

THE AFGHANISTAN COLLECTIONS OF WILLIAM GRIFFITH

J. M. LAMOND

ABSTRACT. A brief account of Griffith's life and a summary of his Afghan itineraries is followed by a discussion on the distribution and whereabouts of his Afghan and West Pakistan collections and the complexities of the various numbering systems that have been employed in their distribution. Suggested methods of citing Griffith specimens and a gazetteer of the place names covered by the itineraries are given.

William Griffith was the great-grandson of Jeremiah Meyer who was Historical Painter to George II and one of the founders of the Royal Academy. Born at Ham Common, Surrey, in 1810 he graduated in medicine from London University in 1832 and in the same year took up an appointment as surgeon in the service of the East India Company initially based at Madras. In the course of the next few years he travelled widely in Assam, Bhutan and Burma and made valuable, often pioneer, collections.

At the end of 1838 he was sent as naturalist to the army of the Indus and marched with it through Afghanistan during the first year of the first Afghan war. The following year he recrossed the Khyber pass (alone) into Afghanistan and joined a force making its way up the Kunar valley from Jalalabad. During these two years he made the first major plant collections in the country. This was six years after the small collection of the Austrian, J. M. Honigberger, who in 1833 travelled from Dera Ghazi Khan, in present day West Pakistan, to Kabul. Dr Thomas Thomson, later co-author and companion of Sir J. D. Hooker, was in Afghanistan the year after Griffith, from 1841-42, but all his collections and personal effects were lost during a period of imprisonment and subsequent transportation. No extensive collections were made in the country until those of Surgeon-Major J. E. T. Aitchison during the second Afghan war in 1879 and from 1884-85.

After returning from Afghanistan Griffith was civil surgeon in Malacca from 1841 until August 1842. He then temporarily held the posts of Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta and Professor of Botany at the Medical College during the absence, through illness, of Dr Wallich. He went back to Malacca at the end of 1844 but died there in February 1845 at the early age of thirty-four.

ITINERARIES

Griffith's "Afghanistan" included most of present-day Punjab from Ludhiana in India through West Pakistan to the eastern part of modern Afghanistan which he termed "Khorassan" in the south-east and "Kooner Kafiristhan" in the north-east (Nuristan). Only those parts of his journeys from Quetta in northern Baluchistan, through Afghanistan and the Khyber pass to Peshawar, and in the Hindu Kush and Nuristan are detailed here (see fig. 1). Names of localities occurring in the early part of his journeys with the army of the Indus are not covered in these itineraries nor in the gazetteer on pages 167-175.

The information in the itineraries was accumulated from Griffith's Journals of Travels (1847), his Itinerary Notes (1848), both arranged by Dr J. McLelland in Posthumous Papers, from the map included in both these publications and the private correspondence at the beginning of each of them, and from the list of latitudes and altitudes given in chapter 24 of the Journals. Also incorporated where possible are the numbers from his Itinerary Notes. There is a great variation in the spelling of localities between the various sources and some of these variations are also included.

1839

WEST PAKISTAN. March 25–April 5, Quettah (Shawl) and environs including Hydosis (nos. 365–411).

April: 6, 13½ miles to Kuchlak (412–430); 7, 8 m to Hydogee, Pisheen valley, by Sudoozye Lora Stream; 9, 12 m to Hykulzyea (Achulze) via Hydrozey, Pisheen valley (431–448); 10, 13 m to Berumby; 11, via Mazye, passing Dera Abdoolah Khan (Kila Abdulla) on the left, to the Koshuk Pass; 12, Koshuk (Kojhuk) Pass (451–481); 13, 4 m via Chummun to Chokey (Choky) in Afghanistan (482–526).

AFGHANISTAN. April: 16, 15 m to Dundi Goolai (Dund-i-Golai); plants collected here by Captain Sanders *et al* (529–542); 21, 10 m to Killa Pootoolah (Putoollah, Fulloola Fort) close to Garrah Hills; 22, 24 m via Mailmandah to River Dori (in error "Lora" in Journals?) (543–544); 24?, 13 m to Dai Hap (Dair Haj, Deh-i-Hajee) (545–583); 25, 12 m to Khoshab (Kooshab) (584–597); 27, 4 m to Candahar.

May–June 26, surroundings of Candahar including Arghandab (598–714); 27, 4 m to Shorundab near Babawallee; 28, 10½ m to Kileeyazim Kila (Kelat-i-Azim) (715–716); 29, 15½ m to Turnuk river near Khet-i-Ahkoond; 30, 10¾ m to Shair-i-Suffa (Shau-i-Suffer, Shar Suffa).

July: 1, 10 m to Turnuk river near tower of Tirandaz (Teer Andaz, Zirandaz); 2, 11 m to Toot, (Zoot); 3, 9½ m to ——— (given as a blank in the Journals but from the altitude list and comparison with other maps this halting-place could be Julduck); 4, 13½ m to Khilat-i-Gilzee (Kilat-i-Ghiljee) (722–733); 6, 10 m to Sir Tasp (Sir-i-Asp) (755–c. 760); 7, 9 m to Noorooock (? Nowrat) (761–765); 8, c. 9 m to Tazee, Koh-i-Soork range to the north; 9, 5 m to Shuftul, (766–800); 10, Shuftul and along banks of Turnuk river; 11, 10¾ m via Bairan to Chushm-i-Shadee (Chushar-i-Shadee) (839–940); 12, 6½ m to Chushm-i-Pinjud via Moolakadee (Moolahadie); 13, 12¾ m to Goghan (Gogham, Ghosan); 14, 12½ m to Mookhloor (Chushm-i-Turnuk, Mookur) (802–815); 15, Mookhloor and hills surrounding heads of Turnuk; 16, 14 m to Oba-kahreeze (Oba); 17, 12¼ m to Jumrat (816–818); 18, 8½ m to Karabagh district (819–826); 19, 9 m via Mooshake to Argutto; 20, 8–10 m to Nanee (Nanee Wells); 21, 10¾ m to Ghuznee: this was the day of the storming of the citadel of Ghazni by the British army during the first Afghan war; 22–29, Ghuznee and environs (827–848); 30, 13¾ m via Choky to Shusgao (Chesgow, Shurgar?); 31, 8¼ m to Huftasya near Moroo (850–872 since Ghazni).

