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year this cat left the house, ignored the calls of its owners, and led a wild life around the neighborhood. At the end of this time it returned, and was demonstratively affectionate. It was particularly attached to the aged head of the household, was always at his side or on his knee during the day, and at night slept at his feet. When he died, the cat mewed in a sad monotone never before heard from her. Four years afterwards a baby, to which the cat had transferred her affection, was taken sick and died. During its illness the cat remained most of the time below the cradle, ate little, and lost the brilliancy of its eyes. On the return of the family from the country the cat lay dying in its accustomed place, and was found dead in the morning. Though age and the cold wave which took the infant's life may have had their share in the matter, it yet seems that sorrow was the immediate cause.

C. Jamelin gives a story of a charitable Angora cat of magnificent presence, but not usually very intelligent. This cat many times brought home a hungry cat as if to obtain food for it, and finally maintained a regular pensioner. The first time the stray was brought, the Angora mewed and jumped around till food was given to it, watched it while eating, and then accompanied it to the door, hastening its departure with a series of light quick pats. The strange cat learned the lesson, and often came again as a visitor but not to stay.

INTELLIGENCE OF TORTOISES.—Anecdotes in the *Revue Scientifique* appear to show that these creatures must be credited with a considerable amount of intelligence. M. Boucard writes of one which lives in his garden, and, when called aloud by its name, Laideron, would immediately run towards the voice with all the speed a tortoise can muster.

The *Testudo mauritanica* of M. Boisse showed even more intelligence, learned to come when called by a hissing sound, followed its master like a little dog; relished caresses bestowed on its head and neck, gave gentle bites to show its affection, and would climb upon its master's boots or pull at his clothes to draw his attention.

#### ANTHROPOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

EASTERN SUDAN.—Professor A. H. Keane favors us with a most valuable piece of ethnological work on the tribes of Eastern Sudan, at a time when all eyes are turned in that direction (*J. Anthropol. Inst.*, XIV, 91-110). Although the scheme is somewhat lengthy we present it in full, omitting the descriptive portion:

##### I. BANTU GROUP.

*Waganda*. N. W. of Victoria Nyanza, from Somerset to Alexandria Nile.

*Wa-Nyoro*. Between Somerset Nile and Albert Nyanza.

*Wa-Soga*. East from the Somerset Nile.

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Prof. OTIS T. MASON, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

*Wa-Gamba*. East of the Wa-Soga.

*Wa-Karaqwé*. W. of Victoria Nyanza, from Alexandria Nile S.

*Wa-Sougora*. W. of Victoria Nyanza, between Wa-Karaqwé and coast.

## II. NEGRO GROUP.

*Kavirondo* }  
*Kuri* } E. of Victoria Nyanza, from the Wa-Soga to Kerewé Is. Speech  
*Kara* } Negro and akin to Shilluk.

*Nauda*. Nauda uplands, north of Kavirondo.

*Masai*. Kilimanjaro and west towards V. Nyanza.

*Kwafi*. W. of Mt. Kenia, N. of Masai.

*Shefalu*. N. of U-Nyoro, akin to Shilluks.

*Madi* }  
*Shulé* } Between Lower Somerset Nile and Madi mountains, limited westward by  
*Laboré* } the Bahr-el-Jebel.

*Janghey* }  
*Fallanj* } Lower Sabat basin.  
*Niuak* }

*Bari*. Both sides Bahr-el-Jebel, 4°-5° N., limited N. by Shir territory.

*Monbuttu*. Headwaters Welle r., beyond Egyptian frontier.

*Zandeh*. S. W. frontier Egyptian Sudan w. The *Niam-Niam* of Nile tribes.

*Mittu* (Mattu). A-Madi, Madi-Kaya, Abbakah, Luba, N. of Monbuttu.

*Bongo* (Dor). Upper course of Tondy and Jur rivers to Zandeh.

*Shir*. Bahr-el-Jebel, 5°-6° N., between Dinkas and Baris.

*Rol* }  
*Aqar* } Tribes of uncertain affinity along Rol r., east of Bonqus and Mittus.  
*Sofi* }  
*Lehsi* }

*Nuer* (Byor, Ror). Along lower course of Bahr-el-Jebel, 7°-9° N.

*Dinka* (Abuyo, Agar, Ajak, Aliab, Arol, Atwot, Awan, Bor, Donjol, Jur, Gak, Rish).  
 Along Bahr-el-Jebel and right bank of White Nile, 6°-12° N.

*Shilluk* (Kwati, Dyakin, Dyok, Roah). Left bank of Bahr-el-Jebel and White Nile,  
 9°-12° N.

*Dwuür* }  
*Ayarr* } Unclassed tribes south of the Dinkas, N. E. of Bongos, 7°-8° N.  
*Mok* }  
*Tondy* }  
*Bót* }  
*Ayell* }

*Takruri*. Gallibat district, Abyssinian frontier (James's "Wild tribes," 30).

