dum, but both grain and ſpike are longer. The calyx con­tains only two flowers, and the glumes are furniſhed with very long aristæ ; the teeth of the midrib are bearded. As this sort is ſeldom ſown in England, there is no telling what varieties it produces.— 5. *Triticum Spelta,* spelt or German wheat. At firſt view this has a great reſemblance to barley, but it has no involucrum. The calyx is truncated ; that is, it appears as if the ends were snipped off, and it contains four flowers, two of which are hermaphrodite and the glumes bearded, but the intermediate ones are neuter. There are two rows of grain as in barley, but they are ſhaped like wheat. It is much cultivated in France, Germany, and Italy. 6. *Triticum monococcum,* St Peter’s corn, or one-grained wheat, has three flowers in each calyx alternately bearded, and the middle one neuter. The ſpike is ſhining, and has two rows of grain in the man­ner of barley. Where it grows naturally is not known, but it is cultivated in Germany ; and in conjunction with ſpelt wheat is there made into bread, which is coarse, and not ſo nourishing as that made of common wheat. Malt made of any of our wheats is often put into beer, and a ſmall quan­tity of it will give a large brewing a fine brown tranſparent tincture.

TRITON, a ſea demigod, held by the ancients to be an officer or trumpeter of Neptune, attending on him, and car­rying his orders from ſea to ſea.

TRITURATION, the act of reducing a ſolid body in­**to** a ſubtile powder; called alſo *pulveriſation* and *leνigation.*

TRIUMPH, in Roman antiquity, a public and ſolemn honour conferred by the Romans on a victorious general by allowing him a magnificent entry in the city.

The greater triumph, called alſo *curulis,* or simply the *tri­umph,* was decreed by the ſenate to a general, upon the con­quering of a province or gaining a ſignal victory. The day appointed for the ceremony being arrived, scaffolds were erec­ted in the forum and circus, and all the other parts of the city where they could best behold the pomp : the ſenate went to meet the conqueror without the gate called *Capena* or *Triumphalis,* and marched back in order to the Capitol; the ways being cleared and cleanſed by a number of officers and tipſtaffs, who drove away such as thronged the paſſage or ſtraggled up and down. The general was clad in a rich purple robe, interwoven with figures of gold, ſetting forth his great exploits ; his buſkins were beſet with pearl ; and he wore a crown, which at firſt was only laurel, but after­wards gold ; in one hand he bore a branch of laurel, and in the other a truncheon. He was carried in a magnificent chariot, adorned with ivory and plates of gold, drawn uſually by two white horſes ; though ſometimes by other ani­mals, as that of Pompey, when he triumphed over Africa, by elephants ; that of Marc Antony by lions ; that of Heli­ogabalus by tygers ; that of Aurelian by deer, &c. His children were at his feet, and ſometimes on the chariot- horſes. The procession was led up by the muſicians, who played triumphal pieces in praiſe of the general : theſe were followed by young men, who led the victims to the ſacrifice, with their horns gilded, and their heads adorned with ri­bands and garlands; next came the carts and waggons, load­ed with all the ſpoils taken from the enemy, with their horſes, chariots, &c.; theſe were followed by the kings, princes, and generals, who had been taken captives, loaded with chains :. after theſe appeared the triumphal chariot, before which, as it passed, they all along ſtrewed flowers, and the people with loud acclamations called out, *Io triumphe!* The chariot was followed by the ſenate, clad in white robes ; and the ſenate by ſuch citizens as had been ſet at liberty or ranſomed ; and the proceſſion was closed by the prieſts and their officers and utenſils, with a white ox led along for the chief victim. In this order they proceeded through the triumphal gate, along the via ſacra, to the Capitol, where the victims were ſlain. In the mean time all the temples were open, and all the al­tars loaded with offerings and incenſe ; games and combats were celebrated in the public places, and rejoicings appeared every where.

TRIUMVIR, one of three perſons who govern abſolutely, and with equal authority, in a ſtate. It is chiefly ap­plied to the Roman government: Cæsar, Pompey, and Craſsus, were the firſt triumvirs who divided the government among them. There were alſo other officers ſo called ; as the triumviri or treſviri capitales, who were the keepers of the public gaol: they had the office of puniſhing malefactors; for which purpoſe they kept eight lictors under them.

TROAS, a country of Phrygia in Aſia Minor, of which Troy was the capital. When Troas is taken for the whole kingdom of Priam, it may be said to contain Myſia and Phry­gia Minor ; but if only applied to that part of the country where Troy was ſituated, its extent is confined within very narrow limits. Troas was anciently called Dardania. See Troja.

TROCHÆUS, in proſody, a foot conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHANTER, in anatomy. See there, n⁰ 58.

TROCHE, in pharmacy, a sort of medicine made of glu­tinous ſubſtances into little cakes, and afterwards exſiccated. See Pharmacy, n⁰ 560—569.

TROCHILUS, Humming Bird, a genus of birds be­longing to the order of *picae.* The roſtrum is ſubulate, fili­form, and longer than the head, the apex being tubular ; the upper mandible ſheaths the lower. The tongue is filiform and tubulous, the two threads coaleſcing ; the feet are ſlender and fit for walking ; the tail has ten feathers. There are 65 ſpecies, none of which are natives of Britain. They are all remarkable for the beauty of their colours, and moſt of them for the ſmallness of their ſize, though ſome are eight or nine inches in length.—They are divided into two fami­lies, viz. thoſe with crooked bills, and thoſe with ſtraight bills. Of theſe we ſhall deſcribe the four following ſpe­cies :

1. The *exilis,*or little humming-bird, has a crooked bill, is an inch and a half in length; frequently weighing leſs than 50 grains. The bill is black, and half an inch in length ; the body greeniſh-brown, with a red, ſhining, inimitable gloſs: the head is creſted with a ſmall tuft, green at bottom, but of a ſparkling gold colour at top : quills and tail fine black. It is a native of Guiana ; and the velocity of it in flying is ſo great, that the eye can ſcarce keep pace with its motion.

2. The *moschitus,* or ruby necked humming-bird, accord­ing to Marcgrave is the moſt beautiful of the whole genus. Its length is three inches four lines ; the bill ſtraight, eight lines long, and blackiſ: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are as bright as a ruby, and of the ſame colour: the upper parts of the body are brown, with a faint mixture of green and gold : the throat and fore part of the neck are the colour of the moſt brilliant topaz; the belly, ſides, and thighs are brown ; but on the lower part of the belly, on each side, is a ſpot of white : the tail is rufous purple, inclining to vi­olet at the ends; the two middle feathers are ſhorteſt : the legs and claws blackiſh. The female has only a daſh of golden or topaz on the breaſt and fore part of the neck; the reſt of the under parts are greyiſh white. This ſpecies is found in Brazil, Curaſſoa, Guiana, and Surinam.

3. The *minimus,* or leaſt humming-bird, is exceeded, both in weight and dimenſions, by ſeveral ſpecies of bees. The total length is one inch and a quarter ; and when killed,