Vol. I. concludes with Lecture XVI., on *cartilaginous tumours*, which are divided into *enchondroses*, or simple cartilaginous outgrowths, and *enchondromata*, or cartilaginous tumours. The latter are again subdivided into the *enchondromata* proper and the *osteoïd chondromata*. This osteoïd chondroma is very malignant, but not always so. Its description tallies exactly with that of the osteoïd cancer in Part II. of Paget's book; and it corresponds to a part of the tumours called by J. Müller malignant osteoïd (*bösartiges osteoïd*).

Want of space compels us to postpone to a future number a notice of the remaining fourteen Lectures comprised in Vol II.¹

ART. XI. — *On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo.*
By DR. PAUL BROCA. Edited, with the permission of the author,
by C. CARTER BLAKE, F.G.S., &c. 1864.—pp. 71.

THIS is an able essay on a very difficult and much-contested subject. The translation of it we cannot equally commend, though made, as we infer from the preface, by the honorary secretary of the Anthropological Society of London, for which the treatise is published.

Dr. Broca discusses the great question of the races of man with at least the appearance of perfect partiality. The conclusions he arrives at are the following:

- "1. That certain intermixtures are perfectly eugenesic.
- "2. That other intermixtures are in their results notably inferior to those of eugenesic hybridity.
- "3. That mulattoes of the first degree, issued from the union of the Germanic (Anglo-Saxon) race with the African negroes, appear inferior in fecundity and longevity to individuals of the pure races.
- "4. That it is at least doubtful whether these Mulattoes, in their alliances between themselves, are capable of indefinitely perpetuating their race, and that they are less prolific in their direct alliances than in their recrossing with the parent stocks; as is observed in paragenesic hybridity.
- "5. That alliances between the Germanic race (Anglo-Saxon) with the Melanesian races (Australians and Tasmanians) are but little prolific.
- "6. That the mulattoes sprung from such intercourse are too rare to have enabled us to obtain exact particulars as to their viability and fecundity.
- "7. That several degrees of hybridity, which have been observed in the cross-breeds of animals of different species, seem also to occur in the various crossings of men of different races.
- "8. That the lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the homœogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain, is exhibited in the most disparate crossings between one of the most elevated and the two lowest races of humanity."

These conclusions, judging from the evidence from which they are derived, are specious; yet we cannot receive them as proved and unquestionable truth—indeed, the author himself does not seem to make this claim for their reception. When entering on the subject of the intermixture of races not eugenesic he says:

¹ This work of Professor Virchow's we would respectfully commend to the notice of the New Sydenham Society.

"The facts I intend to exhibit tend to prove that it was a great error to consider all intermixtures of men as eugenic. Obligated as I am to refer to testimonies which perhaps do not always exhibit a desirable precision, some doubts may hang over my conclusions. Thus much, however, will result from this sketch, that the examination of the laws of hybridity is far from being favourable to the doctrine of Monogonists."

This doctrine, we need hardly remark, Dr. Broca is decidedly opposed to. Whilst he admits that the different races of man constitute one genus, he holds that it would be a single exception in creation if they consisted of one species only. And whilst maintaining the reverse—that this human genus is, like the other genera of animals, complex, he insists that, "in the greater number of genera, the various species differ much less from each other than certain human races."

This brief notice, and these few extracts, will convey to our readers some imperfect idea of Dr. Broca's treatise. Our limits do not permit us to enter into a more detailed account of it. We will only add, that whilst many of his statements, and many of his arguments, appear to us unsatisfactory, we cannot but admire the philosophical spirit which is displayed in producing them. With this feeling in favour of the essay, we recommend it strongly for perusal to those who are interested in the great question at stake; and especially so to those who hold the contrary doctrine—the Monogonists—of whom there are so many and able followers of Darwin, who should be ready to enter the lists.

- ART. XII.—1. *Morbus Coxarius*. By LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D., Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, &c.—*New York*, 1863. pp. 24.
 2. *A New Operation for Artificial Hip-Joint in Bony Anchylosis*. Illustrated by two cases. By LEWIS A. SAYRE, M.D., *New York*.—*Albany*, 1863. pp. 19.

DR. SAYRE is well known here from his advocacy of tenotomy in the more advanced stages of hip-disease. The former of the two pamphlets which we have named above, embodies this author's views on that subject, but contains also a general view of the symptoms of the disease. This tract is not by any means ill done. Considering the very brief space (sixteen very small pages) into which Dr. Sayre has compressed the account of the symptoms and treatment of the earlier stages of the complaint, the matter is ably handled; and some of the observations which our author makes are well worth consideration. Here is one which we have often had occasion to make ourselves, but which we do not remember to have ever seen in print before:

"That morbus coxarius may arise in a child whose constitution is uncontaminated by hereditary taint, and who is perfectly healthy, the observations of every day fully substantiate. I believe that many have attributed the source of this disease to a strumous origin simply from the appearance of the patient, whose emaciated, spanæmic condition is regarded as the cause, when