

guards the entrance to the fiord between the Punta d' Ostro and the Punta d' Arza on the promontory of Lustica. Due north of us lies Castelnuovo, just coming into sight, and at Kobila, on our left, before we come to Castelnuovo, the district of Sutorina comes down to the water's edge, where, as at Klek, until late in the last century, Turkish territory touched the Adriatic.

The Bocche di Cattaro is a great inland fiord, composed of three main basins—the bay of Teodo, the bay of Risano and the bay of Cattaro, reached from each other by narrow channels. These bays are dominated by lofty and barren mountains; and only here and there along the shore are strips of cultivation; but where these exist the vegetation is extraordinarily rich and luxuriant. The Bocche, like most of sea-board Dalmatia, were under Venetian influence from the year 1420 onwards, and they and their district were known as Albanian Venetia, a name that suggests the thought that the Republic hardly considered the Bocche and their capital Cattaro as, strictly speaking, Dalmatian. In any case, the district of Sutorina intervened to separate Venetian from Ragusan territory towards the south as Klek did towards the north. In Roman times the Bocche, then known as the *Sinus*