August: 1, 10½ m to Hyderkhet (Hyderkail); 2, 9¾ m to Shekhabad (Shaikhabad) via Schneesh and Logur rivers; 3, Shekhabad (c. 873–886 since

Huftasya); 4, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m to Killa-Sir-i-Mahommud (Kila Sir Mahomed); 5, c. 8 m to Maidan (Mydan), Cabul river; 6, 8 m to Arghundee (Urgundee); 7, c. 9 m to Kilah-i-Kajee (Kilah-i-Kazee); 10-23, Cabul and its environs including Baber's tomb and Goolsheer (887-968 since Shekhabad); 24, Cabul to Urghundee; 25, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m to Cabul river diverging from the Cabul road to Urghundee Chokey; 26, 8 m along Cabul river; 27, 10 m to Sir-i-Chushme (Seer-i-Chushm) via Julraiz (Juljaily?) (970-984); 28, 12 m to Yonutt over five ridges via Kila Moostaffur Khan and Oonoo Pass (985-1025); 29, Yonutt, gorge of river which runs into the Helmund; 30, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m over a pass, then along and branching from the Helmund to Siah Sung (1026-1045, 1066-1067a); 31, Hajeeguk Pass (1046-1065, 1073a-1097).

September: 1, Hajeeguk Pass then $5\frac{1}{2}$ m to Sohкта down the Kulloo valley (1068-1073, 1100-1125); 2, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m by Kullar-Rood river (Kulloo-Ka-Rood) to Topeehee (Topchee) (1098-1099); 3, 12 m to Bamean; 4-5, Bamean, Ghooldghoola (Bheiran) (1126-1139); 6, Zohawk (Zohak), 2 m beyond Topeehee ravine via Kojhuk Fort (1140); 7, 6 m to Erak (Irak) over a hill pass (1142); 8, 8 m up Erak ravine; 9, Erak Pass to Kurzar (1143); 10, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m to the Helmund via Siah-Sung (1145-1184); 11, 9 m to foot of the ascent of the Oonoo; 12, 8 m to Sir-i-Chushme via Killa Moostaffur Khan; 13, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m to Julraiz; 14, Koti-Ashruf; 15, Urghundee via Shak Sofaid Pass; 16, Topeehee Bashee (Topchee Bashee); 17, Cabul.

October: 7, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m from Cabul to Bhootkhah (Bootkah, Bootkha); 8, 11 m to Koord Cabul (1186-1187); 9, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m to Tazeen (Taizeen) via Hulfi-Koh; 10, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m to Barikab (? Kotasang) passing road to Lutabund Pass (1188-1194 since Koord Cabul); 11, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m via Purri durrah (Dur-i-Purrah, Dari Pur) to Jugdulluck (1195-c. 1211); 12, Jugdulluck; 13, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m to Soorkhab (1212-1213); 14, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m to Gundamuck (1214-1240); 15, Gundamuck; 16, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m to Futtehabad (Futtelabad) by the Neemla valley; 17-19, environs of Futtehabad including Balabagh (1257-1260); 20, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m to Sultanpore (1242-1248); 21, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m to Jallalabad (1249-1255); 27, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m to Ali-Baghan (Ali Bagan) passing where the Coomur Nuddee issues from the northern hills (1264); 28, $12\frac{1}{2}$ m to Bankok through Cabul river gorge: (in latitude list and in Itinerary Notes this stopping place is given as another Barikab; hereabouts is a modern Batikot); 29, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m to Bassoollah (Bussollah) partly along the Cabul river (1265-1269); 30, 11 m via Hizarnow and Chota Khyber to Lalpore (Lalpoor).

November: 1, 10 m towards Khyber Fort (In West Pakistan) via Lundy Khannah (Lundyakhana).

WEST PAKISTAN. November: 3, Khyber Pass to 1 m beyond Ali-Musjid (Ally Musjid) via Lal-Ghurry Beg; 5, c. 10 m to near Jumrood via Kuddin; 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m via fort of Futygurh; 7, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m to Peshawur (1270-1273 since Bassoollah).

1840

AFGHANISTAN: "Kooner Kafiristhan". January: 8, Ichardeh having come from Peshawar via Khyber, Ali Musjid, Lundy Khanah, Lalpoor, Huzarnow and Busoollah (1-3); 9, Ali Baghan via Gundikuss; 10, Bussout river; 11,



FIG. 1. Griffith's itineraries in present-day Afghanistan.

5 m to Bussout; 12, 8 m via Chunar Bukkeen to Sha-i-wa (Shauva); 14, Kooner valley by the old fort of Noorgul, Syed Chara fort, Sek-Syud and Deh-Syud; 15, Kooner via fort Noorgul; 16-March 1, Pushut and surroundings including Kulloor (? Kuttoor) fort (4-13).

