order, Compositae. The receptacle is naked ; the pappus conſiſts of five erect awns or beards ; the calyx is monophyllous, quinquedentate, and tubular ; and there are four perſiſtent florets of the ray. There are three ſpecies, the p*atula, erecta,* and *minuta* ; of which the two firſt have been cultivated in the Britiſh gardens, at leaſt, ſince the year 1596, for it is mentioned in Gerard’s Herbal, which was publiſhed that year. They are both natives of Mexico.

The *erecta,* or African marygold, has a ſtem ſubdivided and ſpreading, and has formed itſelf into a great many va­rieties : 1. Pale yellow, or brimſtone colour, with ſingle, double, and fiſtulous flowers. 2. Deep yellow, with ſingle, double, and fiſtulous flowers. 3. Orange-coloured, with ſingle, double, and fiſtulous flowers. 4. Middling African, with orange-coloured flowers. 5. Sweet-ſcented African. Theſe are all very ſubject to vary ; ſo that unless the ſeeds are very carefully ſaved from the fineſt flowers, they are apt to degenerate : nor ſhould the ſame ſeeds be too long sown in the ſame garden, for the ſame reaſon ; there­fore, thoſe who are deſirous to have theſe flowers in per­fection ſhould exchange their ſeeds with ſome perſon of integrity at a diſtance, where the ſoil is of a different nature, at leaſt every other year. If this is done, the varieties may be continued in perfection. This plant is ſo well known as to need no deſcription. It flowers from the beginning of July till the froſt puts a stop to it.

The *patula* has a simple erect ſtem, and the peduncles are ſcaly and multiflorous.

It has been long in the Britiſh gardens, where it is distinguiſhed from the firſt by the title of *French marygold.* Of this there are ſeveral varieties, ſome of which have much larger flowers than others, and their colour varies greatly : there are ſome which are beautifully variegated, and others quite plain ; but as theſe are accidents ariſing from culture, ſo they do not merit farther diſtinction ; for we have always found that ſeeds ſaved from the most beautiful flowers will degenerate, eſpecially if they are ſown in the ſame gar­den for two or three years together, without changing the seed.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong disagreeable ſcent, eſpecially when handled ; for which reaſon they are not ſo greatly eſteemed for planting near habitations : but the flowers of the ſweet-ſcented sort being more agreeable, are generally preferred, eſpecially for planting in ſmall gardens.

TAGUS, the largeſt river of Spain ; which, taking its riſe on the confines of Arragon, runs ſouth-weſt through the provinces of New Caſtile and Eſtremadura ; and paſſing by the cities or Aranjuez, Toledo, and Alcantara, and then croſſing Portugal, forms the harbour of Liſbon, at which city it is about three miles over ; and about eight or ten miles below this it falls into the Atlantic ocean.

TAHOEREWA, one of the Sandwich iſlands. It is ſmall, deſtitute of wood, and its ſoil ſandy and unfertile. It is ſituated in north latitude 20⁰ 38', in eaſt longitude 203⁰ 27'. See Cooks's D*iſcoveries,* vol. v. n⁰ 88. and *Sandwιch-Islands.*

TAHOORA, one of the Sandwich iſlands in the South Sea. It is uninhabited, and lies in north latitude 21⁰ 43', and in eaſt longitude 199⁰ 36'. See *Sandwιch-Islands.*

TAJACU, or Peccary, in zoology, a ſpecies of hog. See Sus.

TAI-ouan, the Chineſe name of the iſland of Formoſa. See Formosa.—Tai-ouan is alſo the name of the capital of the iſland.

TAIL, the train of a beaſt, bird, or fiſh ; which in land animals ſerves to drive away flies, &c. and in birds and fiſhes to direct their courſe, and aſſiſt them in aſcending or descending in the air or water.

Tail, or Fee-tail in law, is a conditional eſtate or fee, oppoſed to f*ee-ſimple.* See Fee.

A conditional fee, at the common law, was a fee reſtrained to ſome particular heirs excluſive of others : as to the heirs of a man’s body, by which only his lineal deſcendants were admitted, in excluſion of collateral heirs ; or to the heirs male of his body, in excluſion both of collaterals and lineal females alſo. It was called a *conditional fee,* by reaſon of the condition expressed or implied in the donation of it, that if the donee died without ſuch particular heirs, the land ſhould revert to the donor. For this was a condition annexed by law to all grants whatſoever, that on failure of the heirs ſpecified in the grant, the grant ſhould be at an end, and the land return to its ancient proprietor. Such conditional fees were ſtrictly agreeable to the nature of feuds, when they firſt ceaſed to be mere eſtates of life, and were not yet arrived to be absolute eſtates in fee- ſimple.

With regard to the condition annexed to theſe fees by the common law, it was held, that ſuch a gift (to a man and the heirs of his body) was a gift upon condition that it ſhould revert to the donor if the donee had no heirs of his body ; but if he had, it ſhould then remain to the donee. They therefore called it a *fee-simple* on condition that he had issue. Now we muſt obſerve, that when any condition is performed, it is thenceforth entirely gone ; and the thing to which it was before annexed becomes abſolute and wholly unconditional. So that as ſoon as the grantee had any iſſue born, his eſtate was ſuppoſed to become abſolute by the per­formance of the condition ; at leaſt for theſe three purpoſess I. To enable the tenant to alienate the land, and thereby to bar not only his own iſſue, but alſo the donor, of his intereſt in the reverſion. 2. To ſubject him to forfeit it for treason: which he could not do till iſſue born longer than for his own life, left thereby the inheritance of the iſſue and reverſion of the donor might have been defeated. 3. To empower him to charge the land with rents, commons, and certain other encumbrances, ſo as to bind his iſſue. And this was thought the more reaſonable, becauſe, by the birth of iſſue, the poſſibility of the donor’s reverſion was rendered more diſtant and precarious : and his intereſt ſeems to have been the only one which the law, as it then stood, was felicitous to protect, without much regard to the right of ſucceſſion intended to be veſted in the iſſue. However, if the tenant did not in fact alienate the land, the courſe of deſcent was not altered by this performance of the condition ; for if the iſſue had af­terwards died, and then the tenant or original grantee had died, without making any alienation, the land, by the terms of the donation, could deſcend to none but the heirs of his body ; and therefore, in default of them, muſt have reverted to the donor. For which reaſon, in order to ſubject the lands to the ordinary courſe of deſcent, the donees of theſe conditional fee-ſimples took care to alienate as ſoon as they had performed the condition by having iſſue ; and afterwards repurchaſed the lands, which gave them a fee-ſimple abſo­lute, that would deſcend to the heirs general, according to the courſe of the common law. And thus ſtood the old law with regard to conditional fees : which things, says Sir Edward Coke, though they ſeem ancient, are yet neceſſary to be known, as well for the declaring how the common law ſtood in ſuch caſes, as for the ſake of annuities, and ſuch- like inheritances, as are not within the ſtatutes of entail, and therefore remain as the common law. The inconveniences which attended theſe limited and fettered inheritances were probably what induced the judges to give way to this ſubtle fineſſe (for ſuch it undoubtedly was), in order to ſhorten. the duration of theſe conditional eſtates. But, on the other hand, the nobility, who were willing to perpetuate their