

and in Central Asia. The eel is very susceptible of cold, the oyster occurs in the Persian Gulf. Barley is common, wheat is scarce, in Palestine. The elk occurs in the Caucasus and in North China. The seal is found in the Caspian and in the Aral, and Lake Baikal. The salmon in Asia Minor and in the region of the Hindu Kush, as well as in Algiers. Thus the linguistic evidence on which the new theory has been based crumbles away when examined by the aid of such a work as Wallace's "Distribution of Animals," or Tristram's "Natural History of the Bible." It also appears that the horse must have been known to the early Aryans, and the home of the horse is certainly not in Finland, but in Central Asia.

The general result of such considerations seems to show how much caution is required in treating the question of the early populations of Western Asia.

C. R. C.

NOTES ON THE PLATE.

Turko-Tartar types.

- No. 1. From photograph of a Kirghiz Tartar in Schuyler's "Turkestan," vol. i, page 42.
- No. 2. Tartar boy of Tashkent, from same, vol. i, page 142.
- No. 3. Tartar elder, from same, vol. ii, page 28.
- No. 4. Samarkand Tartar, from same, vol. ii, page 107.

Canaanite.

- No. 5. Hittite from Karnak monument, cast by Mr. Flinders Petrie (compare No. 1).
- No. 6. Rutennu, from the same.
- No. 7. Syrian, bearded, from the same (compare No. 3).
- No. 8. Syrian, from the same.

Asia Minor and Syria.

- No. 9. From Hittite text, J., I (compare the cap with Nos. 2 and 3) : the pigtail is curled up.
- No. 10. Beardless God at Pterium. From Perrot (vol. iv, page 639, "Histoire de l'Art").
- No. 11. King from Ibreez, perhaps Semitic, but with a Hittite text (Sketch by Davis), same publication, page 725.
- No. 12. Rutennu, from cast by Mr. Flinders Petrie (compare with 2, 4, 9, 10).

Akkadian.

- No. 13. Head of a statue from Tell Loh, from photograph in de Sarczew's "Découvertes en Chaldée;" found with Akkadian texts.

TURANIAN TYPES.



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- No. 14. Same source (compare the cap with No. 1).
 No. 15. Bronze figure, same source, bearded, but with non-Semitic features (compare No. 3).
 No. 16. Same source (compare Nos. 1 and 5).

Western.

- No. 17. Etruscan, after a sketch by Dr. Isaac Taylor.
 No. 18. From Cyprus, supposed to be Phœnician (from Perrot's "Hist. de l'Art," vol. iii).
 No. 19. From Cyprus (same source), perhaps female. This type with slanting eyes and long nose is also found on Etruscan monuments.
 No. 20. Cyprian (same source).

Southern.

- No. 21. Pulestha (Philistine ?), from Karnak monument. Cast by Mr. Flinders Petrie.
 No. 22. Takrui (Teucrian ?), same source, showing same head-dress.
 No. 23. Ascalon, a male captive, from cast by Mr. Flinders Petrie.
 No. 24. Early Egyptian type (same source).

There are many other similar heads in the various collections from Egypt, Cyprus, Asia Minor, Chaldea, and Etruria, giving the round-headed beardless types, with broad cheekbones and eyes sometimes slanting as on this specimen plate.

 NOTES ON CALVARY.

In a pamphlet published in 1886 at Jerusalem, and in a recent letter to the "Sunday School Times" in America, Dr. Selah Merrill intimates that, in advocating the site at Jeremiah's Grotto as Calvary, I am appropriating discoveries of Otto Thenius in 1849, and of Fisher Howe in 1871. I have never seen the works of either writer, and do not know what they may say as to Calvary. It is very probable that this hill suggested itself to many visitors as the true site; but what I was, I believe, the first to publish was not the *theory*, but the *tradition*, connecting the site with the Jewish place of execution. Dr. Merrill mentions this tradition without giving his authority, but he fails to point out that this was the chief reason for my fixing on the site. When I was in Jerusalem in 1874-75 the site of Calvary was regarded by residents as being a knoll west of that which I suppose to be the site. Dr. Chaplin, as I have said, called my attention to the Jewish tradition, and sent Jews to see me on the subject. Our enquiries then established the site to which they referred, and, as far as I know, this was never previously brought to public notice. From what he says, Dr. Merrill is apparently afraid lest this discovery should be attributed to himself, and the present note may serve to relieve his apprehensions.

C. R. C.