

Japanese *are*, and the Loo-Choo *aree*. The Iroquois numerals *rae* more Ugrian and Tartar than Peninsular, so far, at least, as my vocabularies enable me to judge. The presence of many Ugrian and Tartar words in common Iroquois speech is a phenomenon for which I cannot at present account. The same phenomenon appears in the Quichua of Peru.

The Iroquois grammar might be Mongol or Tungus as well as Japanese or Peninsular. It is neither Ugrian nor Tartar. It marks a distinction between nouns as virile and non-virile, similar to that of the Koriak. It possesses a plural in final *ke*, like the Magyar in *k* and the Mantchu in *sa*. It has also a dual like some of the Ugrian languages. It forms the genitive in the same way as the Ural Altaic and Peninsular languages in general, by preposing the genitive, followed by the third personal pronoun, to the nominative. The pronoun in the accusative, or regimen of the verb, precedes it as in Japanese, Mongol, &c., but this does not seem to be always the case with the accusatives of nouns. Another peculiarity of Iroquois grammar is that the small number of proper adjectives in the language follow the noun they qualify, while, in the Ural-Altaic languages, and sometimes in the Peninsular, they precede. Still the possessive adjectives are preposed as well as the word *akwekon*, all, and similar terms. The personal pronouns precede the verbal root, and the temporal signs follow it, as in Mongol, Tungus and Japanese. The Iroquois also agrees with the Ural-Altaic and Peninsular languages in employing post-positions only. Like the Mantchu, Northern Chinese and Choctaw, the Iroquois possesses the exclusive and inclusive plural of the first personal pronoun. It also has separate terms for elder and younger brother and sister, in common with all the Turanian languages. The Iroquois grammar is thus in its main features Choctaw and Peninsular.

The ball-play or lacrosse of the Iroquois, like that of the Choctaws, must be traceable to an Asiatic region, and may relate to the * well-known game of the Basques in Western Europe. A large family of nations and languages has yet to be recognized, that, with the Ural-Altaic class, shall include the Basque in Europe, the Berber, Haussa and Kashna in Africa, the Tinneh, Iroquois, Choctaw, and, perhaps, the Dacotah and Aztec of North America.

* The Basque game, as I learn from my colleague, Professor Coussirat, who has frequent witnessed it, is all but identical with that of the Iroquois.