find that the entire coast, but of more than half the extent, have already been hitherto mere names to form a comparatively vivid conception of their appearance, and of the difficulties of Australian travelling.

Mr. Wallace gives all the necessary statistics of population, trade, revenue, education, and political constitution, which tell, with an eloquence of their own, the wonderful tale of rapid growth and true renaissance; but we think with admiration have added some notice of the conditions of political life and of society in these colonies.

In his description of the various islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and of the people who inhabit them, Mr. Wallace has again combined much pleasant reading with a record of statistics for reference, dwelling occasionally on points of more than usual interest. In a sketch of the career of the late Rajah Brooke, which, though an episode, is yet by no means out of place in a notice of the Malay Islands, Mr. Wallace has made a work which, as shown by its continued success under the present ruler, has now borne the test of time. While dwelling on the peculiar habits and customs of the Pacific races, Mr. Wallace might, we venture to think, have devoted a little more space to their political institutions, which, though now dying out, were in many of the groups very elaborate, and also to their religious systems. These matters, too, if of less value than linguistic or physiological evidence, have also their bearing on those ethnological questions which are discussed at length. Mr. Wallace has handed over his chemical and geological work which, as shown by its continued success under the present ruler, has now borne the test of time. While dwelling on the peculiar habits and customs of the Pacific races, Mr. Wallace might, we venture to think, have devoted a little more space to their political institutions, which, though now dying out, were in many of the groups very elaborate, and also to their religious systems. These matters, too, if of less value than linguistic or physiological evidence, have also their bearing on those ethnological questions which are discussed at length. Mr. Wallace has handed over his chemical and geological work which, as shown by its continued success under the present ruler, has now borne the test of time. While dwelling on the peculiar habits and customs of the Pacific races, Mr. Wallace might, we venture to think, have devoted a little more space to their political institutions, which, though now d nied out, were in many of the groups very elaborate, and also to their religious systems. These matters, too, if of less value than linguistic or physiological evidence, have also their bearing on those ethnological questions which are discussed at length. Mr. Wallace has handed over his chemical and geological work which, as shown by its continued success under the present ruler, has now borne the test of time. While dwelling on the peculiar habits and customs of the Pacific races, Mr. Wallace might, we venture to think, have devoted a little more space to their political institutions, which, though now d

Mr. Wallace writes of the Polynesians that "their ceremonies are polluted by no human sacrifice..." and that "the custom of cannibalism has never become a habit." We fear that the history of Hawaii militates against the first of these assertions, while the Marquesas and even New Zealand would lead us to qualify the second. Among the Polynesians as known to us, cannibalism was certainly exceptional, and was never perhaps so ingrained a habit as among the Papuans; but the distinction between an inveterate habit and a constant practice is a fine one! To the general reader Mr. Wallace's use of the term "Malay" race and language, now including and now excluding, as does, such sections as the Javanese or the Dyaks, we fear, is confusing.
few discrepancies occur between statements in the text, and others in the ethnological appendix contributed to this as to the other volumes of the series by Mr. A. H. Keane. When these differences occur on such points as the relation of different races to each other, or the dates or circumstances of their migrations, they are not to be wondered at, nor, indeed, are they necessarily a disadvantage to the reader; but while Mr. Keane, for instance, holds the more usual view that the Javanese and Battak alphabets are derived from the Devanagari, Mr. Wallace considers they are independent inventions.

It may be remembered that Mr. Wallace, in his *Malay Archipelago*, held a peculiar view of the mutual relations of the Pacific races. Other observers had questioned the close connexion in blood and language between the Malays and the brown Polynesian race implied in the term “Malayo-Polynesian,” but Mr. Wallace, besides denying this connexion, held that these Polynesians were only a variety of the dark Papuan race. The latter opinion, we gather from the present work, he has considerably modified, but he still considers the Polynesians and Malays to be “radically distinct,” linguistically and otherwise. Mr. Keane, on the other hand, pronounces them to be “fundamentally one in speech, no less, or rather more distinctly, than in physique.” Almost all recent students of the languages in question agree with Mr. Wallace that too much has been made of superficial and verbal resemblances, but as to the physical characteristics there is not the same consensus. Mr. Wallace quotes from his former work the “tranchant remarks,” as he rather quaintly calls them, in which he draws the distinction between the Malay and the Papuan, and, by implication, between the former and the Polynesian; but the remarks in question were not universally convincing, for several of those best acquainted with the Polynesian, as Messrs. Whitmee and Turner, and, we think, Mr. Ranken, hold that his description of the Malay applies also to the Polynesian in every respect, except as to height, and partly as to the hair.

Mr. Keane quotes from a recent paper by van Rosenberg some curious, though hardly “conclusive,” evidence in favour of the theory he adopts of the origin of the Polynesian race, viz., that they were the *autochthones* of the Malay Archipelago. Van Rosenberg tells us that the people of the Mantaway Islands, to the west of Sumatra, are totally unlike the inhabitants of the neighbouring lands, and strikingly resemble in physique, and also, though to what extent is doubtful—in speech, the Eastern Polynesians, of whom accordingly Mr. Keane “inevitably concludes” them to be a remnant, perhaps the sole remnant, un influenced by subsequent Mongolide invasions. But other instances of tribes taller and fairer than the surrounding Malays, and equally differing from their Papuan neighbours, have been already noticed at various points in the Archipelago. Mr. Wallace, indeed, himself found such a people in the island of Gilolo, though he attaches no special significance to their presence there, or probably considers that any conclusion from the fact would be premature; but it would have been interesting if he could have told us more about their language than that it is “highly peculiar,” and a closer investigation of the whole question is very desirable. This island of Gilolo, by the way, was the point whence Mr. J. R. Logan traced a great migration towards the Pacific, and which carried with it, as he believed, from these regions the name of “Java,” to re-appear in the various forms of Hawaii, Savaii, &c. Mr. Keane refers the origin of the name to Savaii in Samoa, which no doubt was, much later, a centre of dispersion; but other considerations seem fairly to justify the older derivation, though we cannot follow the ingenious Mr. Fornander in tracing the name still further west to Saba, in Arabia. Mr. Keane, in his appendix, pronounces very confidently against the theory maintained by former writers, and more recently, on different grounds, by Drs. Huxley and Bleck, of the relationship of the Australians to the Dravidian races of India. On this, as on other questions, the writer, owing, no doubt, to limitation of space, has confined himself to stating his views without adequately discussing them. His theory of the origin of the Papuan race in lands now submerged beneath the Central Pacific seems to suggest quite as many difficulties as the one above referred to; but, short as the appendix is, it adds considerably both to the interest and the completeness of the work.

We should add that the volume is liberally supplied with maps, well executed and of convenient size, and the arrangement of the subject-matter is throughout clear and systematic.

COUTTS TROTTER.

* See Quarterly Review, No. ccxxviii., p. 193.