

themselves form an excellent guide and help to everyone who goes in seriously for this fascinating branch of oriental scholarship.

Dr. Budge begins with the granite coffins, and goes on to those of wood, which include two very complete and perfect examples: the sarcophagus of Nesi-pa-ur-shef, about B.C. 1500, and that of Pa-Kepu, about B.C. 500, which was brought home in 1869 by the Prince of Wales. Several pages are devoted to Canopic jars, and after them come boxes, figures of Ptah, as god of the dead, and ushabtiu figures, many of which are identified with kings, queens, princes, princesses, and other historical personages. A list of models of offerings follows. The sepulchral stelæ are then enumerated, the oldest of which only dates from the time of the eighteenth dynasty. Dr. Budge assigns the nineteenth dynasty as a date to the very interesting group of figures described on p. 85 as "sepulchral statues." The statues are succeeded by the inscribed scarabs, which are judiciously divided into those bearing the names of gods, those bearing the names of kings, those bearing the names of private persons, and those which are only marked with hieroglyphic devices. The collection is rich in scarabs, and only requires a better historical series to be very important. The earliest king named is Sahu-Ra, of the fifth dynasty, and there is a long hiatus between him and Mentuhetep V., and again between Mentuhetep V. and Usertsen of the twelfth dynasty. The members of the University who have visited Egypt must be many in number, and each of them, no doubt, has brought home his string of scarabs. Some of the blanks in the Fitzwilliam collection might well be filled up from such sources. It is beginning to be recognised tardily that a collection of regal scarabs stands to old Egypt as a collection of coins does to the history of any other country in the world.

HORNS AND HOOFS.

Horns and Hoofs; or, Chapters on Hoofed Animals. By Mr. Lydekker. (London: Horace Cox, *The Field Office*, 1893.)

"HORNS and Hoofs" will be a very useful volume to the sportsman and sporting naturalist, although we do not consider the title as particularly well selected to attract their notice. The work is, in fact, a more or less popular account of the principal mammals of the Ungulate order, which sportsmen ordinarily regard as "game." The chapters of which it consists originally appeared as articles in *The Field* and *Land and Water*. They have now been revised and put together in a connected form, and thus make a convenient volume of some four hundred pages.

Mr. Lydekker commences his book with an account of the *Bovidae*, or "Hollow-horned Ruminants"—as they were formerly called by naturalists, which carry the same horny appendages on their heads throughout life—and gives us chapters on the oxen, and the sheep and goats, which constitute two of the chief subdivisions of this family. He then proceeds to the antelopes, which are far more numerous, and in reality should be classified in five or

six groups of equivalent value to the Bovine and Ovine sections. Mr. Lydekker, however, finds it more convenient to treat of them in two divisions only, according to the countries which they inhabit, and devotes separate chapters to the antelopes of Asia and the antelopes of Africa. The members of the latter group are, as is well known, by far the more numerous, the total number of African antelopes already catalogued being nearly one hundred, whilst, as inner Africa is explored, new species are continually discovered, and even within the last few years several splendid novelties have been added to the series. Our author's account of these animals appears to be quite "up to date," the most recently described species, such as Hunter's Hartebeest from the River Tana, and Clarke's Gazelle from Somaliland, being introduced in their proper places. In some cases, however, he appears disposed rather to throw doubts upon what should be considered clearly established species. *Cobus maria* of Gray, which was also obtained by the German naturalist Henglin, and appropriately called *Cobus megaceros*, is, we can assure Mr. Lydekker, perfectly distinct from the Sunnu (*Cobus leucotis*), although found in nearly the same country. Moreover, the Sing-Sing (*Cobus unctuosus*) of West Africa is, we believe, as has been recently pointed out by Herr Matschie, quite distinct from the Defassa (*C. defassa*) of Abyssinia, and the name of the latter (being an Abyssinian, not a Latin term) should not be altered to "*defassus*!"

Mr. Lydekker next proceeds to the deer, or "Solid-horned Ruminants" of the older naturalists, the head-appendages of which should, however, be rather called "antlers," and are shed every year. These he also treats of geographically, devoting one chapter to the Asiatic and another to the South American series, which, as shown by the late Sir Victor Brooke, possess deep-seated anatomical characters that separate them from their old-world brethren. Owing to the slight differential characters which distinguish many of the (so-called) species of the latter group, and to the want of a good set of specimens in our museums, the South American deer, in spite of Sir Victor's efforts to get them straight, still remain in a great state of confusion. Any sporting naturalist who is short of work could not do better than devote himself to the collection of a good series of the neotropical *Cervidae*, and try to give us a better account of them. But much as we already know of "horns and hoofs," there is still much more to be learnt even about the most familiar members of the Ungulata, and no student of the group need be in want of occupation.

Two chapters on the wild swine (*Suidæ*) and the rhinoceroses conclude Mr. Lydekker's volume, concerning which we have only to say, as in the case of the rest of his work, that all the most recent sources of information have been evidently explored for their production. Mr. Lydekker is also an excellent authority upon fossil mammals, and has availed himself of this branch of his knowledge to introduce some very useful allusions to extinct members of the various groups treated of throughout the volume. In short, we may say that "Horns and Hoofs," although specially to be recommended as a travelling companion to sportsmen and naturalists in quest of "big game," is by no means unworthy of the attention of the scientific student.