

*On the River Congo. By Captain BURTON.*

This paper contained the particulars of the author's ascent to the Yellala, or Great Rapids of the Congo. He remarked that Africa boasted four first-rate rivers, all rising within the zone of nearly constant rain. These were the Nile, the Niger, the Zambesi, and the Congo. The latter was the least-known: Navigators have contented themselves hitherto with noticing its prodigious outfall; and since the fatal expedition of Captain Tuckey, travellers have not ventured to explore it. On July 29th, 1863, Captain Smith, of H.M. ship 'Torch,' gave Captain Burton a passage southwards from Fernando Po, where he had been suffering, like all other white men there, with some severity. As the improvement of his health was but slow, he resolved upon proceeding towards the highlands of the Upper Congo, which tradition represented to be a sanatorium. After adventures and observations, Captain Burton reached the Great Rapids. In conclusion, Captain Burton observed that, above those rapids the grand river forks. There is a north-eastern branch, which has been represented as flowing from a lake. The information he obtained at the rapids left him no doubt of the fact. In the previous year, when he visited the source of the river Gaboon, he was informed by the Fans, that after eighteen days' travel towards the east they came upon a water flowing to the right or southward. This must be the north-eastern fork of the Congo. He hoped that the survey of his distinguished friend Paul du Chaillu would set the question at rest. The south-eastern branch of the Congo, Captain Burton firmly believes, is the Coango and the Cassai which Dr. Livingstone crossed near the head.

*On the Islands of Kalatoo and Puloweh. By JOHN CAMERON.*

*On the Iberian Population of Asia Minor anterior to the Greeks.*

*By HYDE CLARKE, of Smyrna.*

The names of places in a country are philological and therefore ethnological records, and it is on these that the present investigation is founded. The most marked result is that there is no affinity in the ancient names of Asia Minor with those of Armenia, although there is an old tradition that the Lydians were descendants of the Armenians. On comparing the names in Lydia, Caria, Mysia, and generally in Western Asia Minor with European topographical terms, affinities are found with Greece, Italy, and Spain. These affinities are with the archaic and new Greek element in Greece, with the archaic and new Latin element in Italy, and with the Iberian element in Spain. The result is, as William von Humboldt had predicted, the existence of an Iberian population in Asia Minor. Some of the details are as follows. *Arna* is a local form which is well marked, and it is copious in Greece and Italy. *Asta*, *Astyra*, or *Astura* is a recognizable Iberian form. It signifies a rock. Thus we have *Astyra* in Mysia and Troas, *Astura* in Latium, *Astura* in Spain, *Asta* in Liguria and Spain. It occurs also in Asia Minor, both as a prefix and as a termination. The form *Blaundus* of Phrygia is found in the *Blanda* of Lucania and Spain, and in other shapes. *Bura*, a termination in Asia Minor, is a marked Iberian type. It is perhaps *berri* (Basque), a town. *Cora* appears to be the same as *Cara*. It perhaps means a peak or promontory; in Basque *gora* is high. *Ilia*, *Ilion*, or *Ilium* is a remarkable form; in Iberian it signifies a city, town, or place. *Monda*, *Menda*, or *Munda* most probably signifies a hill or mount, for which *Mendia* is a word in Basque. *Peda* or *Bada* must be a word for a mountain, as in *Idubeda* and *Orospeida*, mountains in Spain. *Petarra*, the French-Basque for mountains, is found in *Patara* of Lycia and Cappadocia. *Perga*, or *Barga* is widely distributed; it is applied to a mountain fortress or acropolis. With regard to words beginning with the letter R, it is worthy of remark that they are very rare in Asia Minor, and that such words are also very rare in modern Basque. *Sardea*, Basque for a fort, is found in *Sardene*, a mountain of Mysia, in *Sardes*, which has an acropolis, and in *Sardemissus*, a mountain of Pamphylia. *Tama*, *Tema*, or *Dyma* is a particle extensively applied to mountains and hill-forts. It is a noticeable circumstance, that in Troas we find *Ilium*, *Pergamus*, *Pedæum*, *Astyra*, *Scamander*, and *Ida*,—all Iberian names. According to the author's views,