March: 2, 13 m to Chugur Serai (Pair Chugur, Chugur Sera Paire or Paieen) via Nachung; 3, 6 m to Bala Chugur Serai (Chagur Bala, Otipore, Ootipore, Otipoor) via Katoor; 4-16, around Otipore, Shingan (Shinegam, ? Sheargar) and via Loongurze to Bharowl in West Pakistan (Bharawul, Beravol) (15-20, 31-34); 17-29, Chugur Pair, Pushut (54-80), Kooner, Dhurrah Bader and Choke.

April: 6, Chugur Serai; 7, Otipore and around Pironi (c. 35-50, 80a-100, 117-140); 10-28, Bharowl and around Shinegam (101-114); 29, Chugur Serai.

? **June:** 5, arrived Cabul via Jalalabad, Khuggur (Kujja, Kudjah, Khaggah, Kudjahur), Neemla, Futtehabad, Gundamuck, Soorkhab, Jugdulluck, Barikab, Koord Cabul and Huft Kotal (143-148, 149 collected at Wuzeerabad, near Cabul). Griffith was at Khuggur for about six weeks laid up with a fever. According to his letter to Wight (Griffith, 1848, xxi) he was still there on June 29th and in another letter (Griffith, 1847, xxvii) he states—"early in July I proceeded to Cabul". It would seem that the 'June' of the 1848 Notes (checked in the original manuscript at Kew) is a slip on Griffith's part and should read 'July'.

AFGHANISTAN: "Koh-i-Baba". **July:** 17, Cabul to Shah Bagh; 28, Koti-Ashruf via Khak-i-Sofaid pass and Urghundy; 29, Julraize to Sir-i-Chushme; 30, Girdun Dewar via Yonutt; 31, Kurzar via Siah-Sung (150).

August: 2, Kaloo (Kotul i Kaloo) over Hajeeguk (151-157); 3, Topehee (158); 4, Bamean (159-161); 13, Akrobat, excursion to Syghan river, Byani and Soorooth Dhurrah—specimens from Syghan presented by Dr Grant (162-177); 22, Erak (Irak); 24, Kurzar via Erak Kotal; 26, ascended Koh-i-Baba from upper Kaloo.

September: 23, Cabul. **October:** 2, Seh-Baba via ravine near the road from Tazeen valley to Khubur-i-Jubbur; 14, Peshawar (in West Pakistan).

DISTRIBUTION AND NUMBERING OF GRIFFITH'S MATERIAL

The distribution of Griffith's specimens falls into two categories: I, those sent out by himself and others prior to 1855; II, those distributed by Kew between 1861 and 1865.

I. MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED PRIOR TO 1855.

"It is unfortunate that these fine herbaria should have been distributed promiscuously, without any determinate plan, and without any reference to his published notes and journals, which robs the collections of half their value, and the journals of more than half theirs." Such were the sentiments of J. D. Hooker and Thomas Thomson in their note on Griffith in the introduction to *Flora Indica* (1855). It is known that before his death Griffith numbered and distributed several miscellaneous sets himself. The

first of these, according to Hooker and Thomson, was thought to be at Calcutta. This was the only complete, although scrappy, set and was the one used by McLelland while editing Griffith's Posthumous Papers (1847-48). The numbers were reported by Thomson (1856) to correspond to those in the Journals. The best of the remaining sets went to Dr Charles Lemann in England and others to Sir William Hooker, Dr Gardner in Ceylon and Dr Wight. The Afghan specimens of Dr Lemann's set were transferred to Bentham's herbarium and are mostly at Kew although a few are at Cambridge where the bulk of the Lemann herbarium is housed. The association between Griffith and Lemann was commemorated by Bentham (1853) in his description of *Carlemannia griffithii*. Afghan material from Dr Lemann was also procured by Boissier and is at Geneva. The specimens from Sir William Hooker's set are also at Kew, his herbarium having been purchased in 1867.

In England apparently Royle had been responsible for the distribution of herbaria from the East India Company's collections. A reference is given to Griffith specimens being available from this source in Lasègue's Musée Botanique de M. Benjamin Delessert. In 1849 Royle himself stated that many Griffith specimens (1827 of them Afghan) were available for distribution. Although Assam and Bhutan material was later reported as being donated to the Linnean Society and passing from it to Kew, no further reference to that from Afghanistan has been found.

The numbering of these early sets has led to confusion. There seem to be at least two sets of numbering systems employed. One set corresponds with the numbers published in Griffith's Itinerary Notes. These numbers run more or less consecutively throughout his journeys with an occasional small group of numbers out of place (possibly due to specimens being received from colleagues). In 1839 the numbers run from 1-1273 and in 1840 from 1-201 with a supplementary list of 1-15. An example of the original Griffith label using this numbering, and the corresponding entry in the Itinerary Notes is shown in plate 9a. These numbers were distinguished by Bentham on his herbarium labels as Journal numbers (plate 9b) and occasionally by Boissier in his publications (e.g. the Griffith gathering of *Halarchon vesiculosus* (Moq.) Bge. in *Flora Orientalis* is cited as Griff. Journ. 718). The second set of numbers is arranged systematically in families though the sequence does not seem to correspond to any known system. It is probable that these numbers were also given by Griffith as they occasionally are in his hand and are sometimes associated with the Journal numbers. In a letter dated October 1841 to Nees von Esenbeck, Griffith wrote: "I returned some months since from the country west of the Indus whither I had accompanied the army during its campaign and where I have been employed as a naturalist a year after its departure . . . Beginning from the Monocotyledons I have numbered my collection to the Labiatae inclusive . . ." However no correlated catalogue nor list has been found and it can only be presumed that the systematic numbers are Griffith's own. The Griffith specimens in Hooker's herbarium are numbered according to this systematic method (plate 9c) and Bentham used it both on labels (plate 9b) and when citing Griffith specimens. It is also used by many of the authors of De Candolle's *Prodromus* and also by Boissier. It is not known how often Griffith numbered systematically but it is probable that the Afghan material would all be done at once.

II. MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED BY KEW BETWEEN 1861 AND 1865

After Griffith's death in 1845 his personal herbarium, which he had bequeathed to the East India Company, came to India House in London. It lay in the vaults there until 1858 when along with other collections, notably Falconer's and Helfer's, it was transferred to the charge of J. D. Hooker. Their sojourn in the cellars had not improved the condition of the specimens and they had suffered from attacks of both damp and vermin. It took Hooker seven years to work through these collections. They were numbered and labelled in families by him and in 1865 a catalogue was produced the numbers of which correspond to those on the labels (see plate 9d). Numbers which referred to a unicate specimen (kept at Kew) were not listed. It should be noted when using this catalogue that, due to some slip, numbers 5806-6181 were inserted between 3805 and 3806 and were then used again in their correct position. This block of numbers therefore occurs twice. In the library at Kew is a handwritten catalogue which agrees with that published but contains a little additional information on localities and collectors' numbers. At the back of this is a list of herbaria that received sets from these East India Company collections:

Set 1 to Paris (P)	set 11 to Göttingen (GOET)
„ 2 „ Calcutta (CAL)	„ 12 „ Florence (FI)
„ 3 „ Dr A. Gray (GH)	„ 13 „ Dr Boissier (G)
„ 4 „ Berlin (B)	„ 14 „ Dr Thwaites (PDA)
„ 5 „ St Petersburg (LE)	„ 15 „ Zurich (Z)
„ 6 „ Vienna (W)	„ 16 „ Cambridge (CGE)
„ 7 „ Utrecht (U)	„ 17 „ Dr A. de Candolle (G-DC)
„ 8 „ Munich (M)	„ 18 „ Dorpat (TU ?)
„ 9 „ Stockholm (S)	„ 19 „ Dr Mueller (MEL)
„ 10 „ Copenhagen (C)	

ADDITIONAL LOCATIONS OF GRIFFITH SPECIMENS

According to the Flora Malesiana Cyclopedica of collectors Griffith specimens are also to be found at the British Museum, Dublin, Antwerp, Oxford, Leyden, Singapore and Madrid. However these herbaria do not necessarily hold his Afghan collections. In the Index Herbariorum Collectors list, herbaria specifically stated to contain his Afghan plants are given as Berlin, Copenhagen, Calcutta, Cambridge, Florence, Kew, Stockholm and Utrecht, to which may be added Vienna, Edinburgh, Geneva and Leningrad. Probably the best set of type material is at Kew though a certain amount must also be at Geneva and elsewhere.

UNNUMBERED SPECIMENS

Occasionally sheets occur without any numbers. In such a case it may also be found that although a locality is given, no record of the genus from that locality is in the Itinerary Notes. An example of this is *Nepeta spathulifera* Benth., a sheet of which bears the locality 'Akrobat'. No mention of the genus from Akrobat is made in the Notes. Likewise with a specimen of *Rhododendron collettianum* Aitch. & Hemsl. from 'Sufaid Koh, Khuggah'. As this is the first record of the genus from the country one would expect Griffith to have expressed considerable interest in it. Possibly, therefore, at

the time of writing the Notes some plants in his possession had not been seen by him. The introductory page of the manuscript copy of the Notes, in the archives room at Kew, contains the information "many plants from Khuggah, procured during my illness were not ticketed" and a pencilled entry for 3rd June (? July, see page 163), at the same period reports the receiving of material from a Captain McGregor. It may be that unnumbered material can be related to that collected and presented by colleagues or procured from local people. The *Rhododendron* is now known to come from an area on Sufaid Kuh many miles from Khuggah. Burkill (1956) mentions that names of colleagues who collected for Griffith were sometimes omitted in the distribution of his specimens. Colonel Stacy, Captains Wheeler, T. Hutton and H. M. Durand are known to have collected near Quetta, Major E. Sanders around Kandahar, Dr David Richie in the Herat area and Dr G. Grant in Syghan near Bamian.

CITATION OF SPECIMENS

From the foregoing it will be seen that sheets of Griffith's Afghan specimens are likely to display one or more of the following methods of numbering:

- (a) numbers corresponding to his Itinerary Notes, 1839 nos. 1-1273, 1840 nos. 1-210 and 1-15, see plate 9a & b.
- (b) systematic numbers, see plate 9b and c.
- (c) H.E.I.C. numbers given by J. D. Hooker after 1858 (the nos. 5806-6181 having been used twice), see plate 9d.
- (d) unnumbered.

It is obvious that care must be taken when citing Griffith numbers or when quoting them from published works and it is advisable to distinguish the different numbering systems. *Nepeta rugosa*, collected during the first year's expedition could be cited in any of the following ways corresponding with a, b and c above:

- (a) Griffith 1839: 1167.
- (b) Griffith 468.
- (c) Griffith H.E.I.C. 4007.

The Itinerary Notes number is the most valuable as it leads back to Griffith's field notes, the H.E.I.C. number leads to a catalogue determination; both these methods of citation can be used for his entire Asiatic herbarium. However, the systematic number, without any reference list, is not of great use unless the actual specimen is available.

