

In the passage which I have quoted above from Roborovskij, he says that Kujdalik is situated 25 versts almost due south from Kimur-chani on the shore of the Baghrasch-köl. On his map however he shows it 20 versts S. 30° E. from the point indicated. If the statement in the text were true, then the distance, likewise in a straight line, between Kujdalik and Gerilghan, the nearest point on the Kontsche-darja, would be only 32 versts. Hence both ranges ought to lie within this short distance; but this is not likely, for the Kuruk-tagh is quite a considerable distance from Gerilghan. Moreover Kujdalik is expressly stated to be situated at the foot of the Chara-teken-ula range, probably in a glen-mouth, where there is a brook; and it may safely be assumed that it is a good way from the mouth of the said glen to the crest of the range.

Precisely the same results are arrived at when we consider the *data* which exist for the region between the glen-mouth of Suget-bulak and the south-east extremity of the Baghrasch-köl. Here it is possible to demonstrate almost geometrically the necessity of positing the existence of only one main range. From Dilpar on the Kontsche-darja to the south-east corner of the Baghrasch-köl is a distance of 84 versts. From Dilpar to the mouth of the glen of Suget-bulak it is 30 versts (32.2 km.); and from the south-east corner of the Baghrasch-köl to Chara-teken-ula it is, according to Roborovskij, 20 versts. With regard to the remaining 34 versts we possess no information; but my guide and a Loplik, who had been to the pass, assured me that it was a good day's journey to reach it. If therefore we count this as ten versts less than the day's journey between Dilpar and Suget-bulak, or 20 versts, there remains a breadth of only 14 versts for the two ranges. From Kurbantschik to Davan it is said to be a two days' journey, probably even by a difficult route on which only a short distance can be made in a day. It may also be taken for granted that the transverse glens on the north side of the Chara-teken-ula can only be a little shorter than the transverse glens on the south side of the Kuruk-tagh, seeing that the difference in elevation between the northern plain and the southern — Baghrasch-köl lies at 896 m. and the Kara-koschun at 805 m. — is not very great. Consequently the whole breadth of the 14 versts are required for the northern transverse valley of the Chara-teken-ula alone; or in other words, the two ranges must be in actual fact one and the same, the Mongol name Chara-teken-ula corresponding to the Turkish name Kuruk-tagh. Since Roborovskij's excursion along the south shore of the Baghrasch-köl, both ranges have figured on our maps. On sheet No. 60 of Stieler's *Hand-Atlas* of 1891, that is one year earlier than the issue of Roborovskij's book, one range, the Kuruk-tagh, is distinctly marked, but in addition there is a low ridge, Churtuk-tau, placed close to the southern shore of the Baghrasch-köl. But this latter name is manifestly a distorted form of Kuruk-tagh. It is probably due to Wilkins, who as a member of Kuropatkin's mission to Jakub Bek (1876—77) paid a visit to the Baghrasch-köl, and then no doubt saw a range to the south of the lake and was told its name was the Churtuk-tau. Matusovskij and Nikitin however on their »Karta Kitajskoj Imperij» of 1889 also show two ranges, a northern, the Churtuk-tau, and a southern, the Kuruk-tagh, which diverge rapidly from a common starting-point immediately east of Korla, precisely in the way shown by Roborovskij and as they appear on