

and clumps of toghraks. To the north-east is the lake of Daschi-köl, and beyond it still more toghrak forest. After that we paddled along a small arm with a current in it, issuing from the lake of Tschorak-köl, on the shores of which there is a sprinkling of young toghraks. This brought us into touch with the Tarim, as we entered its northern arm, the Maseni-ilegi, with scattered toghraks and reeds on its banks, which eventually becomes lost amongst the lakes and marshes. At Kepek-uji the river divides; here we left on the south (our left) the branch which we were about to navigate with the big ferry-boat. From this point, Kepek-uji, to our headquarters at Jangi-köl the route coincided with that which we subsequently followed down the river, and which is described in the preceding pages. Just above Kepek-uji the velocity of the stream amounted to 1.22 m. in the second.

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This concludes my description of the river Tarim, and of all the watercourses that belong to its lower course, as well as the description of those parts of the western desert, the Takla-makan, which I visited during this journey. There are no doubt many streams and channels in this extremely intricate watery labyrinth which escaped my observation, so that my account of the Tarim, minute and detailed though it is, cannot claim to be absolutely exhaustive.

In the Second Volume of this work I shall proceed to describe the Karakoschun, and the relations which the Tarim has to this its terminal basin, and then deal with the Lop-nor and the desert regions to the east, the Desert of Lop and the western part of the Desert of Gobi.