With regard to the peculiar species: *Limnaea involuta* is doubtless an isolated derivative of the *peregra*-type, to which the curious and distinct var. *burnetti* of Scotland may be said to lead. *Assimineea grayana* and *Hydrobia jenkinsi* belong to the brackish-water and salt-marsh fauna, which, as has been well observed, formerly extended far beyond its present limits. To this now-restricted fauna belong many of our peculiar Lepidoptera (see the list in "Island Life," pp. 347-350), and the probability is that most of these are destined shortly to become extinct, as the large copper butterfly (*Chrysophanus dispar*) already is. The fourth species, *Geomalacus maculosus*, is not strictly peculiar, being also found in Portugal; but it is a survival of the Lusitanian fauna, to be classed with numerous plants of similar range, recorded in "Island Life," p. 364. Thus, of the four species given as peculiar, one only is strictly endemic, having regard to its whole history; and the three others are apparently best regarded as survivals of faunæ which were formerly more widely spread.

Turning now to the varieties, we meet with a much larger proportion of truly endemic forms, though from our want of knowledge there is much uncertainty. *Limax marginatus* var. *maculatus* is quite common in parts of Ireland, and as it is a very striking form, it could not easily have been overlooked had it occurred on the Continent. The same applies with perhaps greater force to the beautiful var. *albolateralis* of *Arion ater*, which abounds in parts of Wales. The black variety of *Agriolimax agrestis* is frequent in some places in Yorkshire, and has never been detected on the Continent. But Simroth found it recently on mountains in the Azores, above the zone of cultivation; and in Sicily and Crete there is a melanistic form (*panormitanus*), still more differentiated. The var. *griseus* of *A. agrestis*, found in England, and lately by Scharff in Ireland, is grey instead of black, but I am not aware that even this degree of melanism exists on the Continent, though, it is true, they have the dark brown var. *tristis*.

This melanism is well illustrated by other British slugs—namely, two forms of *Limax flavus*, and two of *Amalia soverbyi*, and may be compared with the well-known cases of melanism so frequent among our Lepidoptera. That there is a strong tendency to the formation of melanistic races in these islands cannot, I think, be doubted; and insular melanism elsewhere has been well established as a fact.

There is another class of varieties, noticed especially in the shells, characterized by a slight and yet real difference from the continental type. This sort of variation is as yet very little worked out, but most conchologists who have received common species in numbers from abroad, must have noticed how frequently they have a different *facies* from those familiar to us in Britain, though the actual difference may be so slight that we should hesitate to separate them as varieties. Quite recently, M. Bourguignat has regarded certain British specimens of *Clausilia* and *Unio* as constituting new species. Probably hardly anyone will be found to follow him in this decision, but we know how thoroughly he and his colleagues have ransacked Europe, and especially France, for novelties, so we may rest assured that in all probability these shells represent variations not existing on the Continent.

Another class consists of forms which might be set down by some as mere monstrosities, but which, nevertheless, are local in their distribution. Such are sinistral forms, which occur rarely in many species, but in many instances frequently in certain places. This form of variation is certainly inherited, and in fact has become the character of species and genera. White shells of coloured species are apt to be scoffed at as mere albinos, but the character is undoubtedly an important one, since in *Hyalinia* we have every gradation of species from those which rarely present white varieties, to those which are normally and indeed invariably white. The colourless variety of *Cochlicopa lubrica* is frequent in one or two British localities, at least, but I never heard of its occurrence on the Continent, nor in North America, where the species is abundant.

The sources of possible error, in estimating the number of peculiar forms, are obviously many, and hence the need for prolonged and careful research in the future. *Helix virgata* var. *subdeleta* is very common in England, and I formerly supposed it endemic; but recently Mr. J. T. Carrington found it at Toulon; and *Helix dautezi*, Kobelt, a supposed species from near Algiers and Gibraltar, is almost precisely identical with it, so far as I can judge from specimens collected by the Rev. J. W. Horsley. The variety *leucozona* of the same species also seemed characteristic of the British fauna, but a form from

Toulon differs but slightly from it. *Arion hortensis* var. *fallax*, with orange slime, is given as peculiar. It may, however, be the same as var. *subfuscus*, C. Pfr., which is of a brownish colour, or var. *rufescens*, which is described as reddish or orange. These would look extremely like *fallax* when the latter was covered with slime; but there is an element of uncertainty, since Dr. Scharff has shown that in *A. subfuscus*, Drap., there are two forms, one coloured reddish only by its slime, as in *fallax*, and the other with a yellow pigment in the skin. Similarly, we remain doubtful about *Helix aspersa* var. *lutescens*, a form not rare in some English localities. I know nothing described from the Continent that would agree with it, but when it loses its epidermis it agrees with the description of a French variety, and if we suppose the type of the latter to have been a weathered specimen, the two must be identical.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, May 3.

