Of this ſpecies, which is the floriſts delight, the varieties may be divided into two principal claſſes, *viz.* 1. Early or dwarf ſpring tulips *(praecocea).* 2. Late-flowering tall tulips *(ſerotina).* 1. *Early tulips.* The early tulips are among floriſts diſtinguiſhed by the appellation oſ *præcoces* (early), becauſe they flower early in the ſpring, a month or more before the others ; are much shorter ſtalked, and the flowers ſmaller ; but are in greater reputation for their early bloom and their gay lively colours, both of ſelf-colours, and broken into flaked variegations ; ſuch as reds, crimſon, ſcarlet, car­nation, violets, purples, yellow, &c. with flowers of each, edged and flaked with red, yellow, and white, in many diversities. 2. *Late-flowering common tulips.—*This claſs is denominated *late-flowering,* and by the floriſts called *ſerotines,* becauſe they blow later in the ſpring, a month or more, than the præcoces, *i.e.* not coming into flower before the end of April, May, and June. They are all of tall growth, supporting large flowers, and furniſh an almoſt endleſs varie­ty in the vaſt diverſity of colours, after they break from whole blowers into variegations and ſtripes, exceeding all others of the tulip kind in beauty and elegance of flower.

Both theſe ſpecies of tulipa are hardy perennials, durable in root, or at leaſt, although the old bulb decays annually, *it* perpetuates its ſpecies by off-sets, and is annual in leaf and ſtalk ; which rising from the bulb early in the ſpring, arrives to a flowering ſtate in April and May. All the va­rieties are ſucceeded by plenty of ripe seed in July and Auguſt, contained in an oblong capſule of three cells, having the seeds placed on each other in double rows. By the ſeeds many new varieties may be raiſed, which however will not attain a flowering ſtate till they are ſeven or eight years old ; and after that will require two or three years or more to break into variegations, when the approved varieties may be marked, and increaſed by off-ſets of the root, as directed in their propagation.

The colours in greateſt eſtimation in variegated tulips, are the blacks, golden yellows, purple-violets, roſe, and vermilion, each of which being variegated various ways ; and ſuch as are ſtriped with three different colours diſtinct and unmixed, with ſtrong regular ſtreaks, but with little or no tinge of the breeder, may be called the moſt perfect tulips. It is rare to meet with a tulip poſſeſſing all theſe properties.

As to the manner of obtaining this wonderful variety of colours in tulips, it is often accompliſhed by nature alone, but is ſometimes aſſiſted and forwarded by ſome simple opera­tions of art ; ſuch as that, in the firſt place, when the seedling bulbs of the whole blower or breeder are arrived to full ſize, and have flowered once, to tranſplant them into beds of any poor dry barren ſoil, in order that by a defect of nutriment in the earth the natural luxuriance of the plant may be checked, and cauſe a weakneſs in their general growth, whereby they generally in this weakened or infirm ſtate gradually change and break out into variegations, ſome the first year, others not till the ſecond or third ; and ac­cording as they are thus broke, they ſhould be planted in beds of good earth.

Another method to aſſiſt nature in effecting the marvel­lous work of breaking the breeding tulips into diverſified colours, is to make as great a change as poſſible in the ſoil ; if they were this year in a light poor ſoil, plant them the next in a rich garden mould, and another year in a compoſt of different earths and dung ; or tranſplant them from one part of the garden to another, or into different gardens, &c. or from one country to another ; all of which contributes in aſſiſting nature in producing this deſirable diverſity of colours and variegations.

The double tulip is alſo a variety of the common tulip, and is very beautiful, though not in ſuch eſtimation among the floriſts as the common single variegated sorts, not poſseſſing ſuch a profuſion of variegations in the colours and regularity of ſtripes : they however exhibit an elegantly ornamental appearance, as they riſe with an upright, talliſh, firm ſtem, crowned with a very large double flower compoſed of numerous petals, multiplied in ſeveral series one within another like a double peony, but far more beautiful in their diverſity of colours, variegations, and ſtripes of white and red, yellow and red, &c. ſo that they highly deſerve culture, both in beds alone near the other sorts to increaſe their variety, alſo to plant in patches about the borders, in assemblage with the late variegated tulips, as they blow nearly about the lame time, *i. e.* April and May.

Tulip-roots are sold in full collection, conſiſting of nume­rous varieties, at moſt of the nurſeries and ſeeds-mens, **who** both propagate them themſelves by off-ſets and seed, and import vaſt quantities annually from Holland ; the Dutch being famous for raising the grandeſt collections of the fineſt tulips, and other bulbous flowers, in the greateſt perfec­tion, for the ſupply of almoſt all the other European gar­dens ; diſtinguiſhing every variety in their vaſt collections by ſome pompous name or other, arranged in regular cata­logues, charging prices in proportion to their eſtimation ; which formerly was ſo great, among the Hollanders themſelves in particular, that there are accounts of a single root being sold for from 2000 to 5500 guilders ; but some time ago they were more plentiful, and were sold at from 58. or 10s. to ſo many pounds *per* hundred, and even *per* root for very ſcarce capital sorts.

Tulip*-Tree.* See Liriodendron.

TULL (Jethro), an Oxfordſhire gentleman who farmed his own land, and introduced a new method of culture, to raiſe repeated crops of wheat from the ſame land without the neceſſity of manure : the principles of which he publiſhed about 30 years ſince, in A Treatiſe on Horſe-hoeing Huſbandry.

TUMBRELL, Tumbrellum, or *Turbichetum,* is an engine of puniſhment, which ought to be in every liberty that hath the view of frank-pledge, for the correction of ſcolds and unquiet women.

TUMEFACTION, the act of ſwelling or riſing into **a** tumor.

TUMOR, in medicine and forgery, a preternatural riſing or eminence in any part of the body.

Tumors, in ſarriery. See there, 26.

TUN, a large veſſel or caſk, of an oblong form, biggeſt in the middle, and diminiſhing towards its two ends, girt about with hoops, and uſed for flowing ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe for convenience of carriage ; as brandy, oil, sugar, skins, hats, &c.

Tun is alſo the name of a measure. A tun of wine is four hogſheads ; of timber, a ſquare of 40 solid ſeet ; and of coals, 20 cwt.

Tun is alſo a certain weight whereby the burden of ſhips, &c. are eſtimated.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent in England, ſituated on a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge. It is a large well built place, noted for the mineral waters four or five miles ſouth of the town. E. Long. o. 20. N. Lat. 51. 14.

TUNE. See Music and Tone.

TUNGSTEN, or lapis ponderosus ; a genus of calcare­ous earth. It contains about one half its weight oſ calcareous earth, and the remainder iron, and a peculiar acid of an earthy appearance, now known by the name of the *tungsten acid.* When pure, it is of a grey colour and lamellated texture ; its ſpecific gravity being from 4,99 to 5,8.