that god, in form of a spear or fork with three teeth; whence the word.

TRIENNIAL, an epithet applied chiefly to officers or employments which laſt for three years.

TRIENS, in antiquity, a copper money of the value of one third of an *as,* which on one side bore a Janus’s head, and on the other a water rat.

TRIENTALIS, Chickweed wγnter-green, in bo­tany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *heptandria,* and order of *monogymia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 20th order, *Rotaceœ.* The calyx is heptaphyllous ; the corolla is equal and plane, and is divided into ſeven ſegments ; the berry is unilocular and dry. There is only one ſpecies, the *europaea ;* which is indigenous, and the only uenus of heptandria that is ſo.

The ſtalk is ſingle, five or six inches high, terminated with five, six, or ſeven, oval pointed leaves ; from the centre of which ariſe on long footſtalks commonly two white ſtarry flowers, each generally conſiſting of ſeven oval and equal pe­tals, ſucceeded by a globular dry berry, covered with a thin white rind, having one cell, and containing ſeveral angular seeds.

TRIERS, or Treves. See Treves.

TRIFOLIUM, Trefoil, or *Clover,* in botany: A ge­nus of plants belonging to the claſs of *diadelphia,* and order of *decandria ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 32d order, *Papilionaceœ.* The flowers are generally in round heads ; the pod is ſcarcely longer than the calyx, univalve, not opening, deciduous. The leaves are three together. According to Murray’s edition of Linnæus, there are 46 ſpecies; of which 17 are natives of Britain. We ſhall deſcribe some of the moſt remarkable of theſe :

1. *Meliloti officinalis,* or melilot, has naked racemous pods, diſpermous, wrinkly, and acute, with an erect ſtalk. It grows in corn-fields and by the way-ſides, but not common. The ſtalk is erect, firm, ſtriated, branched, and two or three feet high : the leaves ternate, ſmooth, obtuſely oval, and ſerrated : the flowers are small, yellow, pendulous, and grow in long cloſe ſpikes at the tops of the branches : the pod is very ſhort, turgid, tranſverſely wrinkled, pendulous, and contains either one or two ſeeds. The plant has a very pe­culiar ſtrong ſcent, and diſagreeable, bitter, acrid taſte, but ſuch, however, as is not diſagreeable to cattle. The flowers are ſweet-ſcented. It has generally been eſteemed emollient and digeſtive, and been uſed in fomentations and cataplaſms, particularly in the plaſter employed in dreſſing bliſters ; but is now laid aſide, as its quality is found to be rather acrid and irritating than emollient or reſolvent. It communicates a moſt loathſome flavour to wheat and other grain, ſo as to render it unfit for making bread. It grows in corn-fields.

2. *Trifolium repens,* white creeping trefoil, or Dutch clo­ver, has a creeping ſtalk, its flower gathered into an umbellar head, and its pods tetraſpermous. It is very common in fields and paſtures. It is well known to be excellent fodder for cattle ; and the leaves are a good ruſtic hygrometer, as they are always relaxed and flaccid in dry weather, but erect in moiſt or rainy.

3. *Trifolium ρratense,* purple or red clover, is diſtinguiſhed by denſe ſpikes, unequal corollas, by bearded ſtipulas, aſcending ſtalks, and by the calyx having four equal teeth. This is the botanical deſcription of this ſpecies given by Mr Afzelius, who, in a paper of the firſt volume of the Linnæan Transactions, has been at much pains to remove three ſpecies of the trifolium from the confusion in which they have been long involved ; namely, the pratenſe, medium, and alpeſtre. The red clover is common in meadows and paſtures, and is the species which is generally cultivated as food for cattle. It abounds in every part of Europe, in North America, and even in Siberia. It delights moſt in rich, moiſt, and ſunny places ; yet flouriſhes in dry, barren, and ſhady places. For an account of the mode of cultivating it, ſee Agricul­ture, n⁰ 177.

4. *Alpestre,* long-leaved purple trefoil, or mountain clover, is thus characterized by Mr Afzelius. The ſpikes are dense; the corollas ſomewhat equal ; the ſtipulas are briſtly and di­vergent ; the leaflets lanceolated ; the ſtalks ſtiff, ſtraight, and very simple. It grows in dry, mountainous, woody places, in Hungary, Auſtria, and Bohemia, &c. ; but is not ſaid by Mr Afzelius to be a native of Britain.

5. The *medium,* according to Mr Afzelius, has alſo been confounded with the two ſpecies laſt mentioned ; but it is to be diſtinguiſhed from them by having looſe ſpikes, corollas ſomewhat equal, ſtipulas ſubulate and connivent, and ſtalks flexuoſe and branched. It is found in dry elevated situa­tions, especially among ſhrubs, or in woods where the soil is chalky or clay, in England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, &c.

For a botanical deſcription of the other ſpecies of the trifolium, ſee Lightfoot’s *Flora Scotica,* Berkenhout’s Synopsis of the Natural Hiſtory of Great Britain and Ireland, and Withering’s Botanical Arrangements.

TRIGA, in antiquity, denotes a kind of carr or chariot drawn by three horſes ; whence the name.

TRIGLA, in ichthyology, a genus of fiſhes belonging to the order of thoracici. The head is loricated with rough lines, and there are ſeven rays in the membranes of the gills. There are 11 ſpecies ; of which the principal are the gurnardus, or grey gurnard ; the cuculus, or red gurnard ; the ly­ra, or piper ; and the hirundo, or ſapphirine gurnard,

TRIGLOCHIN, in botany : A genus of plants belong ing to the claſs of *hexandria,* and order of *trigynia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the fifth order, *Tripelatoideœ.* The calyx is triphyllous ; the petals are three ; there is no ſtyle ; the capſule opens at the baſe. There are three ſpecies ; of which the paluſtre and maritimum are Britiſh.

1. *Palustre,* or arrow-headed graſs, has an oblong trilocular capſule. The ſtalk is simple, eight or ten inches high; the leaves long and narrow ; the flowers are greenish, and grow at the end of a long ſpike. It is frequent in moiſt ground.

2. *Maritimum,* or ſea-ſpiked graſs, has ovate ſexlocular capſules ; the ſtalk is short ; the ſpike long, and flowers purpliſh. It is frequent on the ſea-coaſts. Linnæus ſays that cattle eat theſe two ſpecies with avidity.

TRIGLYPHS, in architecture, a sort of ornaments repeated at equal intervals, in the Doric freeze.

*Dialing Trigon.* See Dialing.

TRIGONALIS. See Pila.

TRIGONELLA, Fenugreek, in botany: A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *diadelpbia,* and order of *decandria ;* and in the natural ſyſtem arranged under the 32d order, *Papilionaceœ.* The vexillum and alæ are nearly equal and patent, reſembling a tripetalous corolla. There are 12 ſpecies ; of which the moſt remarkable is the *faenumgraecum,* or fenugreek, a native of Montpelier in France.

Fenugreek is an annual plant, which riſes with a hollow, branching, herbaceous ſtalk, a foot and a half long, garniſhed with trifoliate leaves, placed alternately, whoſe lobes are oblong, oval, indented on their edges, and have broad furrowed footſtalks.

Fenugreek ſeeds have a ſtrong diſagreeable smell; and an unctuous farinaceous taſte accompanied with a slight bitteriſhneſs. The principal uſe of theſe ſeeds is in cataplaſms and fomentations, for ſoftening, maturating, and diſcuſſing tumors ; and in emollient and carminative glyſters. They are an ingredient in the *oleum e mucilaginibus* of the ſhops, to which they communicate a conſiderable ſhare of their ſmell.