

Dr. J. Gunnar Andersson says, that these Ostracods belong to the family of the Cytheridæ, which consists almost exclusively of marine forms. Two species are represented, namely *Limnocythere inopinata* and *Cytheridea torosa*. The former is in fresh water an immigrant and acclimatised form, but it lives also in brackish water, e. g. the Baltic. The latter is a typical brackish water form, which is found at several places along the coasts of the Mediterranean. Dr. Andersson considers that the presence of the latter species in Central Asia is, from the zoo-geographical point of view, of great interest.*

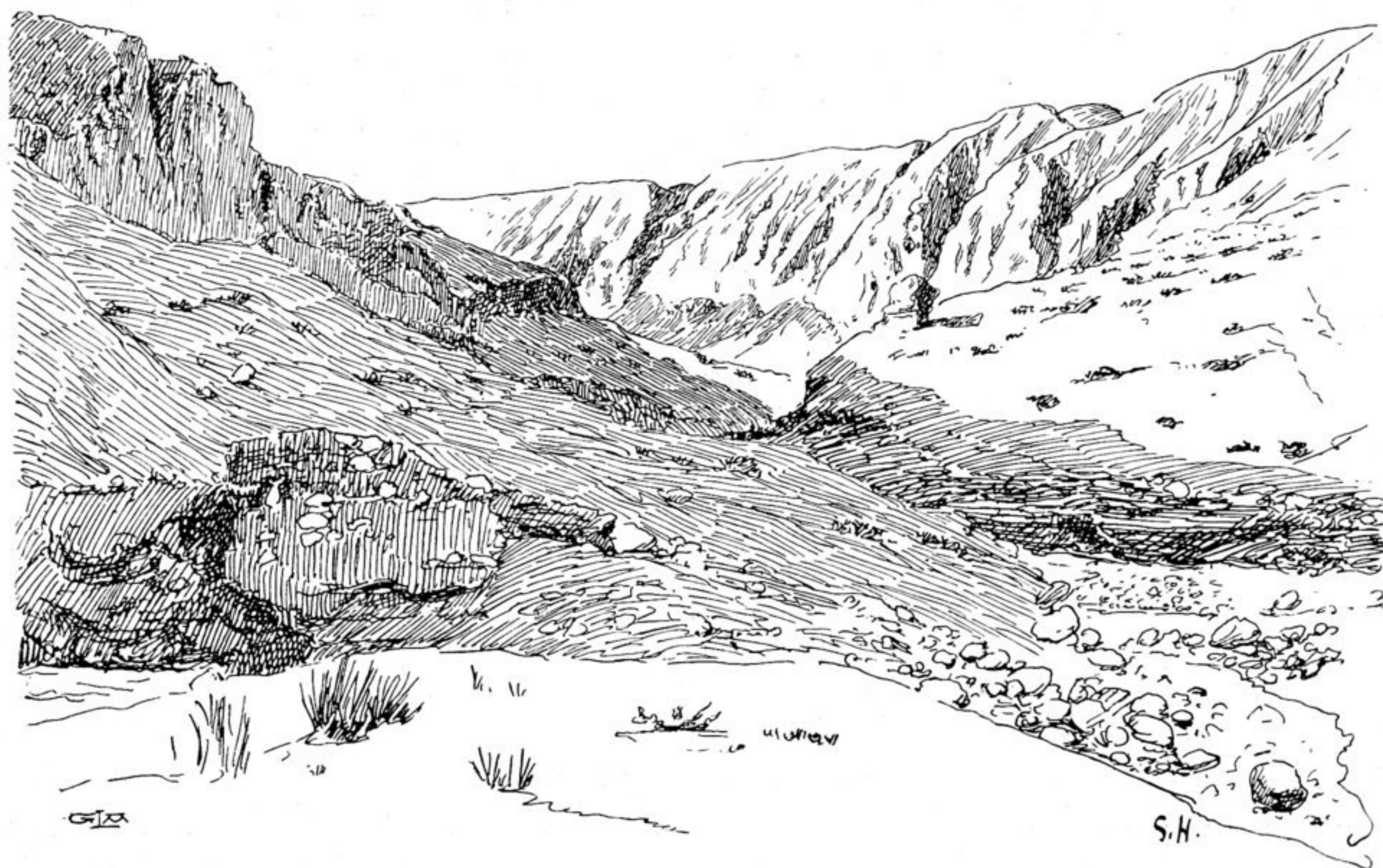


Fig. 197. THE VALLEY OF TOLLAN-CHODSCHA ON THE UPPER ROAD.

Seeing then that the shells of these zoological forms, which lived in the Central Asian Mediterranean, are now found mingled with the drift-sand and, as is proved by the provenance of the first specimen, participating in the migrations of the dunes, we are forced to the conclusion, that the desiccation of that sea was followed by a period in which there existed only small localised patches of dunes, while large areas consisted of bare clay desert with incipient formation of dunes. The sedimentary material of which the desert was composed, and in which these Ostracod shells were included, was subsequently liberated, sifted and sorted, and re-deposited by the winds, so that the intermingling of the Ostracods with the continually increasing desert-sand resulted as a matter of inevitable necessity.

All I mean to say, is that the occurrence of Ostracods almost of necessity presupposes the formation of dunes *in situ*. For if the masses of sand were de-

* *Loc. cit.*, pp. 269—270.