The Former Connection of Southern Continents.

I READ Mr. Lydekker's article on "The Discovery of Australian-like Mammals in South America," in NATURE of May 5 (p. 11), with the greatest interest. It is worth while calling attention to a physiographic fact pointing towards a former connection between South America and Southern Africa, such as appears to be required on biological grounds, as pointed out by Mr. Lydekker.

The island of South Georgia in the Antarctic Ocean lat. 54° S., long. 37° W., is composed of clay-slate, the mountains, rising precipitately from the ocean, attaining to altitudes of from 2000 to 3000 metres (NATURE, March 27, 1884, p. 509). It is about 1200 miles due east of Cape Horn, and almost exactly one-third of the way between that cape and the Cape of Good Hope.

The full significance of these facts seems hardly to have been realized, especially from a geological point of view. The existence of clay-slate rock forming mountains of an Alpine character indicates with certainty that the island is a portion of a submerged land of great extent. In "The Origin of Mountain Ranges" I have dwelt upon and developed the law that all great mountain ranges (not volcanoes) are thrown up only in areas of great sedimentation. This is true of every mountain range that has been geologically examined, and I do not know of a single exception. Keeping this law well in view, clay-slate mountains of an Alpine character protruding directly from the ocean become invested with deep meaning. They indicate vast horizontal extensions of thick sedimentary deposits which have been subjected to great lateral pressure, and have become ridged up along lines of least resistance. That such sedimentary rocks exist far and wide, forming the ocean bottom about the island of South Georgia, I have not the least doubt. A continental stepping-stone one-third of the way is a somewhat important independent support towards the land connections required by biologists between two great continents.

Park Corner, May 9.

T. MELLARD READE.

The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker.

THE lesser spotted woodpecker is rather a rare bird, and perhaps the following notes may be worth recording.

This house is in the fields, at the foot of the Cotswolds. Opposite my bedroom window, and only four yards distant, there is a very tall old Lombardy poplar, with a stem two feet thick. One of these birds visited this tree almost every day from the latter part of March till the 12th of this month, coming every morning between 6 and 8, and sometimes also at other hours. He fixed himself always on the same part of the stem, opposite my window, and about 25 feet from the ground; and as there are only a few small branches there, he was very plainly seen. He made a remarkable sound, very loud, like the boring of a large auger, continued for one or two seconds, and repeated again and again at short intervals. While the sound continued his whole body seemed in rapid vibration, and he was tapping the tree with extreme rapidity with the point of his beak. During the intervals his head was generally moving quickly from side to side, and his beak was often turned over to plume himself. At this time the crest on his head became often a splendid object. When the sun shone on it, it was like a flash of flame, or the glitter of polished copper foil. The bird was about six inches long, with a rather thick, fluffy-looking body, the tail and back striped black and white, the stripes broadest at the tail. What he was really doing I could not determine. The

stem of the tree at that place seems to be hollow, and the bark is cracked, but no hole has been bored, and no insects are seen there. I have had it examined with a long ladder. The bird has now disappeared. I think his nest has been in the stem of an ash-tree in a field not far off. There is a hole in it about the size of a tea-cup, but out of reach. I have not seen his mate, or heard any answering cry.

ALBERT C. MOTT.

Detmore, near Cheltenham, May 21.

The God of the Ethiopians.

IF we were to classify the various African tribes which speak dialects of the Bantu language-branch (the Ethiopians of Herodotus and Pomponius Mela, of Dos Santos and Merolla) according to the names by which they designate the Deity, the greater number of them would be found to fall into two great groups.

Those on the eastern coast worship a god who is known under some form of the word Unkulunkulu.

ancestors of all the Eastern Bantu tribes from the River Dana to the Great Fish River, whose descendants still retain the name in their vocabularies, and still hold it in veneration.