GAZETTEER

The following list includes all Griffith's localities covered in the itineraries detailed on pages 160-163 with most of the variations in spelling, his latitudinal and altitudinal details and date of collection. Modern equivalents have been added (in brackets) where possible, corresponding to names used in the Times Atlas (1959). A general guide to the location of place names is given and these can be further localised by referring to fig. 1 and the appropriate section of the itineraries.

Chokey on 579

519. Labiatae.—Pileosa minima ramoso, foliis subtus purpureis, floribus purpureis, labio superior sub erecto bilobo, inferioris medio sacculiformi, lateralibus rectis. Ravines Chokey on Shingle.



1304
Clematis

Affghanistan,
Griffith.

Herb. Lemann, 1852.

503
Affghanistan
Griffith



Herbarium of the late East India Company.

No. 1340

Tetrame recurvata Burz.
Chokey

APFGHANISTAN.

Herb. Griffith.

Distributed at the Royal Gardens, Kew. 1861-2.

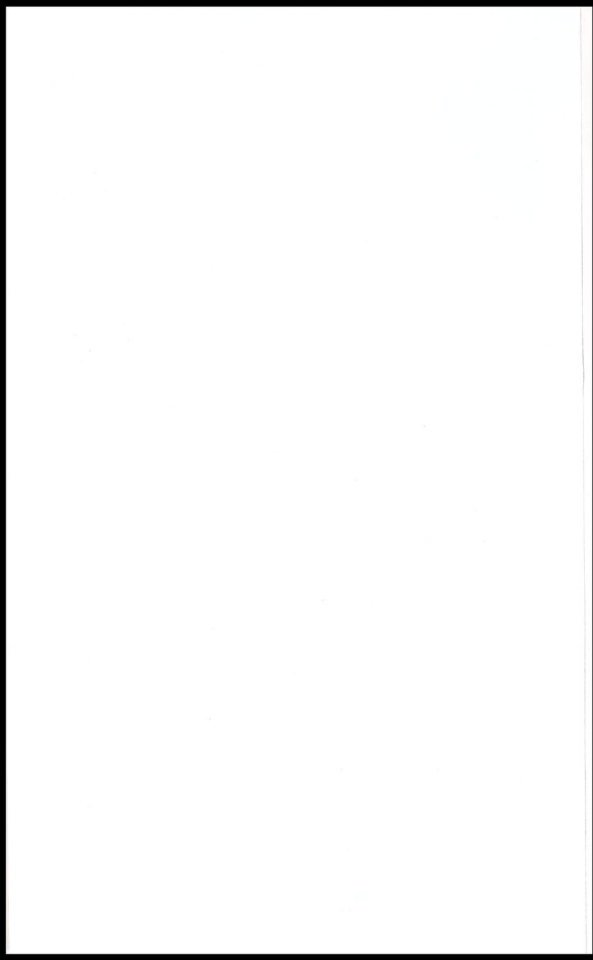
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12

1303. Vitis.
1304. — vinifera, L.
1305. — lanata, Roxb.
1306. — parvifolia, var.

- 1367/1. Draba (Erophila) verna, L.
1369/2. Cochlearia flava, Lam.
1370. Tetrame recurvata, Burz.
1371. — secunda, Boiss.

PLATE 9. Some examples of numbering on Griffith specimens: a) Griffith's own label, number and corresponding entry in Itinerary Notes; b) label showing systematic number in addition to that of the Notes, e.g. in herb. Bentham; c) label with systematic number only, e.g. in herb. Hooker; d) label distributed by Kew and corresponding section of correlated catalogue.



Achulze	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 9 Apr.
Akrobat (Ak Robot)	Afghanistan, west of Bamian, 1840: 13 Aug.
Ali Bagan	„ Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 27 Oct. & 1840: 9 Jan.
Ali Baghan 34° 22' N, 1911 ft (c. 580 m)	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 27 Oct. & 1840: 9 Jan.
Ali Musjid 34° 0' N, 2433 ft (c. 740 m)	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 3 Nov. & 1840: 8 Jan.
Ally Musjid	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 3 Nov. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Arghandab	Afghanistan, near Kandahar, 1839: May & June
Arghundee (Arghandeh)	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 6 Aug., 24 Aug., 15 Sept.
Argutto	Afghanistan, Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 19 Jul.
Babawallee	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 27 Jun.
Baber's Tomb	Afghanistan, Kabul, 1839: 10-23 Aug.
Bairan	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 11 Jul.
Balabagh	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 17-19 Oct.
Bala Chugur Serai	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 3-16 Mar., 7 Apr.
Bamean (Bamian) 34° 49' N 8496 ft (c. 2590 m)	Afghanistan, 1839: 3-5 Sept. & 1840: 4 Aug.
Bangkok	„ Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 28 Oct.
Barikab 34° 31' N, 5313 ft (c. 1620 m)	(i) Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 10 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Barikab 34° 19' N, 1822 ft (c. 560 m)	(ii) Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 28 Oct.
Bassoollah	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 29 Oct. & 1840: 8 Jan.
Beravol	W Pakistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar., 10-28 Apr.
Berumby	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 10 Apr.
Bharawul	W Pakistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar., 10-28 Apr.
Bharowl	W Pakistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar., 10-28 Apr.
Bheiran	Afghanistan, near Bamian, 1839: 4-5 Sept.
Bhootkhah (Butkhak)	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 7 Oct.
Bootkah (Butkhak) 34° 30' 6248 ft (c. 1900 m)	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 7 Oct.
Bootkha (Butkhak)	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 7 Oct.
Bussoollah 34° 15' N, 1509 ft. (c. 458 m)	„ Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 29 Oct. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Bussout 34° 28' N	Afghanistan, near Jalalabad, 1840: 11 Jan.

