

The Georgian does not exhibit the Aztec *tl*, but, as it is regarded by Professor Sayce as the living language most likely to represent the speech of the ancient Hittites, a brief comparison of its forms with those of the Aztec may not be out of place. Like the Lesghian it is impatient of initial vowels, and it generally agrees with that language in the laws of phonetic change, adding, however, this peculiarity, the occasional insertion of *v* before *l*. The *v* seems generally to represent *u*, or some similar vowel sound, and is probably such a corruption of the original as appears in the Samivel of Pickwick compared with the orthodox Samuel.

COMPARISON OF AZTEC AND GEORGIAN FORMS.

ENGLISH.	AZTEC.	PHONETIC CHANGE.	GEORGIAN.	ILLUSTRATIONS.
fowl	tototi	tototi, totor	dedali	totolin, <i>Sonora</i>
red	chichiltic	chichiltic	tziteli	tsatsal, <i>Kamitchatdale</i>
blood	eztli	ezli, ezri	alschili	odol, <i>Basque</i>
house	calli	calli	sachli	ehri, <i>Dacotah</i>
mountain	quantla	kaula, kaura	gora	cari, caliki, <i>Sonora</i>
horn	quaquanitli	kakaul, kakaur	akra	kkollo, <i>Aymara</i>
sheep	icheatl	icheal, ichear	techchuri	quajra, "
wind	ehecatli	ehecal, ehacar	kari	ccaoira, "
heart	yullotli	yullol, yullor	gulu	helcala, <i>Sonora</i>
girl	ocuel	ocuel	okurza, kall	gulluga, <i>Kamitchatdale</i>
dog	yzecintli	izkili, izkiri	dzagil, djogori	okulsoha, <i>Choctaw</i>
nose	yacatl	hacal, hacar	zechviri	schari, <i>Shoshoness</i>
hair	tzontli	tzoli, tzori	tzvere (beard)	surra, <i>Basque</i>
moon	metztli	metzh, metzri	mtvare	cher, <i>Pueblos</i>
silver	teo-quiltlati	kilal, kilar	kvartshili	tsheron, <i>Kamitchatdale</i>
shoulder	te-puztli	puzli, puzri	mchari	muarr, <i>Shoshoness</i>
tomorrow	muztli	muzli, muzri	muchar	cillarra, <i>Basque</i>
leg	metztli	metzh, metzri	muchi	buhun, <i>Lesghian</i>
to kill	micla	micla	inok'vili	mayyokal, <i>Yuma</i>
mother	nantli	nali, nari	ana	amette, "
snow	cepayautli	cepayautli, cepayaur	toyli	wakerio, <i>Iroquois</i>
snake	cohuatl	covai, covar	gvell	nourha, <i>Iroquois</i>
boy	tepil-tzin	tepil	shvili	repaliki, <i>Sonora</i>
lightning	tlapetlani	lapetani	elvai	toeweroe, <i>Shoshoness</i>
leaf	latla-pallo	lala-pallo, lala-parro	pur-zeli	tiperic, <i>Sonora</i>
small	tzocoton	tzocoton	katou	tlappa, <i>Quichua</i>
man	oquichtli	okichil, okichri	ankodj	williyap, <i>Yuma</i>
			olakotah, <i>Koriak</i>	bil-tel, <i>Kamitchatdale</i>
			guru, <i>Aino</i>	eikadang, <i>Dacotah</i>
				oonquich, <i>Iroquois</i>
				aycootah, <i>Yuma</i>
				ccari, <i>Quichua</i>

The Circassian language abounds in labials, and thus finds its best American representatives among the *Dacotah* dialects. Nevertheless it presents many words which come under the same general laws in relation to the Aztec that have characterized the *Lesghian* and *Georgian*.