

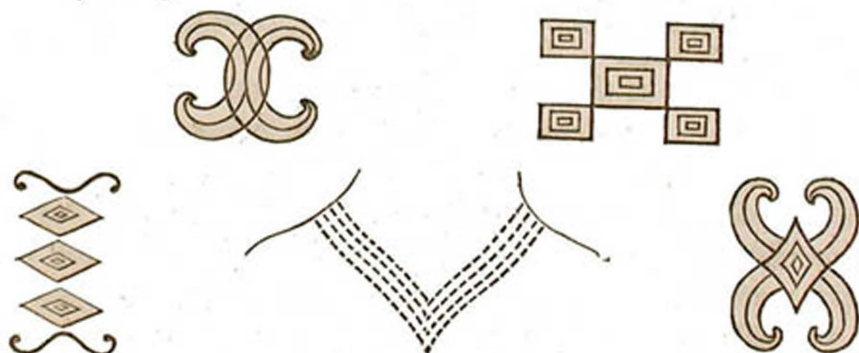
The Calabars, on the Gulf of Benin, near the mouth of the Quorra, are marked with two lozenge-shaped brands on the breast and stomach.

The Eboes live near the preceding, at the separation of the mouths of the Quorra. Their mark is an arrow on each temple. The town of Ebo is a great mart for the surrounding country.



The nations to the south of the equator, have the usual form of the negro, agreeably to our ideas. Those of the slaves at Rio de Janeiro, are, in general, short, badly formed, or clumsy, with narrow foreheads, flat noses, protruding jaws and teeth, and prominent cheek-bones, with the chin sloping backwards. They are indolent, thoughtless, and licentious. They may be seen in the streets at all hours, employed as carriers, earning the stipulated sum for their masters. And when this is gained, they are to be found stretched out on the sidewalk, under the porticoes, or on the steps of churches, enjoying themselves as mere animals, basking in the sun or sleeping in the shade. They are not deficient in intelligence: the defect is less in their intellectual powers than in their character, which appears to want energy.

Tattooing, or marking, does not prevail among the tribes of Lower Guinea to such an extent. The Kambindas, who border immediately upon the Minas, appear to have borrowed from them the custom, but employ it rather for the purpose of ornament than as a mode of distinguishing their origin. The marks or figures with which they brand themselves are various, and sometimes ornamental. They are called in Brazil, Kambindas, after the town on the river Zaire or Congo, at which they are procured.



Of the Sundi or Mayomba, who live immediately north of Loango, between latitude 3° and 4° S., some have a row or band of small cicatrices coming from each shoulder to the centre of the breast, like the ends of a pelerine; others have various arabesque ornaments.