

When we have thus the detailed description of the Tarim and its hydrographical phenomena before us, we shall be in a position to gather up the results in a general survey, and draw such conclusions as the data suggest, as well as to consider the relations which exist between the river and the general relief and slope of East Turkestan.

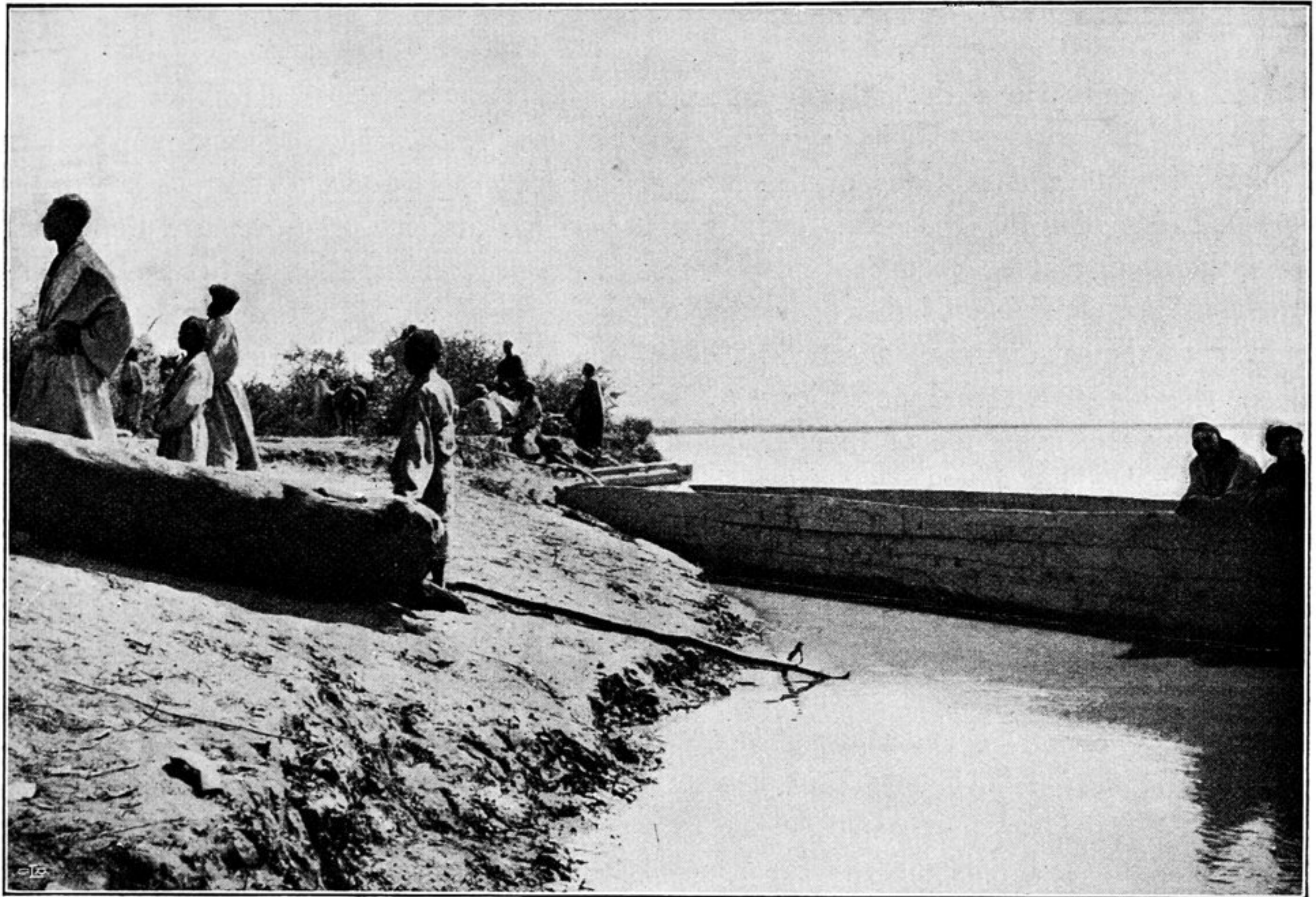


Fig. 7. RIGHT BANK OF JARKENT-DARJA AT LAJLIK.

At the point where I began my journey, immediately below the station-house of Lajlik, barely one half of the river-bed was on 16th September actually under water; and the current ran close to the right bank. The channel is therefore deeply trenched, and overhung by an almost vertical erosion terrace $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. high. Immediately under the left bank is a disconnected arm, containing stagnant water; and between this and the active current is a dry mud-bank or silt-bed. Both banks of the river are overgrown with bushes and young forest, frequently thick and tangled like thickets. The road to Maral-baschi runs along the left bank, touching tangentially those loops of the winding river which point to the west.

The actual current had there a breadth of 134.70 m. and a volume of 98.2 cub. m. in the second. The channel was very regular, and by far the greater portion of the current kept, as I have said, to the right bank, that is to say, the concave or peripheral boundary of the loops which project towards the east, and where consequently the erosive power of the stream was most conspicuously manifested. Dividing the bed of the river into three transverse sections of equal breadth, I found