not occur in the Hindu genealogical lists, either as that of a tribe or people. It is most akin to the term *Sakas*, the *Sacæ* or Scythians of antiquity, the Tartars of modern times; and it is not at all unlikely that a colony of these people settled in this part of India, as did the Afghans many centuries later in Rohilkund. In that case they probably brought with them the faith of Bud'dha, and communicated it to India, whence it returned to them improved by the scholarship of learned converts. It is very doubtful, if Bud'dhism ever prevailed extensively in central Hindustan, whilst it is quite certain, that it flourished exceedingly in the north and west of India, about the commencement of the Christian æra. We know that it is still widely cultivated throughout central Asia, and that part of the world is most probably its ancient and original seat. Some additional light may possibly be thrown on these subjects by the succeeding portions of the *Káh-gyur*.

II.—*On the Native Method of making the Paper, denominated in Hindustan, Nipalese. By* B. H. Hodgson, Esq. *Acting Resident, Nepal.*

FOR the manufacture of the Nipalese paper the following implements are necessary, but a very rude construction of them suffices for the end in view.

1*st.* A stone mortar, of shallow and wide cavity, or a large block of stone, slightly but smoothly excavated.

2*nd.* A mallet or pestle of hard wood, such as oak, and in size proportioned to the mortar, and to the quantity of boiled rind of the paper plant which it is desired to pound into pulp.

3*rd.* A basket of close wicker work, to put the ashes in, and through which water will pass only drop by drop.

4*th.* An earthen vessel or receiver, to receive the juice of the ashes after they have been watered.

5*th.* A metallic open-mouthed pot, to boil the rind of the plant in. It may be of iron, or copper, or brass, indifferently ; an earthen one would hardly bear the requisite degree of fire.

6*th.* A sieve, the reticulation of the bottom of which is wide and open, so as to let all the pulp pass through it, save only the lumpy parts of it.

7*th.* A frame, with stout wooden sides, so that it will float well in water, and with a bottom of cloth, only so porous that the meshes of it will stay all the pulp, even when dilated and diffused in water; but

will let the water pass off, when the frame is raised out of the cistern; the operator must also have the command of a cistern of clear water, plenty of fire-wood, ashes of oak, (though I fancy other ashes might answer as well,) a fire place, however rude, and lastly, quant. sufficit of slips of the inner bark of the paper tree, such as is peeled off the plant by the paper makers, who commonly use the peelings when *fresh* from the plant; but that is not indispensable. With these "appliances and means to boot," suppose you take four seers of ashes of oak, put them into the basket above-mentioned, place the earthen receiver or vessel beneath the basket, and then gradually pour five seers of clear water upon the ashes, and let the water drip slowly through the ashes and fall into the receiver. This juice of ashes must be strong, of a dark bark-like red colour, and in quantity about 2lbs.; and if the first filtering yield not such a produce, pass the juice through the ashes a second time. Next, pour this extract of ashes into the metal pot, already described, and boil the extract; and so soon as it begins to boil, throw into it as many slips or peelings of the inner bark of the paper plant as you can easily grasp, each slip being about a cubit long, and an inch wide; (in fact the quantity of the slips of bark should be to the quantity of juice of ashes, such that the former shall float freely in the latter, and that the juice shall not be absorbed and evaporated with less than half an hour's boiling.) Boil the slips for about half an hour, at the expiration of which time, the juice will be nearly absorbed, and the slips quite soft. Then take the softened slips and put them into the stone mortar, and beat them with the oaken mallet, till they are reduced to a homogeneous or uniform pulp, like so much dough. Take this pulp, put it into any wide-mouthed vessel, add a little pure water to it, and churn it with a wooden instrument like a chocolate mill for ten minutes, or until it loses all stringiness, and will spread itself out when shaken about under water. Next, take as much of this prepared pulp as will cover your paper frame, (with a thicker or thinner coat according to the strength of the paper you need,) toss it into such a sieve as I have described, and lay the sieve upon the paper frame, and let both sieve and frame float in the cistern: agitate them, and the pulp will spread itself over the sieve; the grosser and knotty parts of the pulp will remain in the sieve, but all the rest of it will ooze through into the frame. Then put away the sieve, and taking the frame in your left hand, as it floats on the water, shake the water and pulp smartly with your right hand, and the pulp will readily diffuse itself in an uniform manner over the bottom of the frame. When it is thus properly diffused, raise the frame out of the water, easing off the water in such a manner that the

uniformity of the pulp spread, shall continue after the frame is clear of the water, *and the paper is made.*

