

out of account, we find in north-eastern Asia an extensive group of languages spoken by the peoples whom Dr. Latham has classed as Peninsular Mongolidae, languages that in all their leading features are Turanian. Such are the Koriak-Tchucktchi, the Kamtchatdale, Corean, Aino and Japanese, concerning which Dr. Latham says: "they have a general glossarial connection with each other; the grammatical structure of only one of them, the Japanese, being known." He also adds: "What applies to the language of the Peninsular tribes applies to their physical appearance also."

It being granted that the Iroquois, Dacotahs and Choctaws are Turanian, to which of the Turanian classes, Finnic, Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Dravidian, or Peninsular, do they belong? Were they very ancient peoples like the Peruvians, grammar could not settle the question, owing to changes that have taken place in the systems of some Turanian languages. These changes principally affect the pronoun. Thus Dr. Edkins points out the fact that in the Mongol class alone the Buriat renders "I kill" by *alana-p*, while with the Eastern Mongol it is *bi-alana*; the pronoun being in the one case terminal, in the other a prefix. Dr. Edkins regards the latter as the older form, but, apart from the analogous case presented in a comparison of the Latin with its modern representatives, the occurrence of the *alana-p* form in the ancient dialects of Peru seems to give it the prior claim to antiquity. Now the Iroquois, Dacotah and Choctaw systems prefix the personal pronouns. In the Finnic, Turkic and Dravidian Turanian classes the pronoun is terminal, as in the Quichua of Peru. In some of the Mongol dialects, in the Tungusic and Peninsular classes, the pronoun occupies the same initial position as in the North American languages of Turanian origin. But Dr. Latham says "in his most typical form the American Indian is not Mongol in physiognomy"; and certainly none of the tribes we are now considering have anything in common with the Tungus, apart from a common grammatical system. Once more I quote Dr. Latham: "In the opinion of the present writer, the Peninsular languages agree in the general fact of being more closely akin to those of America than any other." Many writers on the Tchuktchi-Koriaks of the Peninsular area have compared them with American tribes, such as Von Matiushkin, who says: "They are distinguished from the other Asiatic races by their nature and physiognomy, which appears to me to resemble