

better acquainted with telegraphy, railroads, &c., whilst the Chinese tries to impose upon the European with false tales of his *tsian-tsiun's* (general's) troops.

At Manass our travellers came upon a curious illustration of Chinese justice. In front of the gates were exhibited the heads of two Sarts. A few days before, the Chinese, or Dungans, killed two Sarts in the street. By way of exacting a penalty for this murder two more were led to execution.

The traffic in Dungan children between Manass and Turfan is large, and Dr. Regel even was offered some of them at Turfan.

On the 26th November the travellers again arrived at Shi-ho, where the *tsian-tsiun* detained them by various artifices. On the 5th December Dr. Regel decided to start for Sigashu, where he overtook his men who had been sent on before. As frequently is the case in China, the wind suddenly changed: a brilliant convoy, comprising the son of the *tsian-tsiun*, escorted the travellers with flags and music to Djin-ho, but on approaching the Russian frontier, to the north of the Borborogussun valley, the whole Chinese escort dispersed, as a report had spread that a marauding band of Dungans was approaching, and Dr. Regel and his six servants were left to beat off the attack in the best way they could. In this, fortunately, they were successful, and on the 24th December returned in safety to Kuldja.

Recent Explorations in Mashuna-land. By F. C. SELOUS.

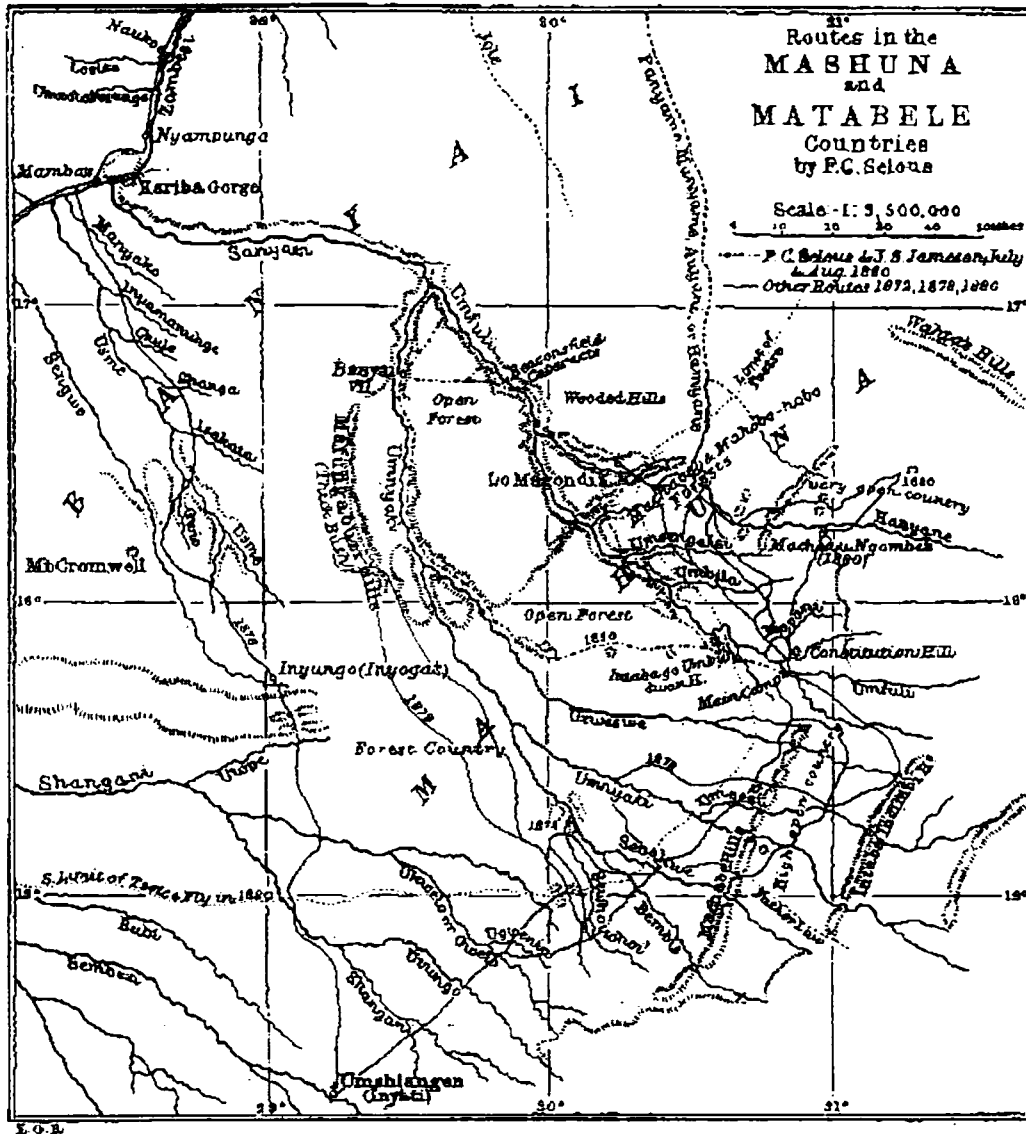
I SEND you a short account of a journey which I made with Mr. J. S. Jameson last year to the junction of the Umfuli and Umnyati rivers, in North-Eastern Mashuna-land, which by my reckoning is situated just about 200 miles slightly to the east of north from Inyati, the most northerly mission station in the Matabele country, and 100 miles to the south-west of the deserted Portuguese town of Zumbo, on the Zambesi.

On the 24th of July, 1880, Mr. J. S. Jameson and myself left our waggons, which were standing on the banks of the Umfuli river (not far from the spot marked Constitution Hill on Mr. Baines's map), and started on foot, on a trip into the "fly" infested country to the north of our encampment.

A four hours' walk through an alternation of open forests for the most part free from underwood, and broad grassy valleys, brought us to the banks of a fine clear stream, a tributary of the Umfuli, which ran at the foot of a hill known to the Kafirs as "Intaba go Umbundwan." As we still had our dinner to shoot, we went no further than this the first day, but spent the afternoon in search of game. We shot an oribi antelope and a reedbuck. The kill which I have mentioned above is

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about the southern limit of the tsetse fly on the western bank of the Umfuli, and from there it extends to the north and north-west without a break right up to the banks of the Zambesi: curiously enough, however, on the eastern side of the river there is a large area of country free from "fly" further north, extending as far as Lo Magondi's (Maghunda's) mountains.



On the following morning about ten o'clock we struck the river again, and followed its course for the rest of the day. The scenery was similar in every respect to that we had passed through the previous day. We saw a great many waterbuck, and a good deal of rhinoceros spoor in the course of our march.

On the third day, July 26th, we got into a very rough hilly country, through which the river forced its way in a succession of foaming rapids, some of which were very picturesque, rushing as they