HARTMAN'S ANTHROPOID APES.—The author is well known as a special student of the apes, and has given us in this book perhaps the most authoritative and judicious work upon these creatures yet published. The illustrations are in nearly every case of value, and the facts are presented in a clear, simple style which adds weight to the author's views. As we see nothing to criticise, we will draw the reader's attention to some of the author's statements and conclusions.

The discussion on the ape-like characters of the lowest human tribes is of much present interest. Hartman shows that among some human races "it is impossible not to recognize a purely external and physical approximation to the simian type." Yet old specimens of apes, especially the gorilla, differ more from man than the young, and the author is strongly of the opinion "that man cannot have descended from any of the fossil species which have hitherto come to our notice, nor yet from any of the species of apes now extant." He adopts Vogt's view "that both types have been produced from a common ground-form, which is still more strongly expressed in the structure of young specimens, because the age of childhood is less advanced." Hartman adds: "This supposed progenitor of our race is necessarily completely hypothetical, and all the attempts hitherto made to construct even a doubtful representation of its characteristics are based upon the trifling play of fancy." On page 300 he remarks: "Moreover, the most fanatical advocates of the doctrine of descent are becoming ever more convinced that man cannot be the issue of any extant form of anthropoids."

Hartman in his classification of the Primates places man in the same family as the apes, man forming the type of the subfamily Erecti, and the apes, including the gibbon, in the subfamily Anthropomorpha. To place man in the same family as the apes is, we think, an extreme view, nor is the author logical in doing so, since he believes that man has not descended from any known ape, a view with which we would agree. But throughout the animal kingdom, as a rule, it is eminently probable that all the members of a family, zoologically considered, have descended from a common ancestor. On this ground as well as from anatomical considerations, we should refer man to a distinct, special family.

KANE'S HAND-BOOK OF EUROPEAN BUTTERFLIES.¹—A handy little book is this for the butterfly-catcher. The introduction gives the best localities and the distribution of species, methods of capture and of preservation when captured, apparatus, a full glossary of terms, arguments onseasonal dimorphism, etc. This is followed by fifteen plates and 149 pages of generic and specific descriptions. A well-chosen set of abbreviations is used, and the work is thoroughly indexed.—L.