at the same time possessive pronouns; u-re, I, me; eu-re, thou, thee; teu-re, he, him. In the Tamanac, u-re, I; amare or anja, thou; iteu-ja, he. The radical of the first and of third person is in the Chayma u and teu.\* The same roots are found in the Tamanac.

## CHAYMA.

Ure, I. Tuna, water. Conopo, rain. Poturu, to know. Apoto, fire. Nuna, the moon, a month. Je, a tree. Ata, a house. Euya, to you. Toya, to you. Guane, honey. Nacaramayre, he has said it. Piache, a physician, a sorcerer. Tibin, one. Aco, two. Oroa, two. Pun, flesh. Pra, no (negation).

## TAMANAC.

Ure.Tuna. Canepo. Puturo. Uapto (in Caribbean uato). Nuna.‡ Jeje. Aute. Auya. Iteuya. Uane. Nacaramai. Psiache. Obin (in Jaoi, Tewin). Oco (in Caribbean, Occo). Orua (in Caribbean, Oroa). Punu.

The verb to be, is expressed in Chayma by az. On adding to the verb the personal pronoun I (u from u-re), a g is placed, for the sake of euphony, before the u, as in guaz, 'I am,' properly g-u-az. As the first person is known by an u,

\* We must not wonder at those roots which reduce themselves to a single vowel. In a language of the Old Continent, the structure of which is so artificially complicated, (the Biscayan,) the family name Ugarte (between the waters) contains the u of ura (water) and arte between. The g is added for the sake of euphony.

† The same word, conopo, signifies rain and year. The years are counted by the number of winters, or rainy seasons. They say in Chayma, as in Sanscrit, 'so many rains,' meaning so many years. In the Basque language, the word urtea, year, is derived from urten, to bring forth leaves

in spring.

‡ In the Tamanac and Caribbean languages, Nono signifies the earth, Nuna the moon; as in the Chayma. This affinity appears to me very curious; and the Indians of the Rio Caura say, that the moon is 'another earth.' Among savage nations, amidst so many confused ideas, we find certain reminiscences well worthy of attention. Among the Greenlanders Nuna signifies the earth, and Anoningat the moon.