

last was at that time pretty high. The containing banks were here 3 to 4 m. high and very distinctly marked. Thus, notwithstanding the diminution of volume, the bed still retained its character as the passage-way of a big river.

After a dry watercourse was passed, we came to the Koj-tutuni-kok-alasi, which likewise brings water from the Kontsche-darja. Then followed four other emisaries from the same river, all irregular, winding streams which traverse numerous marshes and lakes. The first of these, the Tangsok-tägirmän-kok-alasi and the Tokta Chodscha-tägirmän-kok-alasi, both coming through the Süsük-köl, join the Kuntschekisch-tarim behind the old deserted village of Tikenlik, the huts of which (I sheltered in them in 1896) still stand uninjured on the bank. The other two, the Kirghuj Pavan-tägirmän-kok-alasi and the Ismail Achun-kok-alasi, drive mills.

Finally, turning our backs upon all these waterways, including eventually the Kuntschekisch-tarim itself (to the right or north), we penetrated up the Kalmak-ottogho, and having overcome its swift current arrived at the new Tikenlik. The lower part of this stream is crossed by two bridges.

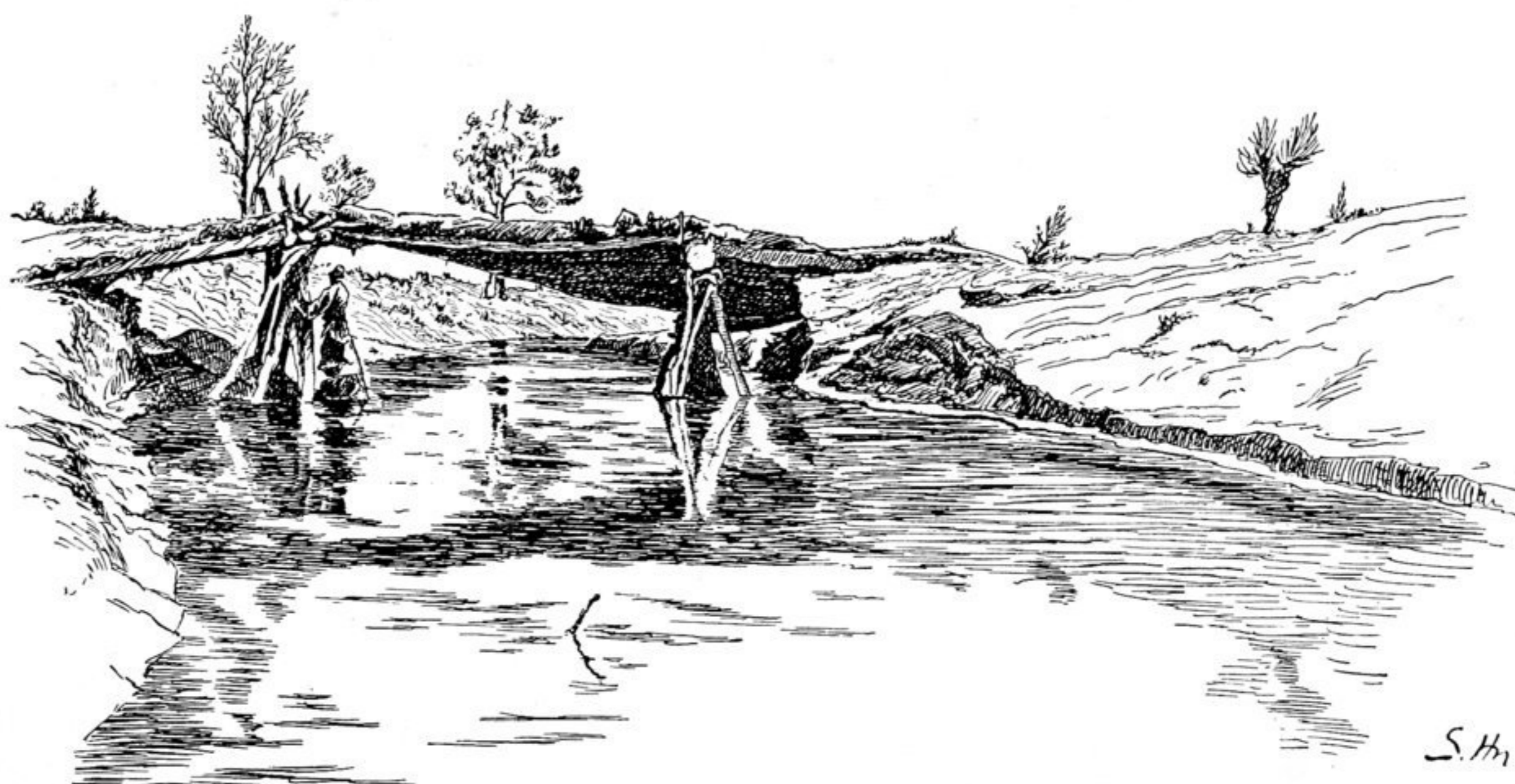


Fig. 441. BRIDGE OF KALMAK-OTTOGHO, NEAR NEW TIKENLIK.

All these arms of the Kontsche-darja put together carry a united volume of 17 cub.m. in the second, and of this amount 14.40 cub.m. alone belongs to the Turko-makte-kok-alasi. On the 5th May the Kuntschekisch-tarim gave the following dimensions above the confluence of the Kalmak-ottogho: — breadth, 30.7 m.; mean

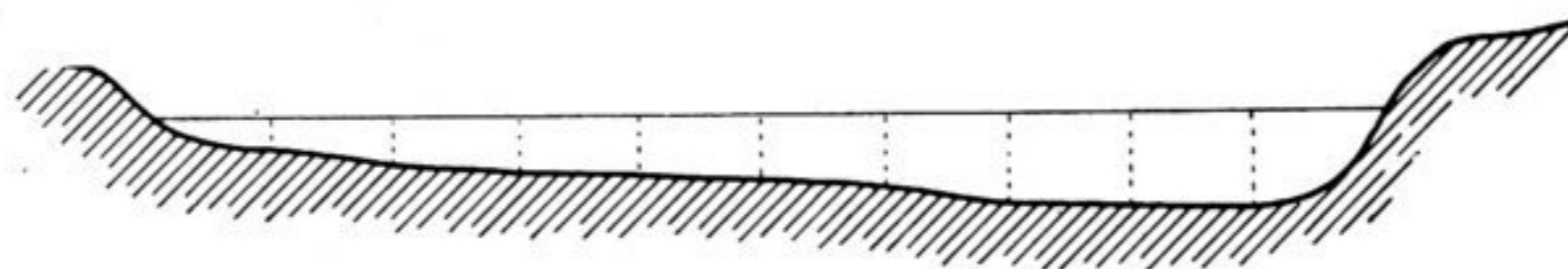


Fig. 442. Right. 0.78 1.19 1.42 1.55 1.71 1.80 2.26 2.32 2.35 = depth. Left.

	40	42	48	50	56	61	60	52	27	} velocity.
	29	29	38	40	40	61	48	49	27	
			37	29	37	50	37	40	33	

Kuntschekisch-tarim above the confluence of Kalmak-ottogho; May 5th. Scale = 1 : 400.