

left of the actual confluence, close beside the spot where we were encamped, there is a reach of »dead» or stagnant water. On that side, wherever the sedimentary deposits will allow of it, the vegetation comes down to the margin of the water. Along the actual line of first contact of the two rivers, and a short distance from the bank, there is an eddy with a »dead» centre, where a mud-bank has formed. It was close beside this spot that we obtained the maximum depths, namely 2.95 m. and 3.92 m. At 1 p. m. on 28th Oct. the water of the Jarkent-darja had a temperature of  $8^{\circ}.40$  C., while its transparency was 21.6 cm. The corresponding data for the Ak-su-darja were  $8^{\circ}.35$  C. and 13.8 cm. respectively. Thus, autumn though it was, the water of the Jarkent-darja was a good deal clearer, as well as a shade warmer, than the water of its sister stream.

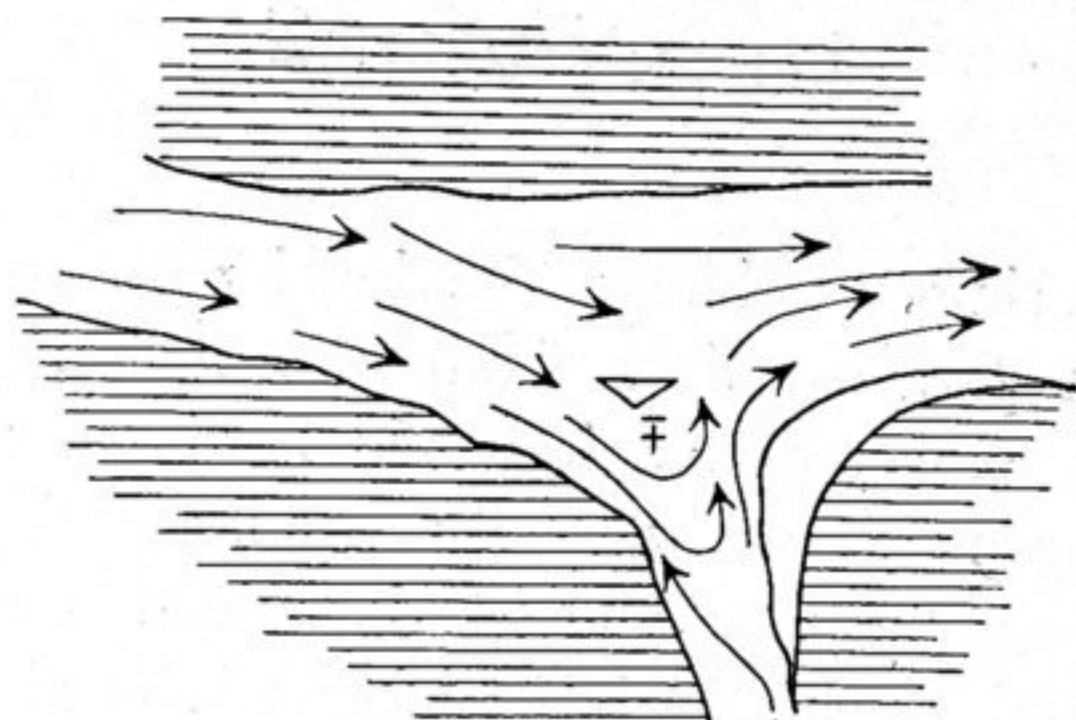


Fig. 80. THE REACH OF DEAD WATER AT THE CONFLUENCE OF JARKENT-DARJA AND AK-SU-DARJA.