ſucceſſively at thoſe ſolemnities.

Of the works of this poet only a few fragments are now remaining.

TERRA australis incognita, a name for a large- unknown continent, ſuppoſed to lie towards the South Pole, and which far a long time was fought after by navi­gators. The late voyages of Captain Cook have aſcertained this matter as much as it probably ever will be. (See South*-Sea,* Cook's *Discoveries,* n⁰ 47, 48, 68, 69. and America, n⁰ 4). On this ſubject Captain Cook expreſſes himſelf as follows : "I had now made the circuit of the Southern Ocean in a high latitude, and traverſed it in ſuch a manner as to leave not the leaſt room for the poſſibility of there being a continent, unleſs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. By twice viſiting the tropical ſea, I bad not only ſettled the ſituation of ſome old. discoveries, but made there many new ones, and left, I conceive, very little more to be done even in that part. Thus I flatter myſelf,