

was at some remote period occupied by a Christian race; for in the year 1885 I discovered, at a place near the coast, and about half-way between Zayla and Rās Jibūti, traces of substantial stone buildings and numerous graves marked by well-cut stone crosses three or four feet high; and on each cross were cut a number of circular concave marks about two or three inches in diameter, and arranged in straight lines; sometimes two parallel rows. What the meaning of these is I am unable to imagine. In the immediate neighbourhood were many large mounds of sea-shells, indicating that the ancient inhabitants had subsisted largely on shellfish."—  
Yours faithfully,

J. STUART KING, *Major*.

15, Clarendon Road, Southsea.  
29th July, 1903.

#### 4. WHERE WAS MALWA ?

DEAR PROFESSOR RHYS DAVIDS,—With reference to the footnote (*ante*, p. 561) in my paper on "Some Problems of Ancient Indian History," Dr. Grierson and Mr. Irvine (independently of each other) have kindly written to me to point out that there is a tract in the Panjab called Malwa. They refer me to the "Gazetteer of the Himalayan Districts," vol. ii, p. 359, and J. D. Cunningham's "History of the Sikhs," p. 853. I admit my error, but it does not affect the argument in my paper. The Malwa of the Panjab lies in the wrong direction. The Malwa of the account with which my paper is concerned must obviously lie to the south or south-east of Thanesar. For this reason I am still disposed to think that probably Bühler had the Malwa of the Fatehpur District in his mind. The same consideration would seem to have guided the translators of the Harsha Charita in their remark on page xii.

A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

Oxford, August 25th, 1903.