

In support of such an assumption—and for the present it would scarcely be safe to call it otherwise—attention may be called to the fact that Chāh Ḥusainī is the lowest of the localities on the Bampūr river from which prehistoric remains were obtainable. If in the Bampūr basin there has taken place a diminution of the supply of water carried by its river, corresponding to that which my observations in the valleys of British Makrān indicate as having occurred since an early prehistoric period,³ this 'desiccation' is likely to have made its effect felt sooner towards the terminal course of the river than farther up.

My endeavour to trace, if possible, the burial-ground of this important site remained fruitless, and its very size left little hope of trial excavations producing much more of definite evidence than that already secured, except with an expenditure of time greater than we could afford. The approach of Naurōz, the great Persian festival religiously observed in these parts, would in any case have deprived us of labour for the next few days. So I felt obliged reluctantly to renounce further work at Chāh Ḥusainī and to resume our travel westwards. But as I took leave of the site on the morning of March 20th with a farewell look round its dune-girt great mound, I felt encouraged to hope that it may yet attract in the future the thorough exploration that its remains fully deserve.

³ Cf. *Tour in Gedrosia*, pp. 34, 41, 132, and *passim*.