

thus differently situated, may have belonged to distinct tribes. General Ernouf, who carefully investigated this interesting deposit, conjectured that the presence of the bones might be explained by the circumstance of a battle, and the massacre of a tribe of Gallibis by the Caribs, having taken place near this spot, about 120 years ago, and the bodies of the slain been interred on the shore; the skeletons having subsequently been covered by sand-drift, which has been converted into limestone. Dr. Moultrie, however, from a rigorous examination, and comparison of the bones of the skull in his possession, is of opinion, that the specimen in the British Museum did not belong to an individual of the Carib, but to one of the Peruvian race, or of a tribe possessing a similar craniological development.

In another skeleton from Guadaloupe, now in the museum of the *Jardin des Plantes*, and represented in the last edition of Cuvier's *Théorie de la Terre*, the figure is bent, the spine forms an arc, and the thighs are drawn up as if the individual were in a sitting posture; a portion of the upper jaw, and the left half of the lower, with several teeth, nearly the whole of one side of the trunk and pelvis, and a considerable portion of the upper and lower left extremities, are preserved (TAB. 11). The stone is a travertine (page 58), and incloses terrestrial and marine shells; it is evident that the former have been drifted by streams from the in-