and hiſtory, of this animal, are very imperfectly known ; but we are informed that its fleſh eats like beef.

3. *Manatus,* fiſh-tailed walrus, or ſea-cow, has no tuſks, and no hind feet. Of this ſpecies there are two varie­ties ; the auſtralis or lamantin, and the borealis or whale­tailed manati. The lamantin inhabits the African and American ſeas, particularly near the mouths of rivers, which they frequently enter, ſeldom going far from the ſhore. The lamantin varies in ſize from eight to ſeventeen feet long, is ſix or ſeven in circumference, and from 500 to 800 pounds weight : the ſkin is of a dark or black aſh colour ; there are nine ſquare ſhaped grinders on each side in each jaw, which are covered with a glassy cruſt of enamel ; the back bone has 50 joints or vertebræ : it is a thick clumſy animal, having no properly diſtinct neck, as the body continues almoſt of an equal thickneſs to the head. The female has two teats placed near the arm pits. This animal never comes on ſhore, but frequents the mouths of large rivers, brouzing on the graſs which grows close to the water. There seems **to** be two varieties, differing conſiderably in ſize. The lar­ger frequents the ſeas near the mouths of large rivers ; and the ſmaller is found higher up the ſame rivers, and in inland freſh water lakes, but never goes to the ſea.

We are told that this animal is often tamed by the na­tive inhabitants of America, and that it delights in muſic ; hence, according to ſome authors, it is probably the delphi­nus or dolphin of the ancients : and ſome believe, that what has been written concerning mermaids and ſirens muſt be re­ferred to this animal. It has a voracious appetite, and is perpetually eating : it is monogamious, or lives in families of one male, one female, a half grown and a very ſmall young one ; copulates in the ſpring, the female at first fly­ing in various playful circles, and then throwing herſelf on her back to receive the male : When paſturing on the aqua­tic plants, the back is often above water ; and, as the ſkin is full of a ſpecies of louſe, numbers of ſea fowls perch on them, to pick out the infects. They bellow like bulls : their sight is very weak, but their hearing extremely acute ; the fore-feet are palmated and fin-ſhaped, almoſt like thoſe of a ſea turtle ; and inſtead of hind-feet they have a horizon­tal tail ; they have no external ears ; the noſtrils are diſtinct, and at a diſtance from each other ; the females have two teats about the breaſt ; the upper lip is full of ſharp, prick­ly, rigid briſtles. This animal has great affinity to the whale and ſeal tribes. The fleſh is very good eating.

The whale-tailed manati inhabits the north-west coaſt of America, the north-eaſt of Aſia, and the iſlands which lie between theſe two coaſts. This animal very often enters the mouths of the rivers; is ſometimes 23 feet long, and weighs 8000 pounds ; the ſkin, while wet, is of a brown co­lour, but becomes black when dry. Inſtead of grinders, this ſpecies has, on each ſide of each jaw, a large rug­ged bone. The back-bone has 60 vertebræ or joints ; the body is very clumſy, and much deformed ; its circum­ference at the ſhoulders is 12 feet; at the belly 20, and near the tail only four ; the neck is near ſeven feet round, and the head only 31 inches.

They live perpetually in the water, and frequent the edges of the ſhores ; and in calm weather ſwim in droves near the mouths of rivers : in the time of flood they come ſo near the land, that a perſon may ſtroke them with his hand : if hurt, they ſwim out to ſea ; but preſently return again. The females oblige the young to swim be­fore them, while the other old ones surround, and as it were guard them on all ſides. The affection between the male and female is very great: for if ſhe is attacked, he will defend her to the utmoſt ; and if ſhe is killed, will follow her corpſe to the very ſhore, and ſwim for ſome days near the place it has been landed at. They copulate in the ſpring, in the ſame manner as the human kind, eſpecially in calm weather, towards the evening. The female ſwims gently about ; the male purſues ; till, tired with wantoning, ſhe flings herſelf on her back, and admits his embraces. Stel­ler thinks they go with young about a year ; it is certain that they bring but one young at a time, which they ſuckle by two teats placed between the breaſt. They are vaſtly vo­racious and gluttonous ; and feed not only on the fuci that grow in the ſea, but ſuch as are flung on the edges of the ſhore. When they are filled, they fall aſleep on their backs. During their meals, they are ſo intent on their food, that any one may go among them and chooſe which he likes beſt. Peter Martyr gives an inſtance of one that lived in a lake of Hiſpaniola for 25 years, and was ſo tame as to come to the edge of the ſhore on being called ; and would even per­form the part of a ferry, and carry ſeveral people at a time on its back to the oppoſite ſhore.—Their back and their ſides are generally above water.

They continue in the Kamtſchatkan and American ſeas the whole year ; but in winter are very lean, ſo that you may count their ribs. They are taken by harpoons faſtened to a ſtrong cord ; and after they are ſtruck, it requires the united force of 30 men to draw them on ſhore. Sometimes when they are transfixed, they will lay hold of the rocks with their paws, and ſtick ſo faſt as to leave the ſkin behind before they can be forced off. When a manati is ſtruck, its companions ſwim to its. assiſtance ; ſome will attempt to overturn the boat by getting under it ; others will preſs down the rope, in order to break it ; and others will ſtrike at the harpoons with their tails, with a view of getting it out, in which they often ſucceed. They have not any voice ; but make a noiſe by hard breathing like the ſnorting of a horſe.

The ſkin is very thick, black, and full of inequalities, like the bark of oak, and ſo hard as ſcarce to be cut with an axe, and has no hair on it : beneath the hair is a thick blub­ber, which taſtes like oil of almonds. The fleſh is coarſer than beef, and will not ſoon putrify. The young ones taſte like veal. The ſkin is uſed for ſhoes, and for covering the ſides of boats.

TRICHOMANES, in botany ; a genus of plants be­longing to the claſs of *cryptogamia,* and order of *filices.* The parts of fructification are ſolitary, and terminated by a ſtyle like a briſtle, on the very edge of the leaf. There are 13 ſpecies; of which two are natives of Britain, the pixidiferum and tunbrigenſe.

1. *Pixidiferum,* or cup-trichomanes, has ſub-bipinnated leaves, the pinnæ being alternate, cloſe-lobed, and linear. It is found among ſtones in wet grounds in England. 2. *Tunbrigenſe,* or Tunbridge trichomanes, has pinnated leaves, the pinnæ being oblong, dichotomous, decurrent, and dentated. It is found in the fissures of moiſt rocks in Wales, and in many rocky places in Scotland.

TRICOCCEÆ (τgεις “three,” and ϰοϰϰο*ς* " a grain”), the name of the 38th order in Linnæus’s Fragments of a Natural Method, conſiſting of plants with a single three-cor­nered capſule, having three cells, or internal diviſions, each containing a ſingle seed. See Botany, vol. iii. page 466.

TRICOSANTHES, in botany : A genus ot plants be­longing to the claſs of *monaecia,* and order of *ſyngenesia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 34th order, *Cucurbitaceae.* There are four ſpecies ; only one of which is cul­tivated in the Britiſh gardens, the *anguina* or ſnake-gourd, which is a native of China, an annual, and of the cucumber tribe.

TRIDENT, an attribute of Neptune, being a kind of ſceptre which the painters and poets put into the hands of