

other historical or physical sciences, Comparative Philology is beginning to learn its own limitations.

Leaving the general for the special, I must once more revert to the opinion I have expressed in the text as to the non-Aryan character of the Lykian language. Of this Professor Vilhelm Thomsen's *Études Lyciennes* (Copenhagen, 1899), based on the labours of Imbert, Arkwright, and Torp, leave no doubt. Kretschmer, in his monumental "Introduction to the History of the Greek Language," has also made it clear that Karian must be relegated to the Asianic family of languages, to which Lydian, Mysian, and Kappadokian belong. Indeed it now seems probable that the mysterious Etruscan itself must be attached to the same family. The inscriptions found in the island of Lemnos in an Etruscan dialect and a form of the Phrygian alphabet, constitute, as it were, a bridge between Italy and Asia Minor, and Pauli (*Altitalische Forschungen*, ii. 2, 1894) has for the first time placed the relationship of Etruscan to the Asianic languages on a scientific footing. Professor Thomsen has lately pushed the inquiry still further, and endeavoured to show that Etruscan may actually be connected with the Caucasian dialects which belong to the Lesghic family (*Remarques sur la Parenté de la Langue étrusque*, Copenhagen, 1899).

In this case it is possible that, as Dr. de Cara thinks, there may have been a connection between the Etruscans and the equally mysterious Hittites. Cuneiform tablets have recently been found by M. Chantre (*Mission en Cappadoce*, Paris, 1898) on the site of the Hittite capital at Boghaz Keui in Kappadokia, and the language in-