Byani	Afghanistan, NW of Bamian, 1840: 13 Aug.
Cabul (Kabul) 34° 30' N, 6393 ft (c. 1950 m)	„ 1839: 10-23 Aug., 17 Sept. & 1840: 5 Jun., 23 Sept.
Cabul River	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian & Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839.
Candahar (Kandahar) 31° 35' N, 3484 ft (c. 1060 m)	Afghanistan, 1839: 27 Apr., May-June.
Chagur Bala	„ off Kunar valley, 1840: 3-16 Mar., 7 Apr.
Chesgow	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 30 Jul.
Choke	„ Kunar valley, 1840: 17-29 Mar.
Chokey	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 13 Apr.
Choky 30° 52' N, 5756 ft (c. 1750 m)	(i) Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 13 Apr.
Choky	(ii) Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 30 Jul.
Chota Khyber	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 30 Oct.
Chugur Serai (Chigha Sarai)	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 2 Mar., 17-29 Mar., 6 Apr., 29 Apr.
Chugur Sera Paicen or Paire 34° 51' N	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 2 Mar., 17-29 Mar., 6 Apr., 29 Apr.
Chummun (Chaman)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 13 Apr.
Chunar Bukkeen	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 12 Jan.
Chushar-i-Shadee 32° 31' N, 6668 ft (c. 2030 m)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 11 Jul.
Chushm-i-Pinjup	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 12 Jul.
Chushm-i-Shadee	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 11 Jul.
Chushm-i-Turnuk (Mukur)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Ghazni, 1839: 14 Jul.
Coomur Nuddee	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 27 Oct.
Dai Hap	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: ? 24 Apr.
Dair Haj	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: ? 24 Apr.
Daiwag	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840.
Deh-i-Hajee	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: ? 24 Apr.
Deh-Syud	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 14 Jan.
Dera Abdoollah Khan (Qila Abdullah)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 11 Apr.
Dhurrah Bader	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 17-29 Mar.
Dori River	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 22 Apr.

Dund-i-Golai 30° 58' N, 4036 ft (c. 1230 m)	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 16 Apr.
Dundi Goolai	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar. Plants often collected by Capt. Sanders. 1839: 16 Apr.
Duri Pur	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 11 Oct.
Dur-i-Purrah	" Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 11 Oct.
Erak 34° 49' N, 8914 ft	" Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 7 Sept., & 1840: 22 Aug.
Erak Ravine 11,545 ft (c. 3515 m) & Pass 12,909 ft (c. 3930 m)	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 8 Sept. & 1840: 24 Aug.
Fuloolia Fort	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 21 Apr.
Futtehabad 34° 21' N, 3098 ft (c. 944 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 16 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Futtelabad	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 16 Oct.
Futtygurh	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 6 Nov.
Garrah Hills	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 21 Apr.
Ghoolghoola	Afghanistan, near Bamian, 1839: 4-5 Sept.
Ghosan 32° 44' N, 7068 ft (c. 2150 m)	" Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 13 Jul.
Ghuznee (Ghazni) 33° 34' N, 7726 ft (c. 2355 m)	Afghanistan, 1839: 21-29 Jul.
Girdun Dewar	" Kabul to Bamian, 1840: 30 Jul.
Gogham	" Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 13 Jul.
Gojhan	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 13 Jul.
Goolsheer	Afghanistan, near Kabul, 1839: 10-23 Aug.
Gundamuck (Gandamak) 34° 17' N, 4616 ft (c. 1400 m)	" Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 15 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Gundikuss	Afghanistan, Peshawar to Jalalabad, 1840: 9 Jan.
Hajeeguk Pass (Hajigak) 11,370-12,190 ft (c. 3465-3715 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 31 Aug., 1 Sept. & 1840: 2 Aug.
Helmund River 34° 30' N, 10,076-10,522 ft (c. 3068-3208 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 30 Aug., 10 Sept.
Herat Area	Afghanistan, plants presented by David Ritchie
Hizarnow	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 30 Oct.
Huftasya	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 31 Jul.
Huft Kotal	" Jalalabad to Kabul, 1840: ? Jun.
Hulfi-Koh	" Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 9 Oct.

Huzarnow	Afghanistan, Peshawar to Jalalabad, 1840: see 8 Jan.
Hyderkail 33° 58' N, 7671 ft (c. 2340 m)	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 1 Aug.
Hyderkhet	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 1 Aug.
Hydogee	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 7 Apr.
Hydosis	W Pakistan, near Quetta, 1839: 25 Mar.-5 Apr.
Hydozey 30° 29' N, 5259 ft (c. 1600 m)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 9 Apr.
Hykulzyea 30° 37' N, 5063 ft (c. 1544 m)	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 9 Apr.
Ichardeh	Afghanistan, Peshawar to Jalalabad, 1840: 8 Jan.
Irak	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 7 Sept. & 1840: 22 Aug.
Jalalabad 34° 25' N, 1964 ft (c. 600 m)	Afghanistan, 1839: 21 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Jugdulluck (Jagdalak) 34° 26' N, 5375 ft (c. 1640 m)	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 11 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Julduck (Jaldak) 5396 ft (c. 1645 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: ? 3 Jul.
Juljaily	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: ? 27 Aug.
Julraiz (Jalrez) 34° 28' N, 8082 ft (c. 2466 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 27 Aug., 13 Sept. & 1840: 29 Jul.
Jumrat 33° 8' N, 7426 ft (c. 2263 m)	Afghanistan, Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 17 Jul.
Jumrood (Jamrood) 1670 ft (c. 490 m)	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 5 Nov.
Kaloo	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1840: 2 Aug., 26 Aug.
Karabagh district 33° 13' N	Afghanistan, Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 18 Jul.
Katoor	„ off Kunar valley, 1840: 3 Mar.
Kelat-i-Azim 31° 38' N, 3946 ft (c. 1200 m)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 28 Jun.
Khaggah	Afghanistan, near Jalalabad, 1840: ? Jun.
Khak-i-Sofaid	„ Kabul to Bamian, 1840: 28 Jul.
Khet-i-Ahkoond 31° 43' N, 4418 ft (c. 1345 m)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 29 Jun.
Khilat-i-Gilzee (Kalat-i-Ghilzai) 32° 7' N, 5773 ft (c. 1760 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 4 Jul.
Khoshab	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 25 Apr.
Khukur-i-Jubbur	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1840: 2 Oct.
Khuggur	„ near Jalalabad, 1840: ? Jun. (see page 163).
Khyber Fort	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 1 Nov. & 1840: see 8 Jan.

