

tains; the locality they most frequent is one richly supplied with pasture and surrounded on all sides by mountains. They live in small communities of a few *jurts* (tents) each.

The following were given to me as the names of the glens and springs, in character resembling Suget-bulak, as one proceeds from east to west: — Tschortschor, Kötäklik, Tugha-baschi (over against Saj-tscheke), Kulan-baschi, and Tschigebulak, which is stated to be one day's journey south-east of Schinalgha (Schin-negha). The employment of the names *tugha* and *kulan* betray that this district used formerly to be visited by the wild camel and the wild ass; but at the present time the latter are never found there, and the former do not come so far west.

At our camp two glens met together to form one; they appeared to embrace between them a large spur or transverse offshot of the main range of the Kuruk-tagh. Of these two glens it is the eastern one which is called Suget-bulak, and which possesses the spring and brook. The other or western glen is likewise hemmed in on its western side by a very large spur. In the eastern glen not far up from the mouth both grass and kamisch grow plentifully, and as there was also an abundance of water and fuel, we had an ideal encampment, especially as compared with the sultry desert.

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