

OBJECTS FOUND AT RUINS L.M. III-IV

L.M. III. 01. Glass bead, gilt, double bulb. Length $\frac{3}{8}$ ", diam. $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

L.M. IV. 01. Fr. of iron plate drilled with six holes, showing action of fire on one side. Prob. part of cooking utensil. Edges broken and surface corroded, but hard. $9\frac{1}{4}" \times 5\frac{1}{4}"$.

L.M. IV. 02. Fr. of iron strip, with remains of rivet at one end. Opposite end broken. Corroded but hard. $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 1"$. Pl. XXVI.

L.M. IV. 03. Fr. of iron strip, broadened and rounded at one end, in which is rivet-hole. Other end broken. Corroded but hard. $4\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{4}"$. Pl. XXVI.

L.M. IV. 04. Fr. of iron sickle; cutting edge much broken.

Corroded but hard. Length $6\frac{1}{2}"$, width $\frac{5}{8}"$, thickness of back $\frac{3}{16}"$. Pl. XXVI.

L.M. IV. 05. Iron rivet, short, thick, with irregularly shaped heads. Length $\frac{3}{4}"$, diam. of larger head $\frac{7}{8}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.M. IV. 06. Bronze rivet-plate, shield-shaped, with two pins at back. Corroded. Length $1\frac{3}{8}"$, gr. width $c. \frac{9}{16}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.M. IV. 07. Fr. of bronze orn., in form of curved wing-like leaf. Broken off at bottom. Fair condition. Gr. M. $1\frac{1}{4}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.M. IV. 08. Flat strip of horn, with slight waist in middle; pierced with three large holes ($\frac{7}{16}"$ diam.) from front to back. Much split. $2\frac{1}{16}" \times \frac{5}{8}" \times c. \frac{3}{16}"$. Pl. XXIV.

OBJECTS FOUND AT SITE L.R.

L.R. II. 01. Bronze clip for strap; rectang., made of two oblong strips of sheet placed parallel to each other $\frac{5}{16}"$ apart and joined at either end by $\frac{1}{8}"$ rivet. Much corroded. $1\frac{1}{4}" \times \frac{3}{8}" \times (\text{opening}) \frac{1}{2}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.R. II. 02. Glass bead, gilt; 'baluster' shape made of four flattened spheroids. Length $\frac{7}{8}"$, diam. $\frac{5}{16}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.R. III. 01. Stone spinning-whorl; steatite (?) plano-convex disc, with hole $\frac{7}{16}"$ diam. through middle. Soft greyish-black stone. Diam. $1\frac{1}{16}"$, gr. thickness $c. \frac{1}{4}"$.

L.R. III. 02. Bronze strap-end. Strip of sheet doubled, and joined at free corners by two $\frac{3}{32}" \times \frac{1}{2}"$ rivets, crushed together. One edge broken; corroded. $1\frac{5}{8}"$ (as doubled) $\times 1\frac{3}{16}"$, orig. opening $\frac{1}{2}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.R. III. 03. Bronze buckle of elongated D-shape; curved

part concavo-convex in section, straight part (tongue bar) round in section. Tongue lost. Fair condition. $1\frac{1}{4}" \times 1\frac{3}{16}" \times c. \frac{1}{8}"$. Tongue bar $\frac{1}{2}"$. Pl. XXIV.

L.R. III. 04. Fr. of bronze rod, curved, perhaps part of buckle as preceding. Gr. M. $1\frac{3}{8}"$.

L.R. III. 05. Iron ring; flat, elliptical, corroded. $1\frac{1}{4}" \times$ (gr. width) $\frac{3}{4}" \times c. \frac{1}{16}"$.

L.R. III. 06-7. Two frs. of iron rod, joining and forming curved portion of D-shape; part of buckle. Much corroded. Gr. length $1"$.

L.R. III. 08. Iron arrow-head; small, with long tang. Lozenge-shaped in section, faces apparently unhollowed. Badly corroded. Length of head $1\frac{3}{16}"$, of whole $2\frac{7}{16}"$, gr. width of head $\frac{5}{16}"$. Pl. XXIV.

SECTION V.—ACROSS THE ANCIENT DELTA OF THE KURUK-DARYĀ

Start for
Lou-lan
station.

On the morning of February 9th we set out north-eastwards from our camp at L.M. in order to gain the station of 'ancient Lou-lan', L.A., which I proposed to make our base for the explorations immediately ahead. The route that was to take us there was a new one, and the ground to be traversed of distinct geographical and antiquarian interest. My first crossing of it in December, 1906, had furnished good reasons for the belief that this belt of wind-eroded desert, about 30 miles wide, belonged to an ancient delta of the Kuruk-daryā. While our former route lay almost due north from Camp 121, a point east of L.K., the new one, which I chose with due regard to the relative position indicated by the plane-table for L.M. and L.A., led from the south-west to the north-east (Map No. 29. c, d. 4). It thus afforded a welcome opportunity to test, by the evidence of fresh and independent observations, the conclusions previously arrived at. When discussing in *Serindia* the peculiar topographical character of this ground and its geographical interpretation,¹ I was able to avail myself of the main facts brought out by the fresh evidence obtained on my later journey. This, however, is the place to describe in detail the observations on which that evidence is based and which the map can but imperfectly record.

¹ Cf. *Serindia*, i. pp. 354 sqq.