*Funj*. Dominant in Senaar, probably Shilluk, mixed with Arab.

*Krej*. Headwaters of Bahr-el-Arab, beyond Egyptian frontier.

## III. NUBA GROUP.

NUBAS PROPER. *Nuba*, *Kargo*, *Kulfan*, *Kolaji*, *Tumali*. Kordofan, chiefly cent. and south, 11°-13° N.

WESTERN NUBAS { *Fur*. Dominant in Dar-Fur.  
*Kunjara*. Branch of Fur. Darfur and Kordofan.

NILL NUBAS { *Mattokki* (*Kenus*). Asuan to Sebi and Wadi-el-Arab.  
 ("NUBIANS," { *Suidokki* (*Mahai* or *Marisi*). Korosko to Second Cataract.  
 "BARABRA") { *Dongolarwi*. Dongola, Wadi-Halfa to Jebel Deja near Meroe.  
 { *Danagele*. Nubian immigrants into Kordofan and Dar-Fur.

## IV. SEMITIC GROUP.

	}	<i>Dahalaki</i> . Great Dahalak Is. near Massawa.
		<i>Massuai</i> . Mixed people of Massawa, Tigré speech.
(a)	}	<i>Hotumlu, Karneshim, Az-Shuma, Dokono</i> . Mudun (Samhar) coast, about Massawa as far as Aqiq.
HIMYARITIC OR ABYSSINIAN BRANCH.		<i>Habab, Bejuk, Mensa, Bogos, Takue, Marea</i> . Auseba province, N.E. frontier of Abyssinia inland from Mudun.
		<i>Algeden, Sabäerat, Dembela</i> . Beit-Bibel and Dembela districts, head streams of the Barka and Mareb, W. of Anseba.
		<i>Harrar</i> . Abyssinian enclave in Somaliland, E. from Shoa.
	}	<i>Tigré</i> . Predominant nation in North Abyssinia.
		<i>Ankhara</i> . Predominant in So. Abyssinia, subject to Tigré.
		<i>Shukrieh, Dobeina, Yemanieh</i> . Lower and Middle Atbara, S. to Senaar.
ISMAELITIC OR ARAB BRANCH.	}	<i>Jalin (Fahalin)</i> . Blue Nile confluence, Khartum, and Senaar, Taka, Kordofan, Dar-Fur and Kaffa.
		<i>Kababish</i> . W. of Nile, 12°-15° N. and between Obeid to the Nile at Dongola.
		<i>Baggara</i> . S. of Kababish, W. of Nile and Bahr-el-Arab.

## V. HAMITIC GROUP.

TIBU BRANCH. *Baele, Ennedi, Zoghâwa*. N. of Dar-Fur; N. W. to Wanganya and Borku; Speech like Dasa or So. Tibu; type Negroid.

BERBER BRANCH. *Fulah*. W. of Dar-Fur.

	}	<i>Ittu</i> . Ittu Mts., 41°-42° E., 9°-10° N.
		<i>Carayu</i> . S. E. of Ankober.
	}	<i>Dawari</i> . W. from Tajurra bay.
		<i>Wolo</i> . W. of Lake Ardibbo.
	}	<i>Wooro-Babbo</i> . E. of Lakes Ardibbo and Haic.
		<i>Mecha</i> . S. of Gojam.
		<i>Raya, Asabo</i> . W. of Zebul.
		<i>Lango</i> . Somerset Nile, Fowura, to Magungo.
SO. ETHIOPIAN BRANCH.	}	<i>Wa-Huma, Wa-Tusi</i> . With Bantus, E. Equatorial regions.
		<i>Sidama</i> . Kaffalant, S. W. of Shoa. Wrongly Nubas.
	}	<i>Isa, Isa-Ishaai-Modaba, Gudabirsi, Habr-Awal</i> . Between Zeilah, Harrar and Berbera.
		<i>Habr-Gerhajis</i> . Uplands S. of Berbera.
		<i>Godahursi, Dalbahantu, Warsingali, Mijjerthain</i> . E. of Berbera to Indian ocean.
	}	<i>Debnet, Asoba, Assa-Imara, Sidi-Habura, Galeila</i> . Coast between Abyssinia and Red sea, from Zula bay to Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.
CENTRAL ETHIOPIAN BRANCH		<i>Afar or Danakil</i>
	}	<i>Khamir</i> (Lasta district), <i>Aqau</i> (Quara district), <i>Agameder</i> and <i>Khamant</i> (Gondar district) of Abyssinia.
		<i>Saho or Shoho</i> . N. E. frontier Abyssinia.

THE RETRIEVING HARPOON; AN UNDESCRIBED TYPE OF ESKIMO WEAPON.—There was found in universal use at Point Barrow, Arctic Alaska, a peculiar form of harpoon, exclusively used, as the name I have suggested for it implies, for retrieving seals that

have been shot in open holes or "leads" of water, within darting distance from the edge of the ice. The Eskimos call it "*naû-lî-gû*."

