

them; but the able illustrator of the former (M.<sup>r</sup> Brockedon) would also find much that would be highly worthy of his pencil in the Golek Boghas. The differences of elevation between the two will no doubt be hereafter ascertained, but it will be more difficult to décider upon their peculiar claims to distinction. There are in the Golek pass open spaces like the Vallais, but in the Vallais, on each side, are long continuous mountain ranges, which ultimately (especially to a pedestrian) become monotonous, while in the Golek, mountain succeeds to mountain to the right and left, and vast semicircular precipices support broken glaciers piled one upon another in such profuse confusion and inimitable grandeur, that it is impossible to tear oneself from a scene which, wherever one turns, presents new wonder. In its more rocky, craggy scenery, the Golek is, as far as I have seen, quite unrivalled: such a succession of fallen masses, rocky projections, and steep cliffs, will not admit of description, nor would they be represented by the Trosachs<sup>173</sup> ten times magnified. I need not mention the vegetation or the habitations of men, as adding to the peculiarities of these scenes: but one thing is deserving of notice: the lammergeyer or the condor of the Alps, is rarely seen by the traveller, except at height at which its size and strength can only be conjectured; but the great bare-necked vulture, which represents in Taurus the condor of the Andes and the lammergeyer of the Alps, and is a larger bird than the lasser, may be sometimes seen in dozen together, waiting till some surely shepherd's dogs have had fill of a newly-killed animal, and they are never wanting amidst their favourite crags»<sup>174</sup>. —

La végétation très abondante sur tous les points, est surtout riche et remarquable dans la partie méridionale. On trouve sur les bords de la vallée, des pins à longues aiguilles et des platanes à longues feuilles; les vallons sont couverts de chênes toujours verts, d'ifs, de platanes, de lauriers, de sycomores, de cognassiers, de pampres et de vignes sauvages, à l'ombre desquels croissent l'arroche bleuâtre et le safran jaunâtre. Dans les vallons plus retirés on trouve les myrtes, les cornouillers, les oliviers sauvages, les jujubiers, et, sur les bords de toutes les petites rivières, l'oléandre.

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<sup>173</sup> Montagnes d'Ecosse, célèbres par la beauté de leurs panoramas.

<sup>174</sup> W. AINSWORTH, Travels and Researches, Tom. II, 79-81.