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Mexico, "which he penetrated to its central part"; that Marcos of Niza made an expedition to the Pueblos in 1528; that Oñate built the first church at "San Ildefonso"; and that Taos, Acoma, Zúñi, and Moqui are names given to the Pueblos by the Spaniards—all of which misstatements must tend to make Bandelier feel that to some quarters at least the results of his years of labor have not yet penetrated.

Other of Mr Hollister's conclusions are of absorbing interest. He calls attention to certain parallels between Old and New World culture, but kindly leaves to the reader's decision whether or not they are significant of connection between the Navahos and the Greeks, Hebrews, Hindus, or Babylonians.

There are many poor books relating to the Southwest, but each has its redeeming feature. Of *The Navajo and His Blanket* the best that can be said is that its colored plates are excellent; in text, taken altogether it is worse than worthless.

F. W. HODGE.

Die Abstammung des Menschen und die Bedingungen seiner Entwicklung. Für Naturforscher, Aerzte und gebildete Laien dargestellt von DR MORITZ ALSBERG. Mit 24 Abbildungen im Text. Cassel: 1902. Verlag von Th. G. Fischer & Co. 8°, xii, 248 pp.

The various sections of this book, which has been much discussed on the continent of Europe, treat of: The Neanderthal race; the problem of descent; the *Pithecanthropus* and the relation to man of the lower apes and the anthropoids; Australia and the "Urmensch"; climatic influences, isolation and race-formation; intellectual development and intellectual regression; sex differences; inheritance, interbreeding and mixture. Dr Alsberg considers proved the former existence of a "diluvial human race," lower than and essentially different from the present race of man. The Javan *Pithecanthropus* is no direct ancestor of man, but a shoot from a side line. The ancestry of man (as his hand, for example, shows) goes back to a relatively lowly-developed branch of the mammal stem,—this is the chief point of Alsberg's theory. He favors Schoeten-sack's view that the change from the precursor to *man* took place in Australia, whose environmental conditions were most likely to produce such an evolution,—there the particularly human foot had its origin. The migrations of primitive man gave probably the first impulses toward the origins of the oldest race-type. Isolation had also its rôle, and the glacial epoch was likewise of great significance in modifying a creature born of the tropics. Alsberg disagrees with Kollmann's theory of man as a "permanent type." The "Aryans" are a linguistic, not a racial group.

No absolutely pure race-type now exists. The section on the brain and its relation to culture-evolution advocates a close connection theory,—in another edition the author should make use of the material of Hrdlička and Spitzka. Dr Alsberg thinks that “the bounds set by nature” warn us against the “new woman.” And he believes, *contra* Weismann, in the inheritance of recently acquired characters. To inbreeding of the brain-cells, producing “culture ganglia,” corresponds the intermixture of races and peoples, propagating and spreading the indispensable basis of progress in civilization. But interbreeding is a two-edged sword, and its unskilful use means degeneration instead of perfection.

This little volume deserves a place among the more interesting and valuable literature of the newer evolutionary sort, expressive of some of the more recent turns of Darwinism in Germany.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Catálogo de la Colección de Antigüedades Huavis del Estado de Oaxaca existente en el Museo N. de México, formado por el Profesor de Et-nología, DR NICOLÁS LEÓN. México: Imprenta del Museo Nacional, 1904. 55 pp., map, 1 pl. (physical types).

The list of the Huavi collection in the Mexican National Museum, numbering 91 items (pottery; stone and clay human and animals figures, heads, idols, etc.; stone objects) occupies but a portion of this interesting pamphlet. On pages 16–42 is given linguistic material from Brasseur de Bourbourg, Starr, and Belmar (the vocabulary of the last containing some 1,350 words), and on pages 44–48 a bibliography of 62 titles. Preceding these is an ethnographic sketch of the Huavis with a map of their habitat, extracts from the earlier authorities, etc. The anthropometric data (pages 15–16) are from Starr. The Huavis, who live in four (earlier five) villages on the southern lagoons of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a large extent of which region was formerly in their possession, numbered, according to the census of 1895, 1,742 males and 1,706 females, total 3,448. They are chiefly a fisher folk, and among the products of their country is the shell-fish furnishing a much-used purple dye. The name Huavi is said to be of Zapotec origin, and has been spelled Huavi, Huave, Wabi, Huabe, Guavi, Huabi, Juave, etc. Its exact significance is doubtful, though a common interpretation is “rotten through dampness,” a nickname, doubtless. Of the Huavi language Brinton (*American Race*, 1891, p. 159) said, the vocabularies of their tongue are too imperfect to permit of the comparison of the tribe with other stocks to which it may have been allied. This condition is