that the Scamander in question was the Scamander in Crete, and that Teucer was told by an oracle to settle wherever the “ earth-born ones ” attacked him. So when he and his company were attacked in the Troad by mice, which gnawed their bow-strings and the handles of their shields, he settled on the spot, thinking that the oracle was fulfilled. He called the town Sminthium and built a temple to Apollo Sminthius, the Cretan word for a mouse being *sminthius.* In his reign Dardanus, son of Zeus and the nymph Electra, daughter of Atlas, in con­sequence of a deluge, drifted from the island of Samo­thrace on a raft or a skin bag to the coast of the Troad, where, having received a portion of land from Teucer and married his daughter Batea, he founded the city of Dardania or Dardanus on high ground at the foot of Mount Ida. On the death of Teucer, Dardanus succeeded to the kingdom and called the whole land Dardania after himself. He begat Erichthonius, who begat a son Tros by Astyoche, daughter of Simois. On succeeding to the throne, Tros called the country Troy and the people Trojans. By Callirrhoe, daughter of Scamander, he had three sons,—Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymede. From Ilus and Assaracus sprang two separate lines of the royal house,—the one being Ilus, Laomedon, Priam, Hector ; the other Assaracus, Capys, Anchises, Æneas. Ilus went to Phrygia, where, being victorious in wrestling, he received as a prize from the king of Phrygia a spotted cow, with an injunction to follow her and found a city wherever she lay down. The cow lay down on the hill of the Phrygian Até ; and here accordingly Ilus founded the city of Ilios. It is stated that Dardania, Troy, and Ilios became one city. Desiring a sign at the foundation of Ilios, Hus prayed to Zeus and as an answer he found lying before his tent the Palladium, a wooden statue of Pallas, three cubits high, with her feet joined, a spear in her right hand, and a distaff and spindle in her left. Ilus built a temple for the image and wor­shipped it. By Eurydice, daughter of Adrastus, he had a son Laomedon. Laomedon married Strymo, daughter of Scamander, or Placia, daughter of Atreus or of Leucippus. It was in his reign that Poseidon and Apollo, or Poseidon alone, built the walls of Troy. In his reign also Hercules besieged and took the city, slaying Laomedon and his children, except one daughter Hesione and one son Pod- arces. The life of Podarces was granted at the request of Hesione ; but Hercules stipulated that Podarces must first be a slave and then be redeemed by Hesione ; she gave her veil for him ; hence his name of Priam (from *pτiasthai* to buy). Priam married first Arisbe and after­wards Hecuba and had fifty sons and twelve daughters. Among the sons were Hector and Paris, and among the daughters Polyxena and Cassandra. To recover Helen, whom Paris carried off from Sparta, the Greeks under Agamemnon besieged Troy for ten years. (See Achilles, Agamemnon, Ajax, Hector, Helen, Paris.) At last they contrived a wooden horse, in whose hollow belly many of the Greek heroes hid themselves. Their army and fleet then withdrew to Tenedos, feigning to have raised the siege. The Trojans conveyed the wooden horse into Troy ; in the night the Greeks stole out, opened the gates to their returning friends, and Troy was taken.

See Horner, *Il.,* vii. 452 *sq.,* xx. 215 *sq.,* xxi. 446 *sq.* ; Apollo­dorus, ii. 6, 4, iii. 12 ; Diodorus, iv. 75, v. 48 ; Tzetzes, *Schol. on Lycophron,* 29, 72, 1302 ; Conon, *Narrαt.*, 21 ; Dionysius Halicam., *Antiq. Rom.,* i. 68 *sq.* The Iliad deals with a period of fifty-one days in the tenth year of the war. For the wooden horse, see Homer, *Od.,* iv. 271 *sq.* ; Virgil, *Æn.,* ii. 13 *sq.*

