

do with changes in a country which was not covered with ice, changes which correspond to glacial and interglacial periods. At Khaf-nemek-sar and other enclosed basins Huntington found terrace formations, and at the Kulberenj basin he found three shore terraces, two at heights of 50 and 25 feet respectively, and another smaller and lower. They have been formed by a lake at three different levels. They prove that at a very late geological date the lakes of Western and Central Asia were larger than now. As the terraces are everywhere similar, they must owe their origin to a common cause, namely, climate. "The terraces are due to a series of climatic oscillations, and these oscillations were contemporaneous with the successive epochs which in other lands composed the glacial period. If this theory proves worthy of acceptation, it will probably furnish the necessary clue to the elucidation of the recent physical history of the Caspian basin and of other parts of the earth's surface immediately before and perhaps after the advent of man."

At Bereng there were two terraces, 25 and 15 feet respectively above the water-level of the Hamun in January 1904, which was perhaps 5 feet lower than the extreme high level of floods. At the north-western shore of the lake there were also marks of two fluvial or lacustrine epochs, and of two interfluvial, and two levels of high-water must be assumed before the present low-level.

Huntington considers it probable that the dunes of Seh-kuheh were formed during the last 200 or 300 years. He says: "From the recency of the sand-dunes and the freshness of the beach and bluffs, I am inclined to believe that the lake stood at the level of the Seh-kuheh beach at a date which is to be measured in hundreds rather than thousands of years, and which falls well within historical times." According to Vredenburg the same process has gone on at Lora-hamun, which was formerly three or four times as large as now, and had a water-level 50 feet above the present floor. And Huntington says further of the connection between the physical, geographical, and historical documents: "It is evident that the lakes of Sistan and Zirrah and the rivers of Helmund and Shila