To dry it, the frame is set endwise, near a large fire; and so soon as it is dry, the sheet is peeled off the bottom of the frame and folded up. When (which is seldom the case) it is deemed needful to smooth and polish the surface of the paper, the dry sheets are laid on wooden boards and rubbed, with the convex entire side of the conch-shell; or, in case of the sheets of paper being large, with the flat surface of a large rubber of hard smooth-grained wool; no sort of size is ever needed or applied, to prevent the ink from running. It would probably surprise the paper-makers of England, to hear that the *Kachár* Bhoteahs can make up this paper into fine smooth sheets of *several yards square.* This paper may be purchased at Katmandu in almost any quantity, at the price of 17 annas sicca per *dharni* of three seers: and the bricks of dried pulp may be had* at the same place, for from 8 to 10 annas sicca per *dharni.* Though called Nipalese, the paper is not in fact made in Nepal proper. It is manufactured exclusively in Cis-Himalayan Bhote, and by the race of Bhoteahs denominated (in their own tongue) *Rangbo*, in contradistinction to the Trans-Himalayan Bhoteahs, whose vernacular name is *Sokhpo*†. The *Rangbo* or Cis-Himalayan Bhoteeahs are divided into several tribes, (such as *Múrmi*, *Lapcha*, &c. &c.) who do not generally intermarry, and who speak dialects of the Bhote or Tibet language so diverse, that, ignorant as they are, several of them cannot effectually communicate together. They are all somewhat ruder, darker, and smaller, than the *Sokhpos* or Trans-Himalayan Bhoteeahs, by whom they are all alike held in slight esteem, though most evidently *essentially* one and the same with themselves in race and in language, as well as in religion.

To return to our paper-making,—most of the Cis-Himalayan Bhoteahs, east of the Kali river, make the Nipalese paper; but the greatest part of it is manufactured in the tract above Nepal proper, and the best market for it is afforded by the Nipalese people, and hence probably it derived its name; a great quantity is annually made

* The pulp is dried and made up into the shape of bricks or tiles, for the convenience of transport. In this form it is admirably adapted for transmission to England. See the P. S.

† The Newar language has terms precisely equivalent to these; the Rangbo being called, in Newary, Paloo Sén; and the Sokhpo, Thá-Sén. The Sokhpo here spoken of is not really a different word from Soghpúr-nomade, the name *ordinarily* applied in Bhote to the Mongols. But this word has at least a different sense in the mouths of the Tibetans towards *this* frontier, on both sides of the Snows.

and exported southwards, to Nepal and Hindústan, and northwards, to *Sakya-Gúmba*, *Digarchí*, and other places in Tramontane Bhote. The manufactories are mere sheds, established in the midst of the immense forest of Cis-Himalayan Bhote, which afford to the paper-makers an inexhaustible supply, on the very spot, of the firewood and ashes, which they consume so largely: abundance of clear water (another requisite) is likewise procurable every where in the same region. I cannot learn by whom or when the valuable properties of the paper plant were discovered; but the Nipalese say that any of their books now existent, which is made of Palmira leaves, may be safely pronounced, on that account, to be 500 years old: whence we may perhaps infer that the paper manufacture was founded about that time. I conjecture that the art of paper making was got by the Cis-Himalayan Bhoteahs, viâ Shassa, from China. A paper of the very same sort being manufactured at Shassa; and most of the useful arts of these regions having flowed upon them, through Tibet, from China; and not from Hindústan.

Nepal Residency, *Nov.* 1831.

P. S.—Dr. Wallich having fully described the paper *plant*, it would be superfluous to say a word about it. The *raw produce* or pulp (beat up into bricks) has been sent to England, and declared by the ablest persons to be of unrivalled excellence, as a material for the manufacture of that sort of paper upon which proof-engravings are taken off. The *manufactured* produce of *Nepal* is for office records incomparably better than any Indian paper, being as strong and durable as leather almost, and quite smooth enough to write on. It has been adopted in one or two offices in the plains, and ought to be generally substituted for the flimsy friable material to which we commit all our records.

III.—*Account of a new Genus of Land Snails, allied to the Genus Cyclostoma, of Lamarck; with a Description of a Species found on the outlying Rocks of the Rájmahal range of Hills.* By W. H. Benson, Esq. *Bengal Civil Service.*

[Plate I. fig. II. *a. b. c.*]

Genus PTEROCYCLOS. Testa discoidea, suprà convexiuscula, subtùs concava, late umbilicata; anfractibus cylindraceis, vix cohærentibus, omnibus utrinque apparentibus; suturis excavatis; peristomate reflexo, supernè sinu obliquo interrupto; labro suprà alâ fornicatâ sinum obtegente instructo; alâ latâ, tumidâ, anticè declivi, mucronatâ, anfractui penultimo adhærente.