

flows the water of the Kontsche-darja. The formative significance of this relation I shall discuss at a later stage, though it seemed not inexpedient to direct attention here to the existence of this hydrographic homology, as well as to the function which these lakes discharge as receptacles for the fluvial sediment. The water, when it enters them at (*a*), is muddy; but when it leaves them at (*b*), it is clear. The sediment settles on the lake-bottom; though when the lake gets filled, the water at (*b*) is likewise muddy.

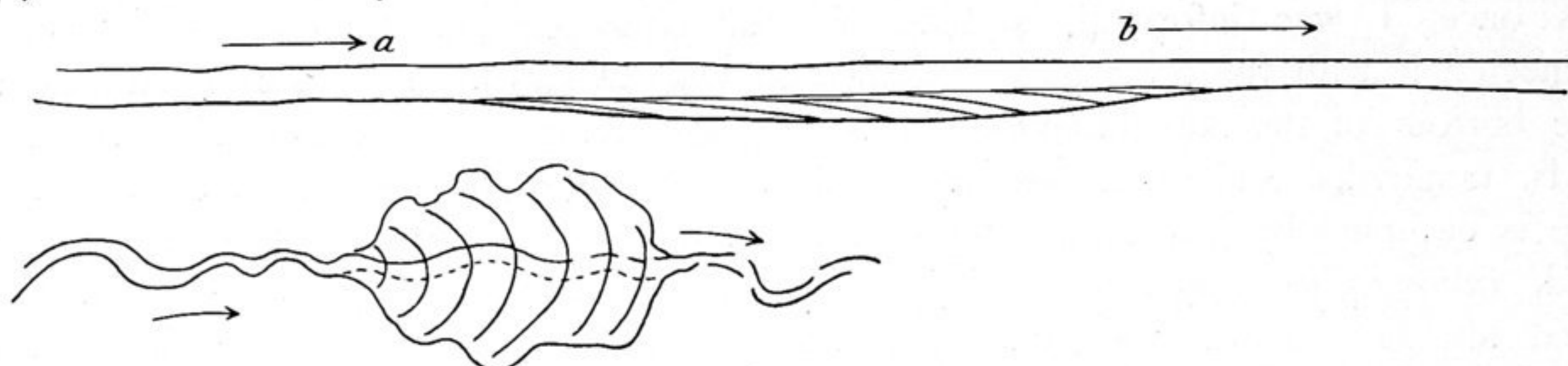


Fig. 170.

CHAPTER XV.

FROM AJAGH-ARGHAN TO JURT-TSCHAPGHAN.

On 5th June we continued our drift down the Tschong-tarim, with a flood of 55 cub.m. in the second. Shortly after starting we passed two abandoned loops, Sogot on the left and Kasan-sindi on the right. Both still contained water, although the natives told me these boldschemals were abandoned some ten or twelve years ago. At the present time the river flows pretty evenly between them both. As