On the western coast this name seems replaced by a word which may be most conveniently referred to under its most common form Nzambi.

Tribes.	Name of God.
di Wala }	Nyambi
i Subu }	Nyama
n Halemoe ...	Nyambi
be Nga }	Anyambi
ba Seke }	Njambi
o Rungu ...	Ndshambi
m Pongwe ...	Aniembie, Njambe
m Bete ...	Nshambi
a Shira ...	Ndzambi
ba Kele ...	Ndzambi
ba Nyombe...	Zambi
Loango tribes	

Tribes.	Name for God.	Root, meaning "great" or "old."	Derivative.
ama Mpondo ...	Ukulukulu ...	...	} inkulu = great, old } ubukulu = greatness } ukukulwa = to make great ekholo = great.
ama Xosa }	Unkulunkulu ...	Kulu ...	
ama Zulu }	(Mokholokholo) ¹	Kholo ...	
be Chuana ...	Mulungulu	...	ukulungwa = greatness.
Inhambane tribe ...	Mulungu	...	
Tribe at L. Moero ...	Mulungu	...	
„ „ L. Tanganika	Mulungu	...	ikuru = great
wa Yao ...	Mulungu ...	Kulu ...	
a Nyika ...	Mulungu ...	...	
wa Kamba ...	Mlungu	...	} Kukuu = old } Kwanza = old } Kuu = morally } Kubwa = physically } great } ukuu } greatness } ukubwa }
ma Konde ...	Moloko (Muluku)	...	
wa Koa, Moçambique	Mulugo	...	
„ Quillimane ...	Mlugu	...	} ou kuru = antiquity } ova kuru = ancestors } ova kurupa = old age
„ Rovumah ...	Murungu...	guru	
Sofala tribes ...	Molungo	...	
„ „ of Dos Santos ...	Murungu...	Kuru ...	}
Sena tribes ...	Muungu ...	Kuru	
Tete tribes ...	Mungu	...	
L. Bangweolo tribe ...	Mungu	...	
wa Swahili, Zanzibar ...	Muungu ...	Ku ...	
„ C. Delgado ...	Mlungu	...	
wa Pokomo ...	Mungo ...	Ku	
ba Yanzi (Central Africa) ...	Molongo	...	
ova Hererò (South-West Africa) ...	Mukuru ...	Kuru ...	

¹ This term means simply a very old person, and is not applied to God.

It will be seen that the least corrupted form of the word Unkulunkulu, or Ukulukulu, is found in the Zulu, Xosa, and Pondo dialects of the Kafir language.

The word itself is formed from the Zulu or Xosa adjective nkulu (root kulu) "great," "grown," hence "adult," "old." Unkulunkulu therefore means primarily "the great (or old) one of the great (or old) one."

The cult paid to Unkulunkulu is a typical instance of that form of monotheism which takes its origin from ancestor worship. The Kafirs call him their progenitor. Unkulunkulu ukobu wetu.

The above table appears to show that, in Molungo, Mulungulu, Mlungu, or Mungu, the term thus variously modified is derived directly from the full form Unkulunkulu (perhaps originally Munkulunkulu), and thereafter corrupted by phonetic decay, instead of being in each case derived independently, like the archaic form, from the adjective signifying "great" in the language to which it belongs.

The inference, therefore, seems to be that the word Munkulunkulu was used (not necessarily in its present sense) by the common

Kabinda tribes ...	Nzambi Pongo
Ka Kongo tribes }	Zumbi
Angoy tribes }	
ba Sundi ...	Ndzambi à pungo
ba Teke ...	Ndshambe, Nshami, &c.
ba Yansi ...	Nzambi, Nyambi
ba Buma ...	Ndshambi
eshi Kongo ...	Nzambi, Nzambi ampungo
ba Lunda ...	Zambi
ba Bunda ...	Onzambi
ma Ngala ...	Nsambi
ba Bihe ...	Nzambi
ba Rotse ...	Nyampe
ova Herero ...	Ndyambi

The worship of Nzambi is inextricably commingled with that of fetiches and idols, and has doubtless been still further corrupted by contact with the Portuguese missionaries who were so active in the work of conversion in the Congo Empire in the seventeenth century. But there is reason to believe that in its