TROGLODYTES (τρωγλoδύται), a Greek word mean­ing “cave-dwellers.” Caves have been widely used as human habitations both in prehistoric and in historic times (see Cave), and ancient writers speak of Troglodytes in various parts of the world, as in Mœsia near the lower Danube (Strabo, vii. 5, p. 318), in the Caucasus (Id., xi. 5, p. 506), but especially in various parts of Africa from Libya (Id., xvii. 3, p. 828) to the Red Sea. Herodotus (iv. 183) tells of a race of Troglodyte Ethiopians in inner Africa, very swift of foot, living on lizards and creeping things, and with a speech like the screech of an owl. The Garamantes hunted them for slaves. It has been supposed that these Troglodytes may be Tibbus, who still in part are cave-dwellers. Aristotle also *Hist. An.,* vii. 12) speaks of a dwarfish race of Troglodytes on the upper course of the Nile, who possessed horses and were in his opinion the Pyg­mies of fable. But the best known of these African cave- dwellers were the inhabitants of the “Troglodyte country” on the coast of the Red Sea, who reached as far north as the Greek port of Berenice, and of whose strange and sav­age customs an interesting account has been preserved by Diodorus and Photius from Agatharchides.@@1 They were a pastoral people, living entirely on the flesh of their herds, or, in the season of fresh pasture, on mingled milk and blood. But they killed only old or sick cattle (as indeed they killed old men who could no longer follow the flock), and the butchers were called “ unclean ” ; nay, they gave the name of parent to no man, but only to the cattle of which they had their subsistence. This last point seems to be a confused indication of totemism. They went almost naked ; the women wore necklaces of shells as amulets. Marriage was unknown, except among the chiefs, —a fact which agrees with the prevalence of female kin­ship in these regions in much later times. They practised circumcision or a mutilation of a more serious kind. The whole account, much of which must be here passed by, is one of the most curious pictures of savage life in ancient literature.

The Biblical Horim, who inhabited Mount Seir before the Edom­ites, bore a name which means cave-dwellers, and may probably have been a kindred people to the Troglodytes on the other side of the Red Sea. Jerome, on Obadiah 5, speaks of this region as con­taining many cave-dwellings, and such habitations are still some­times used on the borders of the Syro-Arabian desert.

TROGON, a word apparently first used as English @@2 by Shaw (*Mus.* *Leverianum,* p. 177) in 1792, and now for many years accepted as the general name of certain birds forming the Family *Trogonidæ* of modern ornithology, the species *Trogon curucui* of Linnæus being its type. But, since doubts exist as to whether this is that which was subsequently called by Vieillot *T. collaris* or the *T. melan­urus* of Swainson, though evidence is in favour of the former (*cf.* Cabanis, *Mus. Heineanum,* iv. p. 177, and Finsch, *Proc. Zool. Society,* 1870, p. 559), several recent writers have dropped the Linnæan specific term.

The Trogons are birds of moderate size : the smallest is hardly bigger than a Thrush and the largest less bulky than a Crow. In most of them the bill is very wide at the gape, which is invariably beset by recurved bristles. They seize most of their food, whether caterpillars or fruits, on the wing, though their alar power is not exceptionally great, their flight being described as short, rapid, and spasmodic. Their feet are weak and of a unique structure, the second toe, which in most birds is the inner anterior one, being re­verted, and thus the Trogons stand alone, since in all other birds that have two toes before and two behind it is the outer toe that is turned backward. The plumage is very remarkable and charac­teristic. There is not a species which has not beauty beyond most birds, and the glory of the group culminates in the Quezal (*q.v. ).* But in others golden green and steely blue, rich crimson @@3 and tender

@@@1 See also Artemidorus in Strabo, xvi. 17, p. 785 *sq.*

*@@@2 Τrogonem* (the oblique case) occurs in Pliny (*Η. N.,* x. 16) as the name of a bird of which he knew nothing, save that it was mentioned by Hylas, an augur, whose work is lost ; but some would read *Trygonem* (Turtle-Dove). In 1752 Möhring (*Aν. Genera,* p. 85) applied the name to the “Curucui” (pronounced “Suruqua” *fide* Bates, *Nat. Amazons,* i. p. 254) of Marcgrave (*Hist. Nat. Brasiliæ,* p. 211), who described and figured it in 1648 recognizably. In 1760 Brisson (*Ornithologie,* iv. p. 164) adopted *Trogon* as a generic term, and, Lin­næus having followed his example, it has since been universally accepted.

@@@3 Μ. Anatole Bogdanoff determined the red pigment of the feathers