us that Terpander, the inventor of nomes for the cithara, in hexameter verse, set them to music, as well as the verses of Homer, in order to sing them at the public games. Cle­mens Alexandrinus, in telling us that this musician wrote the laws of Lycurgus in verse, and set them to music, makes use of the same expression as Plutarch ; which seems clearly to imply a written melody. After enumerat­ing the airs which Terpander had composed, and to which he had given names, Plutarch continues to speak of his other compositions ; among which he describes the proems, or hymns for the cithara, in heroic verse. Of the works of this poet only a few fragments now remain.

TERRA Australis Incognita, a name for a supposed unknown continent lying towards the south pole. It was an object of search to several navigators, among others to Captain Cook, who made the circuit of the Southern Ocean in a high latitude, and came to the conclusion that there could be no continent in that quarter, unless so far south as to be out of the reach of navigation ; but he con­sidered the excessive cold and vast fields of ice which he encountered, as proofs of the existence of land near the pole. This question has, however, been set at rest by the recent discoveries of the French under Captain D’Urville, and the American exploring expedition under Lieutenant Wilkes, which by an extraordinary coincidence were made on the same day (Jan. 19, 1840), at the distance of 720 miles from each other. Lieutenant Wilkes states that his discoveries have led him to the following conclusions : “1st, From our discoveries of the land through forty degrees of longitude, and the observations made during this interesting cruise, with the similarity of formation and position of the ice during our close examination of it, I consider that there can scarcely be a doubt of the existence of the Antarctic Con­tinent, extending the whole distance of seventy degrees from east to west. 2d, That different points of the land are at times free from the ice barrier. 3d, That they are frequent­ed by seals, many of which were seen, and offer to our en­terprising countrymen engaged in those pursuits, a field of large extent for their future operations. 4th, That the large number of whales of different species seen, and the quantity of food for them, would designate this coast as a place of great resort for them. The fin-backed whale seemed to predominate.

“ We proceeded on our cruise to the northward and east­ward, with strong gales, until we reached the latitude of certain islands laid down on the charts as the Royal Com­pany’s Islands, about six degrees to the westward of their supposed locality. I then stood on their parallel, and passed over their supposed site ; but we saw nothing of them, nor any indication of land in the vicinity. I feel confident, as far as respects their existence in or near the longitude or parallel assigned them, to assert that they do not exist. The last ice island was seen in lat. 51° south.”

TERRACINA, a city of Italy, in the papal delegation of Frosinone. It stands on the sea-shore, at the foot of a hill, where the Pontine marshes terminate. It is the seat of a bishop, has a cathedral, and is surrounded with walls ; and being a frontier place, is furnished with a garrison. It is deemed unhealthy, but contains 4170 inhabitants. Near to it are the façade of a temple of Jupiter, and the remains of the palace of Theodoric. It has wood near it, which yields cork. Long. 13. 13. 2. E. Lat. 41. 18. 14. N.

TERRA-NOVA, a city of the island of Sicily, in the province of Noto, on a hill in a healthy situation, on the sea-shore, near the mouth of the river Graccio. It is well built, and contains 8290 inhabitants, who cultivate cotton, and collect much silk, and trade extensively in wheat, bar­ley, soda, sulphur, and pulse of various kinds.

TERRASSON, John, born at Lyon in 1669, distinguish­ed himself in the dispute concerning Homer, between La Motte and Madame Dacier, by writing a “ Dissertation Critique sur l’Iliade d’Homère.” Paris, 1715, 2 tom. 12mo. Among other works, he likewise wrote a political and moral romance called *Sethos.* It is a publication of considerable learning and ability. He published a French translation of Diodorus Siculus. Paris, 1737-44, 7 tom. 12mo. Terrasson is commonly described as *Abbe,* but he only appears to have been in sub-deacon’s orders. In 1721 he became professor of Greek and Latin in the College of France. Having out-lived his memory, he died at Paris on the 15th of Septem­ber 1750.

TERRE NapoleoN, a tract of coast on the south shore of New Holland, first explored by the French navigator Captain Baudin in Le Géographe. According to Captain Flinders, it is comprised between Lat. 37.36. and 35.40. S. and between Long. 140. 10. and 138. 58. E. making about fifty leagues of coast, in which, Captain Baudin observes, there is neither river, inlet, nor place of shelter ; and it has, besides, an appearance of extreme barrenness.

Terre *Verte,* in the colour-trade, the name of a green earth much used by painters, both singly for a good stand­ing green, and in mixture with other colours. The name is French, and signifies green earth.

TERRIANI or Terrai, a district in Northern Hindus­tan, situated about the twenty-seventh degree of north la­titude, partly comprehended in the British dominions, and partly in those of Nepaul. The word properly signifies marshy land, and is sometimes applied to the flats lying be­low the hills in the interior of Nepaul, as well as to the low tract bordering on the company’s northern frontier. To the south it is bounded by Gorackpoor, Bettiah, and Tyrhoot. The Terriani of Nepaul is confined between the Gunduck and the Teesta, and is divided into five soubahs or govern­ments, from which however the rajah of Nepaul does not draw any considerable revenue, owing partly to mismanage­ment, and partly to the low state of the population from the unhealthiness of the country. The western Terriani contains inexhaustible forests of the most excellent timber. The pines of Bechiacori, and the saul trees both of that and of the Jhurjoory Forest, are not surpassed anywhere for straightness or durability, and might be floated south on the Boora Gunduck. Pure turpentine of the Sulla pine might also be procured.

So extremely unhealthy is this dreary tract, that Heber (vol. ii. p. 157) mentions, on the authority of those who had resided in the vicinity, that not only the inhabitants, but every thing which has the breath of life, instinctively deserts it from the beginning of April to October. The tigers go up the hills, and the antelopes and wild hogs make ex­cursions into the cultivated plain ; and those who are obliged to traverse the forests during the intervening months, such as military officers or Dak bearers, agree that not so much as a bird can be heard or seen in the frightful solitude. In the time of the heaviest rains, and while the water falls in torrents, the country may be passed in comparative safety. It is during the extreme heat, and while the exhalations are ascending from the damp ground after the rains have ceased, namely, in May, the latter end of August, and the early part of September, that the climate is most fatal. The season is more healthy in October, when the animals return, and the wood­cutters and cowmen venture, though cautiously. From the middle of November to March, troops pass and repass with­out any danger. The forest extends at the foot of the lowest hills in a long black level line, so black and level that He­ber remarks it might seem to have been drawn with ink and a ruler. Fever and ague are the diseases to which this dis­trict is liable. The inhabitants are few, and unhealthy in their appearance, and are rather decreasing, owing to the fatality of the climate. The principal rivers are the Bhagmutty, the Bukkia, and the Jumne, besides many nullahs and inferior streams.

TERROWEH, a town and fortress of Hindustan, in the