182 Notu on th. Antiquitie•,

the crane family are innumerable. Eagles and vultures are com-monly found in the vicinity of carrion, and the shoehorn-bird of Sumatra is occasionally met with in the forest.
So far as my experience goes, this land is poor in minerals. A little gold is obtaint!d, but iron is the only thing found in any quantity ; no trace of coal anywhere. The mountainous region along the coast is doubtless richer, but is at present unknown. With these remarks I commend the accompanying map to your attention, and remain · ·
Your obedient servant,
D.O.Knm.

XVII.-Notu on the Antiquitie1, Natural History, fc. foe., of Camhodia, compiled from ManU1cript1oj the late E. F. J. FoRREST, Esq., and from i7iformation derived from the Rev. Dr. HousE, &c. &c. By JAHEB CAHPBELL, Esq., Surgeon R.N., F.R.G.S.
R601l, June 27, 1859.

IN modem Cambodia, or Kamen, as it is called by the natives, the remnant of a once powerful kingdom extending from the Bay of Benpl on the west, to the confines of China on the north and east, there are several objects of interest to the geographer, naturalist, and antiqu!LfY; and though the present essay at un-folding these to the Western world is one confel!lledly meagre, yet it is forwarded as an earnest of the wish and intention of the late inditer of the principal items herein contained to do what he could for the elucidation of many topics relating to this effete kingdom, and which, it is to be regretted, he was not spared to communicate in his own �~�e�.�

Cambodia was formerly unequally divided into six divisions, via., Dongnai, Quiduk, Sadek, Metbo, Kamao, and Teksea : these, though politically extinct, are still more in the mouths of the people tlian the new ones, which are named Go-sat-tran, Hateen, Nam-wang, An-giang, Vingh-tan, Dinh-tuong, Phan-yen, and Bien-boa. The greater part of the kingdom presents a continued fiat alluvial soil, plentifully irrigated by rivers, one of which, the Mekom, or Mekong, is one of the largest rivers in Southern Asia. This river, which flows through a rich and varied vallel, takes its rise in Yu-nam, on the frontiers of Se-fan, in lat. 27 20' N. It is at first named Lao-tsan, but towards the south, and before it enters the Laos country, it is called Kew-lung-keang, or Nine Dragon River. In Chinese territory it runs a long distance through a magnificent valley. In 16° N. lat. it bendR more to the east, and enters Cambodia, having previously \Mlen augmented by a

Digitized by Google