It consists of a long light shaft (*i-pû-ä*) of wood, about one inch in diameter, and generally about five feet long, though the length varies with the height of the man who uses it. The butt of this is armed with a slender bayonet-shaped ice-pick (*tû-u*) of walrus ivory, about fourteen inches long, and to the other end is securely fastened a heavy pear-shaped foreshaft (*u-ku-mai-lu-ta*, "weight") of walrus ivory or compact bone, which serves to give weight to the head of the harpoon and make it fly straight. It is about five inches long and an inch and a half in diameter at the forward end. In the center of the end of the foreshaft is a deep round socket into which fits the butt of a slender rod of ivory about two inches long, the "loose-shaft" (*i-gi-mû*). This is secured to the foreshaft by a thong passing through a hole drilled in it, so that it can be easily removed from the socket, while the thong prevents it from being dropped and lost. On the tip of the loose-shaft fits a detachable toggle-head (*naû-lû*) of the ordinary type common to the whole Eskimo race, provided with a long line of seal thong upwards of ninety feet in length.

When ready for use the line is drawn taut from the head to about the middle of the shaft, made fast by a couple of half-hitches, and kept from slipping by a little ivory peg (*ki-ler-bwîñ*) inserted into the shaft. Just back of this there is also a little curved ivory knob (*tî-ka*) secured to the shaft as a rest for the forefinger in aiming the weapon.

The hunter on starting out carries his rifle slung in a sort of holster across his back, and secured to this the *naû-lû* and line folded in long hanks. The rest of the harpoon is carried in the hand and serves as a staff in walking and climbing among the ice-hummocks, where the sharp pick is useful to prevent slipping and to try doubtful ice, and also enables the hunter to break away thin ice at the edge of a hole so as to draw his game to the solid floe. It can also serve as a bayonet for defence in case of necessity.

When a seal has been shot and floats, the *naû-lû* and line are fitted on and the weapon darted with the right hand while the left holds the end of the line. The *naû-lû* enters the animal entirely, and a pull on the line causes it to slip off the top of the loose-shaft (which is facilitated by the play of the latter) and to toggle securely under the skin. The whole is then drawn in by the line.

The use of this weapon appears to be confined to Northwestern Alaska, and it is very rarely found south of Bering's strait. In the large collection made by Mr. E. W. Nelson in the neighborhood of Norton sound, there is only one rather clumsily-made *naûlîgû*, with a fragment of the line, which is labeled a "beluga

spear." It is manifestly unfitted for such use, but this statement goes to show that it was an unfamiliar weapon among the people by whom he was surrounded. The natives of that region, as well as the Greenlanders and Eastern Eskimos, retrieve seals with the kaiak, occasionally using the stabbing harpoon common to the whole Eskimo race, to secure a seal, but they are unprovided with any special weapon for retrieving.

We were unable, during our stay at Point Barrow, to ascertain whether this weapon was in use before the introduction of firearms, which are now universally employed, but I am strongly led to conjecture that it is a modern invention.

I am of the opinion that the people of this limited area, enabled by the introduction of firearms to kill seals in the open holes of water, where they had previously been safe from the ordinary spear, and prevented from using the kaiak from the extreme roughness of the ice, invented this weapon by reducing the great walrus-harpoon to a convenient size for carrying on the ice. It is a perfect miniature of the walrus-harpoon, with the addition of the ice-pick, an essential part of the ordinary stabbing-harpoon.

I am strengthened in this opinion by the fact that Dr. Simpson, who spent the winters of 1852-3 and 1853-4 at Point Barrow, before the general introduction of firearms, makes no mention of the use of this weapon in his excellent paper on the Western Eskimos. He would undoubtedly have done so had he seen it, so different is it from the ordinary Eskimo methods of seal-hunting.—*John Murdoch.*

#### MICROSCOPY.<sup>1</sup>

LA BIOLOGIE CELLULAIRE.—The first number of a comprehensive treatise on general cytology, bearing the above title, has just been published. Two more numbers are to follow, which will make a large octavo volume of seven or eight hundred pages, illustrated with over four hundred cuts. The price of the first number is twelve francs, while the subscription price of the complete work is twenty-five francs. It may be obtained from H. Engelcke, 24 Rue de l' Université de Gand, Belgium.

The author, J. B. Carnoy, professor of general biology in the Université Catholique de Louvain, has undertaken a comparative study of the cell in both kingdoms, and proposes to make the treatment of the subject as complete and thorough as possible in the present state of our knowledge.

Our notions of the cell have been clearing rapidly in recent years; and, although we are still far from a complete knowledge of this many-sided subject, the time seems to have arrived when cytology may properly be recognized as an independent branch of learning, as it has been for some years in the university of

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Dr. C. O. WHITMAN, Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.