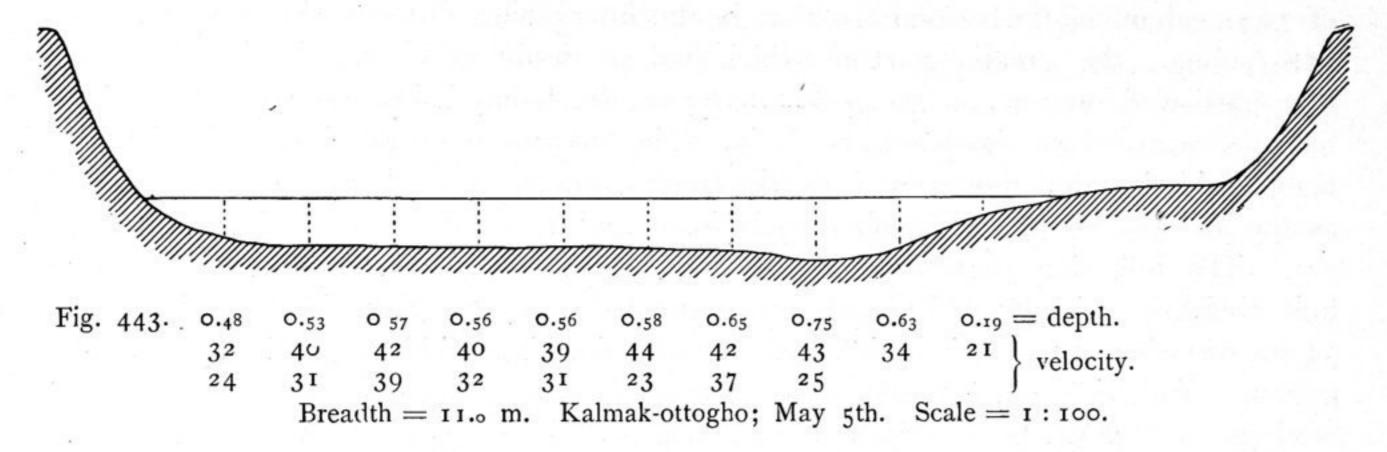
depth, 1.538 m.; mean velocity, 0.3956 m.; and volume, 18.68 cub.m. in the second. On the same day the Kalmak-ottogho yielded the subjoined results: — breadth, 11.0 m.; mean depth, 0.500 m.; mean velocity, 0.3232 m.; and volume, 1.78 cub.m. in the second. Adding together these three amounts — 17.0, 18.68, and 1.78 cub.m. — we obtain a total 37.46 cub.m. for the united stream below the inflow of the Kontschedarja arms, or rather less than the same river (the Kuntschekisch-tarim) yielded on the day before (namely 38.71 cub.m.). Hence, although we were travelling against the stream, there was an actual, though it is true a slight, diminution of volume.



With regard to these Kontsche-darja arms, I was given in Tikenlik the following, and as it would seem trustworthy, information. The subjoined sketch, not quite clear I admit, of their mutual situations, was drawn for me by Naser Bek. As an actual fact all these lakes, which are now completely overgrown with reeds, must be looked upon as forming one big marsh, the only reason for the bestowal of various names\* being the occurrence at intervals of various patches of open water. Nevertheless the Kontsche-darja does discharge into it, and issues from it again divided into numerous arms: for instance, in the extreme east we have the Ilek or Bos-ilek, which drains into the Avullu-köl; then there are the ten arms or kok-alas I have just mentioned; and finally another stream of the same kind called Lanka, situated above the point where the Kuntschekisch-tarim is joined by the Kalmak-ottogho. The Lanka-kok-alasi is divided into two arms, and issues from a marsh in the im-

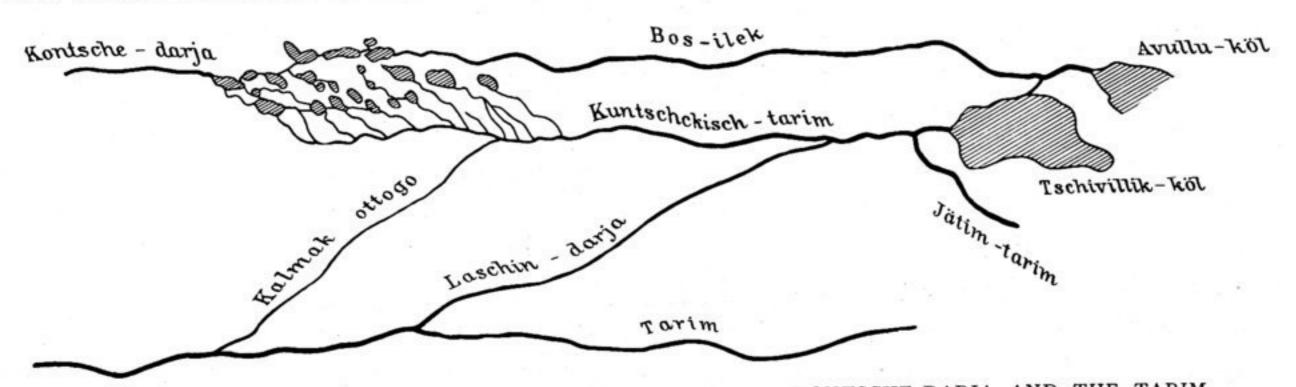


Fig. 444. ROUGH SKETCH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KONTSCHE-DARJA AND THE TARIM.

<sup>\*</sup> Amongst these names are — Toghri-köl, Jokscho-köl, Tschapa-köl, Sadaki-dschajiri, Sap-kojdi, Turkomak-köl, Bos-köl, Süsük-köl, Maltak-köl, Ansa Kullu-köl, and Tschulum-attam.