as their oppoſite ſides ; 2dly, The hypothenuſe is leſs or greater than a quadrant, according as the ſides including the right angle are of the ſame or different kinds ; that is to ſay, according as theſe ſame ſides are either both acute or both obtuſe, or as one is acute and the other obtuſe. And *vice verſa, 1st,* The ſides including the right angle are always oſ the ſame kind as their oppoſite angles : *2dly,* The ſides including the right angle will be of the ſame or different kinds, according as the hypothenuſe is leſs or more than 90⁰ ; but one at leaſt of them will be of 90⁰, if the hypothenuſe is ſo.

TRIHILATÆ, from *tres* “three,”and *hilum* “an external mark on the seed ;” the name of the 23d claſs in Linnaeus’s Fragments of a Natural Method ; conſiſting of plants with three ſeeds, which are marked with an external cicatrix or scar, where they are faſtened within the fruit. See Bo­tany, Sect. 6.

TRIM, implies in general the ſtate or diſposition by which a ſhip is beſt calculated for the ſeveral purpoſes of navigation.

Thus the trim of the hold denotes the moſt convenient and proper arrangement of the various materials contained therein relatively to the ſhip’s motion or stability at ſea. The trim of the maſts and ſails is alſo their moſt appoſite ſituation with regard to the conſtruction of the ſhip and the effort of the wind upon her ſails. See Seamanship.

TRINGA, Sandpiper ; a genus of birds belonging to the order of *grallae.* The bill is ſomewhat tapering, and of the length of the head ; the noſtrils are ſmall ; the toes are four in number and divided, the hind toe being frequently raiſed from the ground. According to Dr Latham there are 45 ſpecies, of which 18 are Britiſh. We shall deſcribe ſome of the moſt remarkable.

**1.** *Vanellus,* lapwing, or tewit, is diſtinguiſhed by having the bill, crown of the head, creſt, and throat, of a black co­lour ; there is also a black line under each eye ; the back is of a purpliſh green ; the wings and tail are black and white, and the legs red : the weight is 8 ounces and the length 13 inches. It lays four eggs, making a flight neſt with a few bents. The eggs have an olive caſt, and are ſpotted with black. The young, as ſoon as hatched, run like chickens : the parents ſhow remarkable ſolicitude for them, flying with great anxiety and clamour near them, ſtriking at either men or dogs that approach, and often fluttering along the ground like a wounded bird, to a conſider­able diſtance from their neſt, to delude their purſuers ; and **to** aid the deceit, they become more clamorous when moſt re­mote from it : the eggs are held in great eſteem for their deli­cacy, and are sold by the London poulterers for three ſhillings the dozen. In winter, lapwings join in vaſt flocks ; but at that ſeaſon are very wild : their fleſh is very good, their food being infects and worms. During October and No­vember, they are taken in the fens in nets, in the ſame man­ner that ruffs are ; but are not preſerved for fattening, be­ing killed as ſoon as caught.

2. *Pugnax.* The male of this ſpecies is called ru*ff,* and the female *reeve.* The name *ruff* is given to the males be­cauſe they are furniſhed with very long feathers, ſtanding out in a remarkable manner, not unlike the ruff worn by our anceſtors. The ruff is of as many different colours as there are males ; but in general it is barred with black ; the weight is ſix or ſeven ounces ; the length, one foot. The female, or *reeve,* has no ruff ; the common colour is brown ; the feathers are edged with a very pale colour; the breaſt and belly white. Its weight is about four ounces.

Theſe birds apnear in the fens in the earlieſt ſpring, and diſappear about Michaelmas. The reeves lay four eggs in a tuft of graſs, the first week in May, and fit about a month. The eggs are white, marked with large ruſty ſpots. Fowlers avoid in general the taking of the females ; not only be­cauſe they are ſmaller than the males, but that they may be left to breed.

Soon after their arrival, the males begin to hill, that is, to collect on ſome dry bank near a ſplaſh of water, in expec­tation of the females, who reſort to them. Each male keeps posseſſion of a ſmall piece of ground, which it runs round till the graſs is worn quite away, and nothing but a naked circle is left. When a female lights, the ruffs immediately fall to fighting. It is a vulgar error, that ruffs muſt be fed in the dark lest they ſhould deſtroy each other by fighting on admiſſion of light. The truth is, every bird takes its ſtand in the room as it would in the open fen. If another in­vades its circle, an attack is made, and a battle enſues. They make uſe of the ſame action in fighting as a cock, place their bills to the ground and ſpread their ruffs. Mr Pennant ſays, he has ſet a whole room-full a-fighting, by making them move their ſtations ; and after quitting the place, by peeping through a crevice, ſeen them reſume their circles and grow pacific.

When a fowler diſcovers one of thoſe hills, he places his net over night, which is of the ſame kind as thoſe that are called *clap* or *day nets ;* only it is generally single, and is about 14 yards long and four broad. The fowler reſorts to his ſtand at day-break, at the diſtance of one, two, three, or four hundred yards from the nets, according to the time of the ſeaſon ; for the later it is, the ſhyer the birds grow. He then makes his first pull, taking ſuch birds as he finds within reach: after that he places his ſtuffed birds or ſtales to entice thoſe that are continually traversing the fen. When the stales are ſet, ſeldom more than two or three are taken at a time. A fowler will take 40 or 50 dozen in a ſeaſon. —Theſe birds are found in Lincolnſhire, the isle of Ely, and in the Eaſt Riding of York. They viſit a place called *Martin-Mere in* Lancaſhire the latter end of March or begin­ning of April; but do not continue there above three weeks ; where they are taken in nets, and fattened for the table with bread and milk, hempſeed, and ſometimes boiled wheat ; but if expedition is required, sugar is added, which will make them in a fortnight’s time a lump of fat : they then fill for two ſhillings or half a crown a-piece; They are dreſſed like the woodcock, with their inteſtines ; and when kil­led at the critical time, ſay the Epicures, are the moſt de­licious of all morſels.

3. *Canutus,* or knot, has the forehead, chin, and lower part of the neck, brown, inclining to aſh-colour ; the back and ſcapulars deep brown, edged with aſh colour ; the co­verts of the wings white, the edges of the lower order deeply ſo, forming a white bar ; the breaſt, ſides, and belly white, the two first ſtreaked with brown ; the coverts of the tail marked with white and duſky ſpots alternately ; the tail aſh coloured, the outmoſt feather on each side white ; the legs of a bluiſh grey ; and the toes, as a ſpecial mark, di­vided to the very bottom ; the weight four ounces and a