length, 27 in breadth, containing 599,500 acres, divided into 12 baronies, in which are ſeveral market-towns and boroughs. It ſends eight members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, two for the city of Caſhel, and two for each of the boroughs of Clonmell, Fetherd, and Thurles. The north part of it is mountainous and cold ; but in the south the air is milder, and the ſoil much more fertile, producing plenty of corn, and good paſture for the numerous herds of cattle and flocks of ſheep with which it abounds. The north part is called *Ormond,* and for a long time gave the title of *earl,* and afterwards of *marquis* and *duke,* to the noble family of Butler, deſcended from a ſiſter of Thomas a Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury, till, at the acceſſion of George I. the laſt duke was attainted of high-treaſon, and died abroad. In that part of the county, the family had great prerogatives and privileges granted them by Edward III. Another diſtrict in this county was anciently called the *County of the Holy Croſs of Tipperary,* from a famous abbey in it ſtyled *Holy Croſs,* on account of a piece of Chriſt’s croſs that was ſaid to be preſerved there. This abbey and diſtrict enjoyed alſo ſpecial privileges in former times. The remains of the abbey, or rather the ſpot where it ſtood, are ſtill held in great veneration, and much reſorted to by the Roman Catholics.

TIPSTAFF, an officer who attends the judges with a kind of ſtaff tipped with silver, and takes into his charge all priſoners who are committed or turned over at a judge’s chambers.

TIPULA, the crane-fly ; a genus of infects belong­ing to the order of *diptera.* The mouth is a prolongation of the head; the upper-jaw is arched. They have two palpi, which are curved, and longer than the head. The proboſcis is ſhort, and bends inwards. Gmelin enumerates 123 ſpecies, of which 14 are Britiſh. They are divided into two families. 1. Thoſe with wings diſplayed. 2. Thoſe with wings incumbent, and which in form reſemble a gnat.

This two-winged insect is often taken for the gnat, which it reſembles, but has not its miſchievous inſtinct, nor its murderous proboſcis. The larger tipulæ go by the name of se*mpſtresses,* the ſmall ones by that of *culiciſorm ;* the latter, in fine ſummer evenings, flutter about the water-side in legions, through which a perſon may paſs on his way unhurt. The ſhrill noiſe they make with their wings is not very diſcernible. Tipulæ, before they become inhabi­tants of the air, creep under the form of grubs. Thoſe which turn to larger tipulæ dwell in holes of decayed wil­lows, in the dampeſt places, where they change into chry- ſalids, and in that ſtate have the faculty of breathing thro’ two ſmall curve horns ; beſides which they are endowed with progreſſive motion, but not retrogreſſive, being im­peded by little ſpines placed on every ring of the abdomen. When the ſhroud is torn, the inſect, prettily apparelled, eſcapes from his gloomy habitation by means of his wings, which often are variegated, and takes his paſtime in the fields. Its long legs, and its wings, mutually aſſiſt each other when it either walks or flies. The larvæ and chry- ſalids of the little tipulæ are found in water. They are various in colour, form, and carriage ; ſome being grey, others brown, and others red ; ſome, like the polypus, furniſhed with a pair of arms ; ſeveral with cylindrical tubes that perform the office of vent-holes. Theſe ſwim with nimbleneſs ; thoſe never leave the holes they have dug for themselves in the banks of rivulets. Laſtly, others make a ſilken cod that receives part of their body ; but all of them, after a period, renounce their reptile and aquatic life, and receive wings from the hands of nature. Their frame is then ſo weak, that a touch is enough to cruſh them.

They are sometimes of a beautiful green, sometimes coal- black ; and the moſt remarkable are thoſe whoſe fore-legs, extraordinarily long, do not touch the ground, and are moveable like antennse. In this ſtate of perfection, the ti­pulæ being provided with proper organs, apply themſelves to the propagation of the ſpecies. Thoſe ſame poor insects, who in the ſtate of larvæ have eſcaped the voraciouſneſs of fiſhes, often become, in their progreſs through the air, a prey to equally mercileſs birds.

TIRE, in the ſea-language, is a row of cannon placed along a ſhip’s side, either above upon deck, or below, diſtinguiſhed by the epithets of *upper* and *lower tires.*

TIROL, a county of Germany in the circle of Austria, under which may be included the territories belonging to the biſhops of Brixen, Trent, and Chur, Teutonic Order, and the prince of Deitrichſtein, the Auſtrian ſeigniories before the Arlberg, and the Auſtrian diſtricts in Swabia. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth, and contains 28 large towns.

The face of the country is very mountainous. Of these mountains, ſome have their tops always buried in ſnow ;. others are covered with woods, abounding with a variety of game ; and others are rich in metals, and marble of all colours. Of the lower, ſome yield plenty of corn, others wine, and woods of chesnut trees. The valleys are exceed­ing fertile also, and pleaſent. In ſome places conſiderable quantities of flax are raised, in others there is a good breed of horſes and horned cattle ; and, among the mountains, abundance of chamois and wild goats. In this country are alſo found precious ſtones of ſeveral sorts ; as granates, ru­bies, amethyſts, emeralds, and a ſpecies of diamonds, agates, cornelians, chalcedonies, malachites, &c. nor is it without hot-baths, acid waters, ſalt-pits, mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, mineral colours, alum, and vitriol. The principal river of Tirol is the Inn, which, after traverſing the country, and receiving a number of leſſer ſtreams into it, enters Ba­varia, in which, at Paſſau, it falls into the Danube. The men here are very tall, robuſt, and vigorous ; the women alſo are ſtout, and generally fair ; and both ſexes have a mixture of the Italian and German in their tempers and characters. As there is little trade or manufacture in the country, except what is occaſioned by the mines and ſalt- works, many of the common people are obliged to ſeek a ſubsiſtence elſewhere. A particular kind of ſalutation is uſed all over Tirol. When a perſen comes into a houſe, he says, “ Hail ! Jeſus Chriſt ;” the anſwer is, “May Chriſt be praised, and the Holy Virgin his mother.” Then the master of the houſe takes the visitor by the hand. This ſa­lutation is fixed up in print at all the doors, with an advertiſement tacked to it, importing, that pope Clement XI. granted 100 days indulgence, and a plenary abſolution, to thoſe who ſhould pronounce the ſalutation and anſwer, as often as they did it. The emperor has forts and citadels ſo advantageouſly ſituated on rocks and mountains all over the country, that they command all the valleys, avenues, and passes that lead into it. The inhabitants, however, to keep them in good humour, are more gently treated, and not ſo highly taxed as thoſe of the other hereditary countries. As to the states, they are much the ſame in this country as in the other Auſtrian territories, except that the peaſants here ſend deputies to the diets Tirol came to the houſe of Auſtria in the year 1363, when Margaret, countess there­of, bequeathed it to her uncles the dukes of Auſtria. The arms oſ Tirol are an eagle gules, in a field argent. The counts of Trap are hereditary ſtewards ; the lords of Glosz, chamberlains ; the princes of Trautſon, marſhals ; the counts of Wolkenſtein, maſters of the horſe and carvers ; the houſe of Spaur, cup-bearers; the counts of Kungl, ſewers and