

very early period into two diverging branches, namely, into the *Egyptian* and *Arabic* branches. The *Egyptian*, or *African* branch, the *Dyssemites*—which sometimes under the name of Hamites are entirely separated from the Semites—embraces the large group of Berbers, who occupy the whole of north Africa, and in earlier times also peopled the Canary Islands, and, finally, also the group of the Ethiopians, the Bedsha, Galla, Danakil, Somali, and other tribes which occupy all the north-eastern shores of Africa as far as the equator. The *Arabic*, or *Asiatic* branch, that is, the *Eusemites*, also called Semites in a narrow sense, embrace the inhabitants of the large Arabian peninsula, the primæval family of genuine Arabians (“primæval type of the Semites”), and also the most highly developed Semitic groups, the Jews, or Hebrews, and the Aramæans—the Syrians and Chaldæans. A colony of the southern Arabs (the Himjarites), which crossed the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, has peopled Abyssinia.

Lastly, the Indo-Germanic race, which has far surpassed all the other races of men in mental development, separated at a very early period, like the Semitic, into two diverging branches, the *Ario-Romæic* and the *Slavo-Germanic* branches. Out of the former arose on the one hand the *Arians* (Indians and Iranians), on the other the *Græco-Roman* (Greeks and Albanians, Italians and Kelts). Out of the Slavo-Germanic branch were developed on the one hand the *Slavonians* (Russian, Bulgarian, Tchech, and Baltic tribes), on the other the *Germani* (Scandinavians and Germans, Netherlanders and Anglo-Saxons). August Schleicher has explained, in a very clear genealogical form, how the further ramifications of the Indo-Germanic race may