

bear on the problem of evolution. The different kinds of variation, their nature and their causes, next come in for consideration, and the methods of investigating them are dealt with. Then follows a chapter on the statistical study of heredity, which includes a description of the simplest method of measuring correlation. Chapters v. and vi. treat of the Mendelian form of inheritance, both as it is seen in a single pair of allelomorphs, and when it is complicated, as in the inheritance of coat colour in rats and mice, by the dependence of the character on two separately inheritable factors. This is succeeded by a discussion "on some disputed questions," which range from the apparent incomplete segregation of coat-characters in the descendants of a cross between long-haired (Angora) and short-haired guinea-pigs to the inheritance of acquired modifications. The treatment of these problems is suggestive rather than exhaustive.

The final chapter deals with heredity in man. The more important conclusions obtained by the use of statistical methods are mentioned, and cases are described where the inheritance of particular characters may be explained on Mendelian lines. Among the latter are included the presence or absence of pigment in the front of the iris observed by Hurst, and Nettleship's remarkable pedigree of "night-blindness," which appears to behave as a Mendelian dominant. Finally, the importance of inheritance in the consideration of certain sociological questions is insisted on. Two appendices are added, (i.) "Historical Summary of Theories of Heredity," and (ii.) "The Material Basis of Inheritance."

The excellence of the print and paper are deserving of especial mention. The latter is thin but opaque, with a very smooth, but not an offensively glossy surface. This enables the diagrams of variation and pedigrees, &c., to be reproduced very clearly though on a small scale, while the half-tone blocks are better printed than in many a more expensive work.

E. H. J. S.

EARLY EGYPTIAN REMAINS.

The Tomb of Two Brothers. By Miss M. A. Murray. (Handbook, Manchester Museum.) Pp. 79+21 plates. (Manchester: Sherratt and Hughes; London: Dulau and Co., 1910.) Price 5s.

IN 1907, during the exploration of a series of tombs at Der Rifeh, the cemetery of the ancient Egyptian town of Shas-hotep, near Assiut, a concealed and hitherto unroofed chamber was discovered. Prof. Flinders Petrie, recognising the importance of the contents being kept together and scientifically examined, suggested that in consideration of a subsidy towards the work at Memphis, the tomb and its contents should be placed at the disposal of the Manchester Museum. Through the liberality of friends the sum required, with a balance sufficient to defray the cost of the present monograph, was provided. The report has been edited by Miss M. A. Murray, who has secured contributions from experts on the many points of interest connected with the discovery.

The tomb belongs to the twelfth dynasty, and sup-
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plies two of the earliest mummies which have hitherto been subjected to scientific examination. They were placed in highly decorated coffins enclosed in elaborate cases, while the viscera were, as usual, deposited in so-called canopic jars. Each of the deceased was provided with a statuette as a home for the Ka, or separable soul, and the chamber also contained two figures of girls bearing offerings for the dead, and boats provided for the journey of the soul to its final rest.

Various novel and interesting questions are discussed by Dr. J. Cameron in his elaborate report on the anatomy of the remains. The inscriptions indicate that the bodies are those of two personages named respectively Nekht-ankh and Knumu-nekht, the former an elderly man, the latter middle-aged, both of small stature, about 5 feet 3 inches high. The slimness, delicate moulding, and faintness of the muscular impressions in the case of Nekht-ankh indicate a feminine type; and Dr. Cameron infers that he was a eunuch, or at least he designates the type as eunuchoid. Further, the extraordinary fact is disclosed that on him the operation of subincision, familiar to all students of Australian native tribes, but hitherto not recognised in Egypt, had been performed. In this connection it is significant that the right lateral incisor of the upper jaw had been removed; and it can hardly be a mere coincidence that the removal of this tooth, possibly as a means of propitiating Nemesis or to subserve some obscure magical purpose, is a part of this rite in Australia. These curious facts deserve, and will doubtless receive, due attention from anthropologists.

It is also remarkable that the skulls of these two brothers, sons at least of one mother, differ widely in structure. That of Knumu-nekht, the younger, is extremely prognathous, with an alveolar or gnathic index of 104'34, while that of his eunuchoid brother is remarkably orthognathous, with an index of 93'8, that of Englishmen being 96. The obvious explanation is that these men were sons of one mother by different fathers, the prognathous type indicating admixture of some negroid stock, such as that which has been recognised by Prof. Elliott Smith in some Nubian cemeteries. It is a proof of the artistic capacity of this early period that the carver of the statues of the brothers clearly indicated these variances of racial type.

Manchester is to be congratulated on the acquisition of a collection of the highest anthropological interest, on the liberality of the citizens who secured its possession, and on the skill and learning which the writers have bestowed upon this admirable monograph.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRACTICE.

A Primer of Photography. By Owen Wheeler. Pp. vii+202. (London: Methuen and Co., Ltd., n.d.) Price 2s. 6d. net.

WE have read this volume with much pleasure, because it consists of a plain and straightforward statement, by a man of experience, of those facts that one who has just begun to photograph will find profitable. The author gives no preface or introduc-