Khyber Pass 3373 ft (c. 1028 m)	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 3 Nov. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Kila Abdulla (Qila Abdullah)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 11 Apr.
Kilah-i-Kajee	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 7 Aug.
Kilah-i-Kazee 6522 ft (c. 1988 m)	" Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 7 Aug.
Kila Moostaffur Khan	" Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 28 Aug., 12 Sept.
Kila Sir Mahomed 8051 ft (c. 2453 m)	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 4 Aug.
Kilat-i-Ghiljee (Kalat-i-Ghilzai)	" Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 4 Jul.
Kileeyazim Kila	" Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 28 Jun.
Killa Pootoolah	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 21 Apr.
Killa-Sir-i-Mahommud	" Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 4 Aug.
Koh-i-Baba	" Bamian to Kabul, 1840: 26 Aug.
Koh-i-Soork	" Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 8 Jul.
Kojhuk Fort	" Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 6 Sept.
Kojhuk Pass (Khojak) 30° 50' N, 7492 ft (c. 2282 m)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 12 Apr.
Kooner (Kunar) 34° 37' N	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 15 Jan.
Kooner river (Kunar)	" Kunar valley, 1840.
Koord Cabul (Khurd Kabul) 34° 24' N, 7466 ft (c. 2275 m)	" Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 8 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Kooshab	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 25 Apr.
Koshuk Pass (Khojak)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 12 Apr.
Kotasang	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: ? 10 Oct.
Koti-Ashruf 34° 27' N, 7749 ft (c. 2361 m)	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 14 Sept. & 1840: 28 Jul.
Kotul Erak 9155 ft (c. 2788 m)	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 9 Sept.
Kotul-i-Kaloo	" Kabul to Bamian, 1840: 2 Aug.
Kuchlak	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 6 Apr.
Kuddun	" Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 5 Nov.
Kudjah	Afghanistan, near Jalalabad, 1840: ? Jun.
Kudjahur	" near Jalalabad, 1840: ? Jun.
Kujja	" near Jalalabad, 1840: ? Jun.
Kullar-Rood	" Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 2 Sept.
Kullo-Ka-Rood 34° 42' N	" Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 2 Sept.
Kulloo Pass 34° 39' N, 12,481 ft (c. 3802 m)	" Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 1 Sept.

Kulloor Fort	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 16 Jan.-1 Mar.
Kurzar 34° 39' N, 10,939 ft (c. 3333 m)	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 9 Sept. & 1840: 31 Jul., 24 Aug.
Kuttoor Fort	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 16 Jan.-1 Mar.
Lal-ghurry Beg	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 3 Nov.
Lalpoor	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 30 Oct. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Lalpoore 34° 13' N, 1405 ft (c. 427 m)	Afghanistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 30 Oct. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Logur River	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 2 Aug.
Loongurze	? off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar.
Lora River	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 7 Apr.
Lundyakhana (Tor Khama) 34° 6' N, 2488 ft (c. 757 m)	„ Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 1 Nov. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Lundyekhannah (Tor Khama)	W Pakistan, Jalalabad to Peshawar, 1839: 1 Nov. & 1840: see 8 Jan.
Lutabund Pass	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 10 Oct.
Maidan	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 5 Aug.
Mailmandah	„ Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 22 Apr.
Mazye	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 11 Apr.
Mookhloor (Mukur) 32° 51' N, 7091 ft (c. 2160 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Ghazni, 1839: 14-15 Jul.
Mookur (Mukur)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Ghazni, 1839: 14-15 Jul.
Moolahadie	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 12 Jul.
Moolakadee	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 12 Jul.
Mooshake (Mashaki)	Afghanistan, Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 19 Jul.
Moroo	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 31 Jul.
Mydan	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 5 Aug.
Nachung	„ Kunar valley, 1840: 2 Mar.
Nanee	„ Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 20 Jul.
Nanee Wells (Nani) 33° 24' N 7502 ft (c. 2285 m)	„ Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 20 Jul.
Neemla	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 16 Oct. & 1840: see ? Jun.
Noorgul	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 14 Jan.
Noorooock	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 7 Jul.
Nowrat	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: ? 7 Jul.
Oba 33° 0' N, 7325 ft (c. 2231 m)	Afghanistan, Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 16 Jul.
Oba-Kahreeze	„ Mukur to Ghazni, 1839: 16 Jul.

