

2. The second, or Mongoloid group, have for the most part "yellowish-brown or reddish-brown skins, and dark eyes, the hair being long, black and straight." Their skulls range between the extremes of long-headedness and broad-headedness. The group includes "the Mongol, Tibetan, Chinese, Polynesian, Esquimaux and American races."

3. The third, or Xanthochroic group, have "pale skins, blue eyes, and abundant fair hair. Their skulls, like those of the Mongoloid group, range between the extremes" of long and broad-headedness. "The Slavonians, Teutons, Scandinavians and the fair Celtic-speaking people are the chief representatives" of this type, but it extends "into North Africa and Western Asia."

4. The dark whites, or Melanochroi, constitute the fourth group. They are "pale-complexioned people with dark hair and eyes, and generally long, but sometimes broad skulls." The group includes "the Iberians or Basques and 'Dark Celts' of Western Europe, and the dark-complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean and of Western Asia and Persia." Professor Huxley is inclined to hold that the Melanochroi are not a distinct group, but result from a mixture of Australioids and Xanthochroi, or fair whites.

It will be noticed that this classification brings together the widely separated Negroes and Negritos, neither of which races is maritime. The Australians are likewise ranked with the Todas and some other tribes of the Dekhan, though neither branch has reached a stage of civilization that would enable it to build ships and cross seas. From what Professor Huxley says in regard to the origin of the Melanochroi, or dark whites, it seems fair to infer that he would explain these difficulties by the hypothesis of a once continuous belt of Negro population from New Guinea to Africa, and a once continuous belt of Australioid populations from Australia to Britain. As these two belts cover to a great extent the same ground, we have another difficulty which we must solve by assuming the intrusion of either the one race or the other, and either Australioid or Negro conquest.

These difficulties suggest, that possibly after all, Huxley's classification does not indicate relationship or common descent. The Negroes and Negritos may resemble each other, not because they are of the same stock, but on account of the fact that the sum total of their surroundings, or in other words, of their environment, is similar, and