

ENGLISH.	AZTEC.	INTERMEDIATE FORMS.	BASQUE.
easy	velchlu-allztli	lleau, <i>Circas</i> : arrangya, <i>Yukahiri</i>	errecha
shoulder	cuitlayantli	telpilgn, <i>tchilpit</i> , <i>Koriak</i>	sorbalda
silver	teouqitlatl	colique, <i>Aymara</i> ; kvartachili, <i>Georgian</i>	cilarra
speak	tlatoa	raton, <i>Iroquois</i> ; arual, <i>Aymara</i>	erran, erraitem
"	notza	ni, <i>Quichua</i> ; hanaau, <i>Japanese</i>	mintza
five	macuilli	millgin, <i>Koriak</i> ; marqui, <i>Sonora</i>	bortz
ten	matlaactli	marl, <i>Araucan</i> ; peeraga, <i>Dacotah</i>	amar
seven	chicome	shaheho, <i>shacopi</i> , <i>Dacotah</i>	zazpi
beard	tenchalli	hannockquell, <i>Shoshonese</i> ; nusur, <i>Lesghian</i>	bizar
to-morrow	muztli	mayyokal, <i>Yuma</i> ; michar, <i>Georgian</i>	bihar
back	topuztli	kaptcher, <i>Koriak</i> ; machol, <i>Lesghian</i>	bizkhar
"	"	hapar, <i>Yeniseian</i> ; sobira, <i>Japanese</i>	gulbel
walk	malquica	pulanujaha, <i>Yeniseian</i> ; puriy, <i>Quichua</i>	ibulcea
blood	eztli	tlich, kieh, <i>Circassian</i> ; huila, <i>Aymara</i>	odol
breast	telchiquituh	tar, <i>Mizjei</i> ; teyga, <i>Yeniseian</i>	thillia
skin	cuatl	taholoh, <i>Lesghian</i> ; tshul, <i>Yukahiri</i>	azal, achal
nail	yztetl	oocheelah, <i>Iroquois</i> ; onzahil, <i>Yukahiri</i>	atzazal
frog	cueyatl	kayra, <i>Quichua</i> ; kayern, <i>Japanese</i>	ignela
come	vallauh	ela, <i>Choctaw</i> ; or, <i>Corean</i>	el, hel
great	yzachipul	oboloo, <i>Shoshonese</i> ; chvallah, <i>Lesghian</i>	zahal
tree	quauhtli	kotar, " guet, hueta, <i>Lesghian</i>	zuhaltz
to-day	axcan	wakum, <i>Araucan</i> ; tachan, <i>Mizjei</i>	egun
cold	yztic	izlta, <i>Shoshonese</i> ; eghita, <i>Circassian</i>	ozt
"	cecuiztli	hutseelo, xetchur, <i>Yuma</i>	otabero
child	tetel-puch	hailpit, <i>Yuma</i> ; blkh-jal, <i>Yeniseian</i>	mut-il
small	tepiton	dahab, thivian, <i>Lesghian</i>	tipia
boy, son	tepi-tzin	tiperic, <i>Sonora</i> ; timir, chhuir, <i>Lesghian</i>	seme
hip	tenxipalli	kuchilbiru, <i>Japanese</i> ; uku-fari, <i>Circassian</i>	ez-pana
man	oquichtli	chojaashin, <i>Koriak</i> ; hassing, <i>Adahi</i>	gizon
mouse	veecatl	achacollo, achaca, <i>Aymara</i> ; deugoh, <i>Circass.</i>	sagui
mouth	canatl	simi, <i>Quichua</i> ; khaili, <i>Atacama</i>	auba
name	tonitl	zar, <i>Lesghian</i> ; chinna, <i>Iroquois</i>	izen, lcen
black	teciuapo	tsheebk, shupch, <i>Circass.</i> ; enhuba, <i>Muyca</i>	atza
black	yapallt	millh, <i>Yuma</i> ; shawagare, <i>Shoshonese</i>	beltz
wind	ehecatl	acate, <i>Sonora</i> ; shekin, "	alcea
all	ixquich	houhcasse, <i>Dacotah</i> ; eezahk, <i>Circassian</i>	guei
enemy	teyaauh	toka, " tatiyok, <i>Corean</i>	etsaya
give	maca	muy-acua, <i>Muyca</i> ; beekish, <i>Lesghian</i>	eman, emak
sick	cocoxqui	ccotaa, <i>Atacama</i> ; joatsh, <i>Yukahiri</i>	gaicho, gaitz
I	ne	nah, <i>Pueblo</i> ; na, <i>Aymara</i> ; na, <i>Lesghian</i>	ni
thou	te	too, " ta, " de, <i>Dacotah</i>	zu
he	ye	thih, " uca, " eeah, "	hau

Thanks to the survival of Lesghian forms in *tl*, the disguise of the Aztec has been penetrated, and we are thus enabled to assert, first of all, that the apparently widely divergent Peruvian dialects, the Quichua, Aymara, Atacameno, &c., are really its near relations. There is therefore every reason to believe that the Peruvians were the Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs as rulers of Mexico, and who, under their king, Topiltzin Aexitl, withdrew to the south in 1062, and there founded the kingdom of the Sun. The Peruvian annals place the accession of their first historical monarch, Sinchi Rocca, in the same year. Passing over the intermediate kingdom of Bogota, the home of the Chibchas or Muyscas, which was distinctively Peruvian in character, and another Toltec remnant, the Lencas of Honduras, we come to the north of the Aztec country, where the Sonora, Pueblos, and Paduca tribes dwell, who have already been associated with the Aztecs by several writers. To these I would add the comparatively small but philologically important Yuma and Pujuni fami-