## LANGUAGE OF SAVAGES.

Lastly, the first 1000 Greek words contained only two reduplications, one of which is  $\partial \beta a \rho \beta a \rho os$ .

For comparison with the above I have examined the vocabularies of the following eighteen tribes, and the results are given in the following Table:—

Languages	Number of words examined	Number of rolu- plications	Propor- tion per mil,	
Europe.				
English	1000	3	3	
French	1000	2	2	Both foreign.
German	1000	6	6	All but one foreign.
Greek	1000	2	2	One being & Bap Bapos.
Africa.				0 1 1
Beetjuan	188	7	37	Lichtenstein.
Bosjesman	129	5	38	<b>&gt; ?</b>
Namaqua Hottentot .	1000	75	75	II. Tindall.
Mpongwo	1261	70	60	Snowden and Prall.
Fulup	204	28	137	Koelle.
Mboton	267	27	100	37
America.				•
Makah	1011	80	79	Smithsonian Contribu- tions, 1869.
Darien Indians	184	13	70	Trans, Eth. Soc. vol. vi.
Ojibwa	283	21	74	Schooleraft.
Tupy (Brazil) , .	1000	66	66	Gousalvez Dias,
Negroid.				
Brumer Island	214	37	170	M'Gillivray.
Redsear Bay	125	10	80	
Louisiade	138	22	160	12
Erroob	513	23	45	Jukes.
Lewis Murray Island .	506	19	38	
Austrelia.				
Kowrarega	720	26	36	M'Gillivray,
Polynesia.				
Tong:	1000	166	166	Mariner.
New Zealand	1300	220	169	Dieffenbach.

For African languages I have examined the Beetjuan and Bosjesman dialects, given by Lichtenstein in his 'Travels in 'Southern Africa;' the Namaqua Hottentot, as given by Tindall in his 'Grammar and Vocabulary of the Namaqua Hottentot;' the Mpongwe of the Gaboon, from the Grammar of the Mpongwe language published by Snowden and Prall of New York; and lastly the Fulup and Mbofon languages from Koelle's 'Polyglotta Africana.' For America, the Makah dialect, given by Mr. Swan in the Smithsonian Contributions for 1869; the Ojibwa vocabulary, given in Schoolcraft's 'Indian Tribes;' the Darien vocabulary, from the 6th vol. N. S.

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