

Bohemia, King of Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Gallicia, Lodomeria, and Illyria, King of Jerusalem, &c.; Archduke of Austria; Grand Duke of Tuscany and Cracow; Duke of Lorraine, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and the Bukovina; Grand Prince of Transylvania; Margrave of Moravia; Duke of Silesia, Upper and Lower, of Modena, Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla, of Auschwitz and Zator, of Teschen, Friuli, Ragusa and Zara; Count-Prince of Hapsburg and Tyrol, of Kyburg, Gorizza and Gradisca; Prince of Trent and Botzen; Margrave of Lusatia Upper and Lower, and in Istria; Count of Hohenembs, Feldkirch, Bregenz, Sonnenburg, &c.; Lord of Trieste, of Cattaro, and of the March of the Wends; Grand Voivode of the Voivodate of Servia, &c., &c.

*Probable Region of Man's Evolution*—Mr. W. S. Duncan lately read a paper with this ambitious title before the Anthropological Institute, London. Starting with the assumption that man was evolved from a form lower in organization than that of the lowest type yet discovered, and that his origination formed no exception to the general law of evolution recognized as accounting for the appearance of the lower forms of life, the author said that man's most immediate ancestors must have been similar in structure to the existing anthropoid apes, although it is not necessary to suppose that any of the anthropoid apes at present existing belong to the same family as man. The science of the distribution of animals showed that the higher types of monkeys and apes appear to have had their origin in the Old World, the American continent being entirely destitute of them either alive or fossil. The distribution of the greater portion of the animals of the Old World was shown to taken a generally southward direction, owing to the gradual increase of the cold, which culminated in the last ice age. This migration was, however, interrupted by the interposition of the Mediterranean and other seas; and thus, although a few of these animals were enabled to journey on until they reached tropical regions, the majority were compelled to remain behind, where they had to exist under altered circumstances. The temperature was much lower; and as a result of the consequent diminution of fruit forests a change in the food and in the manner in which it was obtained by the apes occurred. A considerable alteration took place also in the manner in which they were forced to use their limbs, and it was due to the operation of these and other causes that the ape form became stamped with human characteristics, such as the curvature of the spine and an increase in the breadth of the pelvis. For these reasons the author regarded the south of Europe as the part in which it was most likely that the evolution of man took place.—*The Athenæum*.