

its main affluent, the Red Water (Kisil Su), and then passing into Chinese Turkestan along the other Kisil Su, the head-waters of the Ka'sgar River (the Tarim), which conducted them after a time to the Yellow River and 'The Flower Land', of which the fame was without doubt already attractive enough to make it a suitable place of colonisation'.

The same distinguished scholar suggests that the break up which happened in those states and resulted in the conquest of Babylonia by the Elamite King, Kudur-Nak'unta, in 2285 B. C. was also the cause of an Eastern conquest and a settlement in Bactria, and that this would account for the old focus of culture coeval with the earlier period of Assyrian monarchy said to have existed in Central Asia.

Now, the two ethnic names which were those of the future Chinese invaders, namely, *Bak* which is the ancient form of *Pöh* (*Pöh Siñ* = Bak families), and *Kutti* or *Kutta* (now *Hia*) are not foreign to these regions; nay, is it not likely that the Chinese *Kutti* and the *Kussi*, the Chinese *Bak* and *Bak'* (*Bak'-di*: Bactria) are the same?

## Eine neue Auflage der Zufalls-Theorie.

Von K. Bruchmann.

Wir wenden uns hier der Frage vom Ursprung der Sprache zu, mit der Absicht, dabei einen kritischen Seitenblick zu werfen auf eine vor nicht langer Zeit veröffentlichte abermalige Behandlung dieses Problems<sup>1</sup>. Auch deswegen, weil jetzt wieder mit steigendem Selbstvertrauen die sogenannte »Zufalls-Theorie« angepriesen wird — eine Theorie von Lazar Geiger, welche, wie so mancher überzeugt ist,

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Ludwig Gumplowicz, der Rassenkampf. Innsbruck. 1883.  
376 S. 8.