weighs no more, according to Sir Hans Sloane, than 20 grains. The bill is ſtraight and black, three lines and a half in length : the upper parts of the head and body are of a greeniſh gilded brown, in ſome lights appearing reddiſh : the under parts are greyiſh white ; the wings are violet­brown ; the tail of a bluiſh black, with a gloss of poliſhed metal; but the outer feather except one on each ſide, is grey from the middle to the tip, and the outer one wholly grey ; legs and claws brown. The female is leſs than the male : the whole upper side of a dirty brown, with a slight gloſs of green ; the under parts of a dirty white. Theſe birds are found in various parts of South America and the adjacent iſlands.—Our author received it from Jamaica.

4. *Supercilioſus,* white ſhaft, or ſupercilious humming­bird, has a bill twenty lines long ; the feathers of the tail next the two long ſhafts are alſo the longeſt, and the lateral ones continually decreaſe to the two outermoſt which are the ſhortest, and this gives the tail a pyramidical ſhape: its quills have a gold gloſs on a grey and blackish ground, with a whitiſh edge at the point, and the two ſhafts are white through the whole projecting portions ; all the upper ſide of the back and head gold colour ; the wing violet-brown ; and the under ſide of the body white-grey.

Theſe birds ſubſiſt on the nectar or ſweet juice of flowers: they frequent thoſe moſt which have a long tube ; particu­larly the *impatiens noli me tangere,* the *monarda* with crimſon flowers, and thoſe of the convolvulus tribe. They never settle on the flower during the action of extracting the juice, but flutter continually like bees, moving their wings very quick, and making a humming noiſe ; whence their name. They are not very ſhy, ſuffering people to come within a foot or two of the place where they are, but on approach­ing nearer fly off like an arrow out of a bow. They often meet and fight for the right to a flower, and this all on the wing : in this ſtate they often come into rooms where the windows ſtand open, fight a little, and go out again. When they come to a flower which is juiceleſs, or on the point of withering, they pluck it off as it were in anger, by which means the ground is often quite covered with them. When they fly againſt each other, they have, beſides the humming, **a s**ort of chirping noiſe like a ſparrow or chicken. They do not feed on infects nor fruit ; nor can they be kept long in cages, though they have been preſerved alive for ſeveral weeks together by feeding them with water in which sugar had been diſſolved.

This bird moſt frequently builds in the middle of a branch of a tree, and the neſt is ſo ſmall that it cannot be ſeen by a perſon who ſtands on the ground; any one therefore desirous of ſeeing it, muſt get up to the branch, that he may view it from above : it is for this reaſon that the neſts are not more frequently found. The neſt is of courſe very ſmall, and quite round : the outſide, for the moſt part, is compoſed of green most, common on old pales and trees; the inſide of ſoft down, moſtly collected from the leaves of the great mullein, or the ſilk-graſs ; but ſometimes they vary the texture, making uſe of flax, hemp, hairs, and other ſoft materials : they lay two eggs of the ſize of a pea, which are white, and not bigger at one end than the other.

The above account of the manners will in general suit all the birds of this genus ; for as their tongues are made for ſuction, it is by this method alone that they can gain nouriſhment : no wonder, therefore, they can ſcarcely be kept alive by human artifice. Captain Davies, however, inform­ed our author, that he kept theſe birds alive for four months by the following method : He made an exact imitation of ſome of the tubular flowers with paper, faſtened round a to­bacco-pipe, and painted them of a proper colour ; theſe were placed in the order of nature, in the cage wherein theſe little creatures were confined ; the bottoms of the tubes were fill­ed with a mixture of brown ſugar and water as often as emptied ; and he had the pleaſure of ſeeing them perform every action; for they ſoon grew familiar, and took the nouriſhment in the ſame manner as when ranging at large, though cloſe under his eye.

TROGLODYTES, in the ancient geography, a people of Ethiopia, ſaid to have lived in caves underground. Pom­ponius Mela gives a ſtrange account of the Troglodytes: he says, they did not ſo properly ſpeak as ſhriek; and that they lived on ſerpents.

TROGUS (Pompeius), Latin univerſal hiſtorian to the time of Auguſtus Cæsar, of whom we have only an abridge­ment by Juſtin, ſtouriſhed about 41 B. C.

TROJA, the capital city of Troas, or, according to others, a country of which Ilium was the capital. It was built on a ſmall en inence near mount Ida, and the promontory of Sigæum, at the diſtance of about four miles from the ſea ſhore. Dardanus the firſt king of the country built it, and called it *Dardania,* and from Tros one of his ſuccessors it was called *Troja,* and from Ilus *Ilion.* This city has been celebrated by the poems of Homer and Virgil; and of all the wars which have been carried on among the ancients, that of Troy is the moſt famous.

A description of the plan of Troy has been lately publiſhed in French in the 3d volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, written by Μ. Chevalier. The city of Troy, according to him, stood on the preſent site of the modern village of Bounarbachi, diſtant four leagues from the ſea, and which is the reſidence of an Aga, ruling with abſolute ſway the inhabitants of the Tro­jan plain and the inferior Agas, to whom they are immedi­ately ſubject. Bounarbachi is ſituated on the ſide of an eminence, expoſed to every wind, at the termination of a ſpacious plain, the ſoil of which is rich and of a blackiſh colour. Cloſe to the village is to be ſeen a marſh covered with tall reeds ; and the ſituation is impregnable on all sides except at Erin (Homer’s ερινεος), the *hill of wild fig trees,* which extended between the Scæan gate and the ſources of the Scamander. Theſe circumſtances, agreeing with Ho­mer’s deſcriptions, strongly ſupport Μ. Chevalier’s opinion concerning the ſituation of Troy. A very interesting part of this work is the account of conical mounds or barrows, ſeveral of them 100 feet in diameter at the baſe ; and which the author maintains to be the identical tombs raised over the ashes of the heroes of the Trojan war ; ſome of them he deems more ancient. He deſcribes particularly the tombs of Eſyetes, Ilus, Ajax, Hector, Achilles, Patro­clus, and Antilochus.

This diſſertation, which runs to the length of 92 quarto pages, is replete with erudition and ingenious reaſoning, and is illustrated and embelliſhed by maps of the plan of Troy and ſeveral tables of inſcriptions. It has been translated with much accuracy and care, by Mr Dalzel professor of Greek in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, and accompanied with large notes and illustrations.

TROLLIUS, Globe-flower, or *Lucken Gowan,* in botany : A genus of plants belonging to the claſs of *polyan­dria* and order of *polygynia ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 26th order, *Multisiliquae,* The calyx is wanting ; there are about 14 petals ; the capſules are very numerous, ovate, and monospermons. There are two ſpe­cies, the aſiaticus and europæus; the latter of which is a Britiſh plant.

*Europaeus,* or European globe-flower, has its corollets con­nivent, and from 9 to 16 nectaria, of the length of the sta­mina, linear, plane, incurvated, and perforated at the inſide of the baſe. The leaves are divided first into five ſegments