**TUNICA,** a kind of waiſtcoat or under garment, in uſe among the Romans. They wore it within doors by itſelf, and abroad under the gown. The common people could not afford the toga, and ſo went in their tunics ; whence Horace calls them *populus tunicatus.*

Tunica, in anatomy, is applied to the membranes which inveſt the veffels, and divers others of the leſs ſolid parts of the body ; thus the inteſtines are formed of five tunics or coats.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Bar­bary, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, about eight miles from the place where the city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long ſquare, and is about four miles in circumference, with 10 large ſtreets, 5 gates, and 35 moſques. The houses are all built with ſtone, though but one story high ; but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with ſeveral ſtrong towers. It has neither ditches nor baſtions, but a good citadel, built on an eminence on the weft fide of the city. It is laid to contain 300,000 inhabitants, of whom 30,000 are Jews. The divan, or council of ſtate, assembles in an old palace ; and the dey is the chief of the republic, who reſides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a ſmall canal. In the city they have no water but what is kept in cisterns, except one well kept for the baſhaw’s uſe. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the ſea. E. Long. 10. 16. N. Lat. 36. 42.

Tunis, a country of Africa, bounded on the north and eaſt by the Mediterranean Sea and the kingdom of Tripoli, on the ſouth by ſeveral tribes of the Arabs, and on the weft by the kingdom of Algiers and the country of Eſab ; being 300 miles in length from eaſt to weft, and 250 in breadth from north to ſouth. This country was formerly a mo­narchy ; but a difference ariſing between a king and his ſon, one of whom was for the protection of the Chriſtians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574 the inhabitants ihook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic under the protection of the Turks, and pays a cer­tain tribute to the baſhaw who reſides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy ; but the soil in the eaſtern parts is in­different for want of water. Towards the middle the mountains and valleys abound in fruits ; but the weſtern part is the moſt fertile, becauſe it is watered with rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The inroads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to ſow their barley and rye in the ſuburbs, and to incloſe their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are alſo olive-trees, roſes, and odori­ferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkeys, cameleons, roebucks, hares, pheaſants, partridges, and other forts of birds and beaſts. The moſt remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada, and Caps. The form of government is ariflo- cratic ; that is, by a council, whoſe preſident is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan or council are choſen by the dey, and he in his turn is elected by the divan ; which is compoſed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey’s head. The baſhaw is a Turk, reſiding at Tunis; whole buſineſs is to receive the tribute, and protect the republic : the common revenues are only 400,000 crowns a-year, becauſe the people are very poor ; nor can they ſend. above 40,000 men into the field ; nor more than 12 men of war of the line to ſea, even upon the moſt extraordinary occaſions. There are generally about 12,000 Chriſtian ſlaves in this country ; and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth. In the city of Tunis alone there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They alſo have a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap, oſtriches eggs and feathers. The Maho­metans of this city have nine colleges for ſtudents, and 86 petty ſchools. The principal religion is Mahometaniſm ; but the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves. However, the Turks, though feweſt in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than ſlaves.

TUNKERS, a religious ſect of baptiſts in Pennsylvania, ſo called from the word *tunker,* to put a morſel in sauce. They are alſo called *tumblers,* becauſe in performing baptiſm they plunge the perſon into the water with the head firſt. As the Germans found the letters *t* and *b* like *d* and *p,* the words *tunkers* and *tumblers,* have been ſometimes written *dunkers* and *dumplers.* Their church government and diſcipline are the ſame with thoſe of the Engliſh baptiſts, except that every brother is allowed to ſpeak in the congregation, and the beſt ſpeaker is uſually ordained to be their miniſter. They are a harmleſs, well-meaning people.

TUNNAGE. See Tonnage.

TUNNY, in ichthyology. See Scomber.

TUNNY-Fishing. See Fishery.

TURBAN, the head-dreſs of moſt of the eaſtern nations. It conſiſts of two parts, a cap and ſaſh of fine linen or taf- fety, artſully wound in divers plaits about the cap. The cap has no brim, is pretty flat, though roundiſh at top, and quilted with cotton ; but does not cover the ears. There is a good deal of art in giving the turban a fine air ; and the making of them is a particular trade. The ſaſh of the Turks turban is white linen ; that of the Perſians red woollen. Theſe are the diſtinguiſhing marks of their dif­ferent religions. Sophi king of Perſia, being of the ſect o-Ali, was the firſt who affumed the red colour, to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the Turks, who are of the ſect of Omar, and whom the Perſians eſteem heretics.

TURBINATED, is a term applied by naturaliſts to ſhells which are ſpiral or wreathed conically, from a larger basis to a kind of apex.

TURBITH-mineral. See Chemistry, n⁰ 705, and Pharmacy, n⁰ 303.

TURBO, the wreath, in zoology, a genus of infects belonging to the order of *vermes taſtacea.* The animal is of the ſnail kind ; the ſhell conſiſts of one ſpiral ſolid valve, and the aperture is orbicular. There are 116 ſpecies ; of which the moſt remarkable are, 1. The *littoreus,* or periwinkle. This is abundant on moſt rocks far above low-water mark. The Swediſh peaſants believe, that when theſe ſhells creep high up the rocks, they indicate a ſtorm from the ſouth. They are eaten by the poor people in moſt parts of this kingdom. Young lobſters are ſaid to take up their lodging in the empty ſhells of theſe animals, which has given occasion to a notion that periwinkles are changed into lobſters. 2. The *clathrus,* or barbed wreath, has a taper ſhell of eight ſpires, diſtinguiſhed by elevated diviſions running from the aperture to the apex. There is a variety pellucid, with very thin edges. It is analogous to that curious and expensive ſhell, the *wentle-trap.*

TURBOT, in ichthyology. See Pleuronectes.

TURCÆ, or Turci, (Mela) ; ſuppoſed to be the *Tusci* of Ptolemy ; whom he places between Caucaſus and the Montes Ceraunii. The name is ſaid to denote, “to deso­late, or lay waſte ” Herodotus places them among the wild or barbarous nations of the north. There is a very rapid river called *Turk,* running into the Caſpian Sea, from which ſome ſuppoſe the Turks to take their name. They made no figure in the world till towards the 7th century ; about the beginning of which they ſallied forth from the