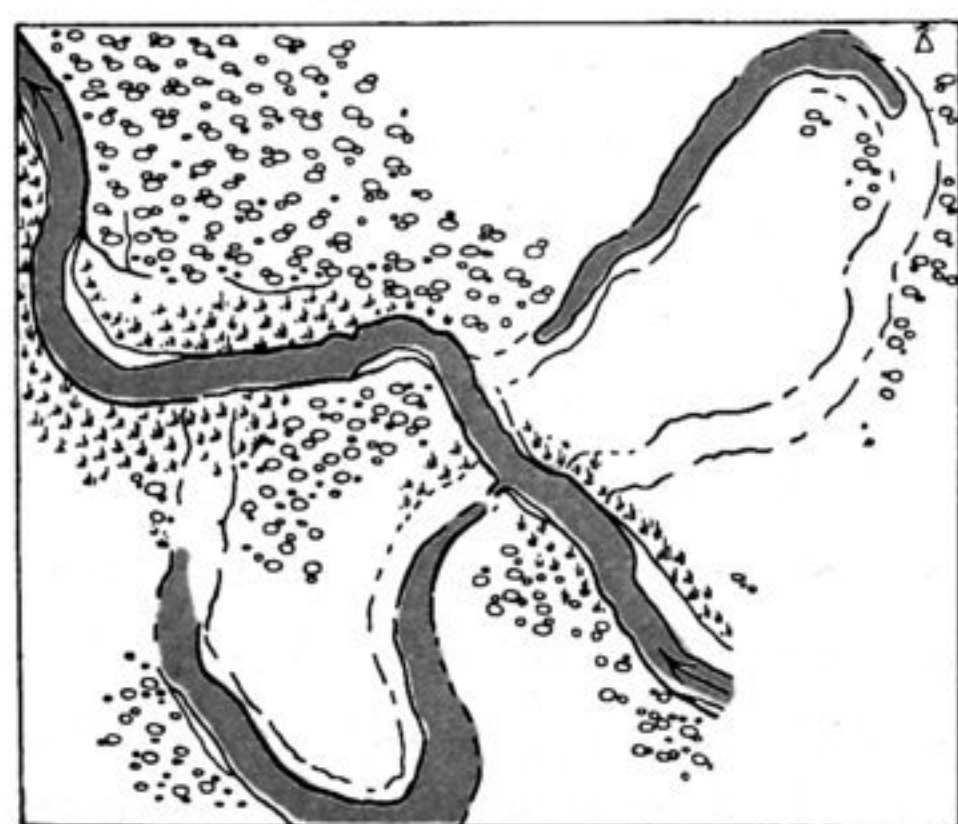


Fig. 171. THE BOLDSCHEMALS OF SOGOT AND KASAN-SINDI AT THE PRESENT TIME.

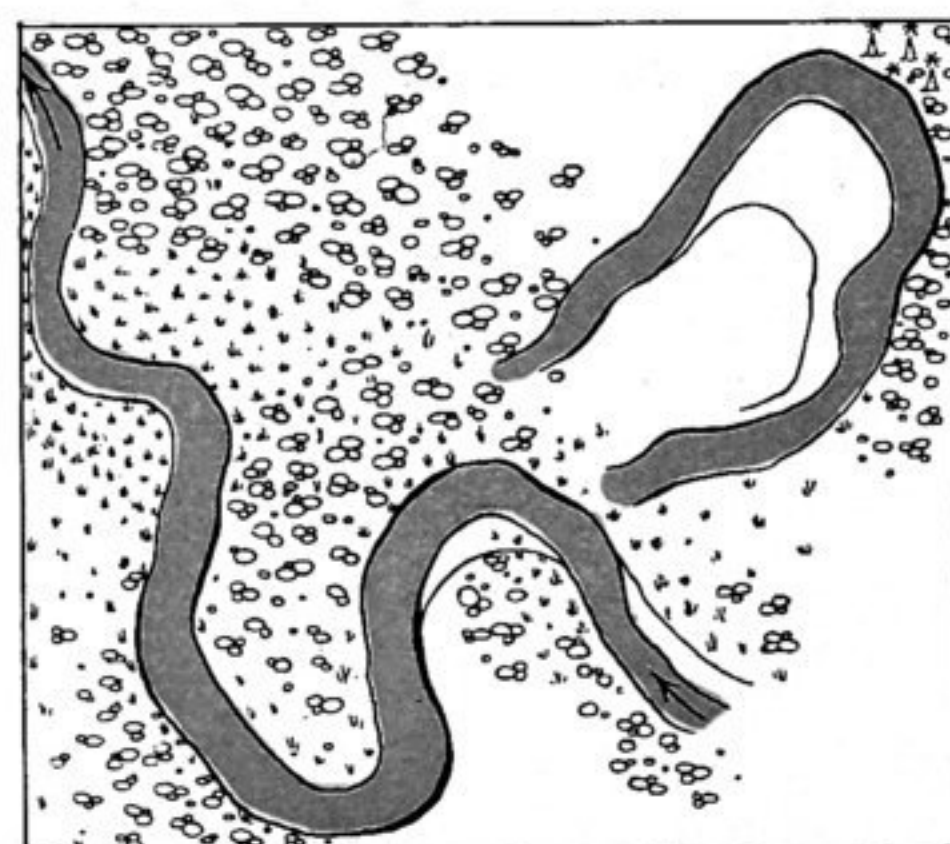


Fig. 172. COURSE OF TARIM WHEN KASAN-SINDI ALONE WAS ABANDONED.