Oonoo (Unai Pass) 11,320 ft (c. 3450 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 28 Aug., 11 Sept.
Ootipore 34° 54' N	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 3-16 Mar., 7 Apr.
Otipoor	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 3-16 Mar., 7 Apr.
Otipore	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 3-16 Mar., 7 Apr.
Pair Chugur (Chigha Sarai)	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 2 Mar., 17- 29 Mar., 6 Apr., 29 Apr.
Peshawur (Peshawar) 34° 0' N, 1068 ft (c. 325 m)	W Pakistan, 1839: 7 Nov. & 1840: 14 Sept.
Pironi	Afghanistan, off Kunar valley, 1840: 7 Apr.
Pisheen valley (Pishin)	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 7-9 Apr.
Putoollah	Afghanistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 21 Apr.
Pushut (Pashat) 34° 43' N	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 16 Jan.-1 Mar., 17-29 Mar.
Purri Durrah	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 11 Oct.
Quettah (Quetta) 30° 12' N 5537 ft (c. 1687 m)	W Pakistan, 1839: 25 Mar.-5 Apr.
Schneesh River	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 2 Aug.
Seer-i-Chushm 34° 26' N, 8836 ft (c. 2691 m) (<i>not</i> Sar-i-Chashma of Times Atlas)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 27 Aug., 12 Sept. & 1840: 29 Jul.
Seh-Baba	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1840: 2 Oct.
Sek-Syud	„ Kunar valley, 1840: 14 Jan.
Shah Bagh	„ Kabul to Bamian, 1840: 17 Jul.
Shaikhabad 34° 5' N, 7473 ft (c. 2277 m)	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 2 Aug.
Shair-i-Suffa (Shahr-i-Safa)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 30 Jun.
Sha-i-wa	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 12 Jan.
Shak Sofaid Pass 34° 28' N, 8670 ft (c. 2642 m)	„ Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 15 Sept.
Shar Suffa (Shahr-i-Safa)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 30 Jun.
31° 48' N, 4618 ft (c. 1406 m)	„
Shau-i-Suffer (Shahr-i-Safa)	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 30 Jun.
Shauva 34° 34' N	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 12 Jan.
Shawl (Quetta)	W Pakistan, 1839: 25 Mar.-5 Apr.
Sheargar	? off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar.
Shekhabad	Afghanistan, Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 2 Aug.
Shinegam	? off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar.
Shingan	? off Kunar valley, 1840: 4-16 Mar.

Shorundab	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 27 Jun.
Shuftul 32° 24' N, 6514 ft (c. 1985 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 9 Jul.
Shurgar 8697 ft (c. 2650 m)	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: ? 30 Jul.
Shusgao	„ Ghazni to Kabul, 1839: 30 Jul.
Siah-Sung or Sing 34° 28' N 10,488 ft (c. 3195 m)	„ Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 30 Aug., 10 Sept. & 1840: 31 Jul.
Sir-i-Asp 32° 12' N, 5973 ft (c. 1820 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 6 Jul.
Sir-i-Chushme (<i>not</i> Sar-i-Chashma of Times Atlas)	„ Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 27 Aug., 12 Sept. & 1840: 29 Jul.
Sir Tasp	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 6 Jul.
Sofaid Koh (Safed Koh)	„ range south of Jalalabad to Kabul road: 1840 (see page 165).
Sohkta	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 1 Sept.
Soorkhab 34° 20' N, 4373 ft (c. 1332 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 13 Oct. & 1840: ? Jun.
Soorooth Dhurrah	Afghanistan, NW of Bamian, 1840: 13 Aug.
Sudoozye Lora	W Pakistan, Quetta to Kandahar, 1839: 7 Apr.
Sultanpore 34° 24' N, 2286 ft (c. 695 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 20 Oct.
Syed Chara Fort	Afghanistan, Kunar valley, 1840: 14 Jan.
Syghan	„ NW of Bamian: plants presented by Dr Grant, 1840: 13 Aug.
Taizeen 34° 24' N, 6488 ft (c. 1976 m)	Afghanistan, Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 9 Oct.
Tazee	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 8 Jul.
Tazeen	„ Kabul to Jalalabad, 1839: 9 Oct. & 1840: 2 Oct.
Teer Andaz	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 1 Jul.
Tirandaz	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 1 Jul.
Toot	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 2 Jul.
Topchee 34° 47' N, 9085 ft (c. 2767 m)	„ Kabul to Bamian, near Bamian, 1839: 2 Sept.
Topchee Bashee 34° 30' N, 7628 ft (c. 2323 m)	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, near Kabul, 1839: 16 Sept.
Topehee	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, near Bamian, 1839: 2 Sept. & 1840: 3 Jul.
Topehee Bashee	Afghanistan, Bamian to Kabul, near Kabul, 1839: 16 Sept.
Turnuk River (Tarnak)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 29 Jun.-15 Jul.
Urghundee Chokey	Afghanistan, Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 25 Aug.
Urgundee (Arghandeh) 34° 28' N, 7628 ft (c. 2323 m)	„ Ghazni to Kabul and Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 6 Aug., 24 Aug., 15 Sept. & 1840: 28 Jul.
Wuzeerabad	Afghanistan, near Kabul, 1840: ? Jun.
Yonutt 34° 28' N, 10,618 ft (c. 3235 m)	„ Kabul to Bamian, 1839: 28-29 Aug. & 1840: 30 Jul.

Zirandaz 31° 51' N, 4829 ft (c. 1470 m)	Afghanistan, Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 1 Jul.
Zohak	„ Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 6 Sept.
Zohawk 34° 50' N, 8186 ft (c. 2493 m)	„ Bamian to Kabul, 1839: 6 Sept.
Zoot 31° 56' N	„ Kandahar to Mukur, 1839: 2 Jul.

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