lings, and running its head up in a corner. It not only ſlept during winter, but for a great part of the ſummer ; for it went to bed in the longer days at four in the morning, and oſten did not ſtir in the morning till it was late. There was one ſeaſon uſually about the beginning of June when its exertions were remarkable. It then roſe by five in the morning, and walked on tip toe, traverſing the garden, ex­amining every wicket and interſtice in the fences. The motives that led it to theſe rambles ſeemed to be of the amorous kind. Mr White says it was an excellent weather-glaſs ; for whenever it walked upright and fed with great avidity in the morning, it rained before night. It ſhowed great sagacity in diſcerning thoſe who did it kind offices ; for whenever the old lady who had fed it for 30 years came in sight, it hobbled towards her with awkward alacrity.

Testudo, in antiquity, was particularly uſed among the poets, &c. for the ancient lyre ; becauſe it was originally made by its inventor Mercury, of the black or hollow of the teſtudo aquatica, or ſea tortoiſe, which he accidentally found on the banks of the river Nile. See Lyre.

Testudo, in the military art of the ancients, was a kind of cover or ſcreen which the soldiers, *e. gr.* a whole com­pany, made themselves of their bucklers, by holding them up over their heads, and ſtanding cloſe to each other. This expedient ſerved to ſhelter them from darts, ſtones, &c. thrown upon them, eſpecially thoſe thrown from above, when they went to the aſſault.

Testudo, was also a kind of large wooden tower which moved on ſeveral wheels, and was covered with bullock hides, ſerving to ſhelter the ſoldiers when they approached the walls to mine them, or to batter them with rams. It was called *testudo,* from the ſtrength of its roof, which covered the workmen as the ſhell does the tortoiſe.

TETANUS, a dreadful ſpaſmodic diſorder, in which the whole body becomes rigid and inflexible. It moſt common­ly proves mortal. See Medicine, n⁰ 279.

TETHYS, a genus oſ infects belonging to the claſs of *vermes,* and order *of mollusca.* The body is oblong, fleſhy, and without feet ; the mouth consists of a cylindrical proboſcis under the duplicature of a lip; and there are two foramina at the left side of the neck. The ſpecies are two, both inhabitants of the ocean.

TETRACERA, in botany; a genus of plants belong­ing to the claſs *of Polyandria, and* order of *tetragynia,* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the doubtful. The calyx is hexaphyllous, and the capsules four. There is only one ſpecies, the volubilis.

TETRADYNAMIA, (τεσσαgμις "four,” and δυναμις "power”), four powers; the name of the 15th claſs in Linnæus’s Sexual Syſtem, conſiſting of plants with herma­phrodite flowers, having ſix ſtamina, four of which are long, and two ſhort ; it correſponds to the siliquosae of Ray, and *cruciformes of* Tourneſort. All the ſpecies belonging to this claſs are diſtinguiſhed by cruciform flowers. It comprehends two orders, *gymnoſpermia,* thoſe plants which have naked ſeeds, being four in number, (except phryma which is monoſpermous) ; and *angiospermia,* which contains thoſe plants the ſeeds of which are incloſed in a capſule. See Botany, p. 430

TETRAGONIA, in botany; a genus of plants be­longing to the class of *icosandria,* and order of *monogynia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 13th order, succ*ulentae.* The calyx is divided into three, four, or five parts. There is no corolla ; the drupe is beneath, and the nut three or eight-celled. There are ſeven ſpecies ; the puticoſa, de­cumbens, herbacea, echinata, expanſa, cryſtallina, and the japonica.

TETRAGRAMMATON, τετραγραμματον, a denomination given by the Greeks to the Hebrew name of God ׳הוה, “ *Jehova*,” becauſe in the Hebrew it conſiſts of four let­ters.

TETRAGYNIA, (τεσσαgες, "four,” and γυνη “a woman”) ; the name of an order, or ſecondary diviſion in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 13th claſſes in the Sexual Syſtem ; conſiſting of plants which, to the classic character, whatever it is, add the circumſtance of having four ſtyles or female organs. Herb-paris and grass of Parnaſſus furniſh examples.

TETRANDRIA, (τεσσαρες “four,” and ανηg “a man or husband”) ; the name of the fourth claſs in Linnæus’s Sexual Syſtem, conſiſting of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, which have four ſtamina or male organs that are of equal length. In this laſt circumſtance conſiſts the main difference, according to Linnæus, between the plants of the claſs in queſtion and thoſe of the 14th class *didynamia,* in which the four ſtamina are of unequal length, two of them being long, and two ſhort.—The orders of this numerous class are three, founded upon the number oſ ſtyles or female organs. Scabious, teazel, barren-wort, the ſtarry plants of Ray, and the greater number oſ genera in this claſs, have one ſtyle ; dodder and hypecoum have two ; holly and a few others have four.

TETRAO, in ornithology ; a genus of birds belonging to the order of *gallinœ,* and is thus characterized by Lin­næus : There is a ſpot near the eyes naked or papillote, or covered, though more rarely, with feathers. Gmelin has enumerated about 66 ſpecies. The genus tetrao compre­hended both the grous. partridge, and quail; but Dr Latham, with great judgment and propriety, has made two genera of them, under the names of *tetrao,* comprehending the grous ; and p*erdix,* comprehending the partridge and quail. Dr Latham thus diſtinguiſhes the genus *tetraο* : The bill is like a crooked cone, with a naked ſcarlet skin above each eye, and the feet feathered to the toes. The *perdix* he cha­racterizes by a bill convex, ſtrong, and ſhort; the noſtrils are covered above with a callous prominent rim ; the orbits are papillose ; the feet naked, and moſt of the ſpecies are furniſhed with spurs. He reckons 20 ſpecies under the *tetraο,* and 48 under the *perdix.* As we highly approve of this new arrangement of Dr Latham, we are diſpoſed to follow it ; but as a reference has been made from Perdix to this place, it is proper that we ſhould alſo give ſome ac­count of that genus.

I. Tetrao. Of this genus the following ſpecies are found in Britain : 1. The *urοgallus,* or wood cock, inhabits woody and mountainous countries; in particular, foreſts of pines, birch-trees, and junipers ∙, feeding on the tops of the former and berries of the latter ; the firſt often infects the fleſh with ſuch a taſte as to render it ſcarcely eatable. In the ſpring it calls the females to its haunts with a loud and ſhrill voice ; and is at that time ſo very inattentive to its ſafety, as to be very eaſily ſhot. It ſtands perched on a tree, and deſcends to the females on their firſt appearance. They lay from 8 to 16 eggs ; eight at the firſt, and more as they advance in age.

This bird is common to Scandinavia, Germany, France, and ſeveral parts of the Alps.—It is found in no other part of Great Britain than the Highlands of Scotland, north of Inverneſs ; and is very rare even in thoſe parts. It is there known by the name of ca*percalzie, ouer-calzie,* and in the old law-books *caperkally ;* the laſt ſignifying the horſe of the woods : this ſpecies being, in companion of others of the genus, pre-eminently large.

The length of the male is two feet nine inches; its weight sometimes 14 pounds, The female is much less,