

posed of the materials used in the Professor's lectures, and of the facts and opinions elicited by the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris, and embodied in its "bulletins" and "memoires." Besides which, it contains an immensity of information respecting the history and the state of anthropology in France, and the opinions of its chief cultivators. Those who regard the science as having advanced out of its tutelary stage in which it existed when Blumenbach, Prichard, and Lawrence wrote, and as having proceeded to a real scientific foundation by the investigations of more modern writers, this report of progress will appear as a remarkable phenomenon, in fact, as a progression backwards. For it is, in reality less of report than an elaborate and very able attempt to carry back anthropology to Monogenism. This attempt is by an accomplished naturalist, and is based upon zoological arguments and proofs. Generally speaking, it is frank and modest, not always cautious; still, it does not exhibit the former qualities so strongly as the candid Prichard exhibited them. The author is an advocate from the beginning to the end of his volume. Nevertheless, the work may be read with instruction by those who have finally abandoned the doctrine Professor de Quatrefages labours to establish. The author has the merit of repudiating Darwinism and developmentalism, which is a point of great weight from so eminent a zoologist; but, at the same time, he advocates the unity of origin of all the most diversified kinds of men. This is an apparent solecism, like that of progress by going backwards to the views of a past age, some of whose advocates lived long enough to repudiate them. The book, written by so elegant and lucid a pen, will live in the literature of the science.

BROCA ON THE RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF THE LIMBS IN THE NEGRO AND THE EUROPEAN.—M. Broca has recently extracted from the bulletins of the Anthropological Society of Paris (2nd Ser., t. 2) his valuable memoir on this subject, and issued it in a separate form. The following are the results of his investigations:—1st. The length of the upper member compared with that of the lower is *less* in the Negro than in the European. 2nd. The length of the humerus compared with that of the femur, or with that of the whole lower limb, is also *less* in the Negro. 3rd. The length of the humerus compared with that of the radius is *much less* in the Negro than in the White. 4th. The greater length of the Negro radius compared with that of the humerus is due partially, but not entirely, to the *shortness* of the latter bone—it is longer than in the European, even when compared with the Negro leg. The upper limb of the Negro, therefore, presents two opposite characters. In the superior length of the radius there is an approximation to the simian type, while in the comparative shortness of the humerus the Negro is further removed from the apes than is the European. M. Broca finds the same inconstancy of excess and defect in other races. The Hottentot, for example, whom he considers to rank below the Negro, has a length of pectoral limb much nearer to that of the European. These facts are, in M. Broca's opinion, incompatible with the theory of Monogenistic development.

DR. MOFFAT, of Hawarden, is about to be presented with a testimonial in acknowledgment of his services to meteorology and hygienic science; and especially for his important services respecting the influence of ozone in certain conditions of the atmosphere, and its influence upon epidemic disease.