

base and almost straight but spreading sides (Pl. XVI). Their width, which varies from about 4 to 6½ inches, allowed them to be conveniently packed into nests. Apart from a narrow painted stripe on the edge, they have rarely any decoration within, while that outside is confined to a narrow band below the rim. As seen in B. ii. 136, 137, 147, 153, &c. (Pl. XVI), this band contains most frequently a device resembling a row of horns. The somewhat less schematic form of it, seen in B. ii. 137, suggests that it is a highly stylized development from the row of mountain sheep common on chalcolithic pottery of other sites (see Pl. VII; also B. i. 122, Pl. XVII). Sometimes the band is filled with pairs of triangles touching at the apex (B. ii. 132, 156), with other geometric forms (B. ii. 138, 142, 158, 162; Pl. XVI), or with Sigmas (B. ii. 149). By itself stands the bowl B. ii. 214 (Pl. XIV), deposited in a fragmentary state, with its row of stylized birds divided by hachured shapes resembling an *M*.

The comparatively large series of jars comprises specimens showing more individual treatment. In the large jars, B. ii. 199, 200 (Pl. XIII), standing up to 11 inches in height, geometric motifs in separate zones are combined with stylized trees and flowers. Very frequent are a kind of garland design (B. ii. 198, 206, 207; D. 249), composite geometric patterns (B. ii. 208, 210, 212; D. 244), or, on jars of taller shape, low arches between horizontal bands (B. i. 119, ii. 203, 204, 213; D. 250). Among painted cups those with flat bottoms and almost straight sides (A. 117; B. ii. 163; C. 239; F. i. 264; L. ii. 293; Pls. XV–XVII) are always decorated with zigzag designs, hachured or with fine parallel lines. Such are found also on cups with small bases and curving sides, like B. ii. 174, 178 (Pl. XVII). The shapes of the little unpainted cups B. i. 128; E. i. 253, 254 (Pls. XVI, XVII) with their diminutive bases look distinctly archaic, recalling cups found at Periāno-ghuṇḍai within cinerary vessels and at Sutkagēn-dōr. They might well be reproductions of ancient ware for funerary use only.

The same observation may apply also to such undecorated small jars, like L. i. 283, 285; B. ii. 169 (Pl. XVII), and vessels resembling truncated cones (D. 245, 246; E. i. 256; F. i. 267; Pls. XV, XVI), which could scarcely have been of much practical use to the living. With regard to the large goblet, L. i. 279 (Pl. XV), 8 inches in diameter, it is of interest to note that it corresponds closely to a fine goblet found at the Mehī site in a burial deposit which contained also a triple set of conical cups of a shape similar to D. 246.⁵

On the fabric, colouring, and other technical features of the ceramic objects from Khurāb, Mr. Fred. H. Andrews has kindly given me the following note:

The pottery from Khurāb burials may be broadly divided into two main classes:

⁵ See *Tour in Gedrosia*, p. 139, Pl. XXX; Mehī. III. 6, 13.