enough to admit of the quails standing upright ; theſe boxes have wires on the fore part, and each partition furniſhed with a little trough for food ; and I have been told, says our author, they may be conveyed thus to great diſtances with­out difficulty.”

With us they may be ſaid not to be plenty at any time. They breed with us, and the major part migrate ſouth in autumn ; the reſt only ſhift their quarters, as they have been met with on the coaſts of Eſſex, and in Hampſhire, in the winter-ſeaſon, retiring there in October.

It feeds like the partridge, and like that bird makes no neſt, except a few dry leaves or ſtalks ſcraped together may be called ſo, and ſometimes an hollow on the bare ground suffices. In this the female lays her eggs to the number of six or ſeven, of a whitiſh colour, marked with irregular ruſt- coloured ſpots : the young follow the mother as ſoon as hatched, like young partridges. They have but one brood in a year.

Quail-fighting was a favourite amuſement among the Athenians. They abſtained from the fleſh of this bird, deeming it unwholeſome, as ſuppoſing that it fed upon the white hellebore : but they reared great numbers of them for the pleaſure of ſeeing them fight ; and ſtaked ſums of money, as we do with regard to cocks, upon the ſucceſs of the combat. Fashion, however, has at preſent changed with regard to this bird : we take no pleaſure in its courage, but its fleſh is conſidered as a very great delicacy.—Quails are eaſily caught by a call : the fowler early in the morning having spread his net, hides himſelf under it among the corn ; he then imitates the voice of the female with his quail- pipe, which the cock hearing, approaches with the utmoſt aſſiduity ; when he has got under the net, the fowler then diſcovers himſelf, and terrifies the quail, who attempting to get away, entangles himſelf the more in the net, and is taken.

TETRODON, in ichthyology ; a genus of fiſhes arran­ged by Linnæus under the claſs of *amphibia,* and order of *nantes ;* but placed by Gmelin under the claſs of *piſces,* and order of *branchiostegi.* The jaws are bony, ſtretched out, and cloven at the point ; the aperture of the gills is linear ; the body is muricated beneath, and there are no ventral fins. There are 13 ſpecies ; of which the moſt remarkable is the lineatus, called by Mr Haſſelquiſt fahaka, which is the Egyp­tian and Arabic name. It has of late been found in the Nile about Cairo, but was never known in former times. It is ſaid to grow to a prodigious ſize. When just caught, it pricks the ſkin if it is taken in the bare hands, and pro­duces ſmall pustules in the ſame manner as nettles. The fleſh is poiſonous. Mr Forſter confirms the account of the poiſonous nature of a ſpecies of tetrodon, in his account of New Caledonia.

TETRARCH, a prince who holds and governs a fourth part of a kingdom. Such originally was the import of the title *tetrarch ;* but it was afterwards applied to any petty king or ſovereign ; and became synonymous with ethnarch, as appears from the following conſiderations : 1. That Pliny makes mention of six tetrarchies within the city of Decapolis. 2. That Herod’s kingdom was only divided into three parts, which yet were called *tetrarchies,* and the ſovereigns thereof, Luke iii. 1. *tetrarchs.* 3. Joſephus tells us, that, after the battle of Philippi, Antony, going into Sy­ria, conſtituted Herod *tetrarch ;* and on medals the ſame Herod is called *ethnarch@@.*

TETRASTYLE, in the ancient architecture, a build­ing, and particularly a temple, with four columns in its front.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleaſant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15,000 in number, who call themselves *Andalusians,* and almoſt all ſpeak Spaniſh ; but they are great pirates. Some say there are 30,000 Mooriſh inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. W. Long.

5. 26. N. Lat. 35. 27.

TEUCRIUM, germander, in botany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *didynamio,* and order of *gymnospermia* ; and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 42d order, V*erticillatae.* The corolla has no upper lip, is divided into two parts beyond the baſe, and is divaricated where the ſtamina iſſue out. There are 30 ſpecies ; of which the ſcorodonia, ſcordium, and chamædrys, are natives of Great Britain.

I. The *ſcorodonia,* woodſage, or germander, is diſtinguiſhed by leaves which are heart-ſhaped, ſerrated, and petiolated ; by racemi, which are lateral and ranged in one row; and by an erect ſtem. The flowers are ſtraw coloured, and the filaments red. The plant has a bitter taſte, and ſmells like hops with a little mixture of garlic. It is uſed in brewing in the iſle of Jerſey inſtead of hops. 2. The *ſcordium,* or common water-germander, hath creeping per­ennial roots, folding up many ſquare, procumbent, or trail­ing ſtalks, branching diffuſely ; oblong, indented, ſerrated, clole-fitting, oppoſite leaves; and ſmall reddiſh flowers, ge­nerally two together, from the ſides of the ſtalks and branches, in July and Auguſt. This plant was formerly conſidered as medicinal, but has now fallen into diſuſe. It grows na­turally in marſhy places, in the iſle of Ely and other parts of England, and moſt parts of Europe ; and is ſometimes ad­mitted into gardens, in moiſt places, for variety, and as a me­dical plant. 3. The *chamadrys,* or ſmaller creeping ger­mander, hath fibrous, very creeping, ſpreading roots; many four-cornered, very branchy, trailing ſtalks, near a foot long ; oval, cuneiform, cut, crenated leaves on ſhort footſtalks ; and reddiſh flowers, growing almoſt in a verticillus, or whorls, round the ſtalk, three on each peduncle ; appearing in June and July.

TEUTHIS, in ichthyology, a genus of fiſhes belonging to the order of *abdominales.* The head is ſomewhat truncated on the forepart ; the branchil membrane has five rays ; the teeth equal, rigid near each other, forming a regular series. There are two ſpecies, the hepatus and java.

TEUTONES, or Teutoni, (anc. geog.) a people al­ways by hiſtorians joined with the Cimbri ; both ſeated, according to Mela, beyond the Elbe, on the Sinus Codanus, or Baltic ; and there, it is ſuppoſed, lay the country of the Teutones, now *Ditmarsh ;* diversity of dialects producing the different terms *Teut, Tut, Dit, Tid,* and *Thod,* which in the ancient German language ſignified *people.* Of theſe Teutones, Virgil is to be underſtood in the epithet *Teutoni­cus,* an appellation which more lately came to be applied to the Germans in general, and later ſtill the appellation *Alemanni.*

The Teutones, in conjunction with the Cimbri and Ambrones, made war on the Romans, and marched towards Italy in the year 101 B. C. We are told, that the Teu­tones alone were ſo numerous, that they were six whole days without intermiſſion in paſſing by the Roman camp. In Tranſalpine Gaul they engaged the Roman conſul Ma­rius ; but were defeated with incredible ſlaughter ; 100,000 of them, according to the loweſt calculations, being killed on the ſpot. According to others, the number of thoſe killed and taken priſoners amounted to 290,000. The in­habitants of the neighbouring country made fences for vine­yards of their bones. Their king Teutobochus, said to be a monſtrous giant, was taken priſoner and carried to Rome. See the article Giant.

TEUTONIC, ſomething belonging to the Teutones.

@@@[mu] Josephus's Antiq. B. xiv. c. 23.