

On the fifth day they followed the great caravan-road towards the north-west, touching the western loops of the Jätim-tarim. The points at which they touched were Masarem; Sar-tokkan, a district in which there are toghraks, tamarisks, kamisch, and steppe plants; Ak-jaghatsch, with an old hut; Jügen-taravaldi-tscheke, this, like the preceding, a loop of the Jätim-tarim, with toghrak forest; and so too are Ottuk-tscheke and Karaune-tschekesi, where the kamisch is not only plentiful, but also dense and magnificently grown; Tarischi-sindi-köl; and Kara-daj-örtäng, with a station on the great caravan-road.

Sixth day — Dscham-kojghan-tscheke; Telep-köli; Dilgerning-uji; Abdal-tschapghan; Sitmet-kojghan-kemi, where they crossed the Laschin-darja; Karaune-tokkan-köl, a lake now dried up; Patma-ölgen-uj; Sadik-on-köngen-dung; Attamet-köligi, with a couple of small lakes; Tarbus-jeghan-dung; Dural; Avulning-köli — at most of these places there was toghrak forest, even though it were only in scattered clumps; finally Tikenlik.

Seventh day — Jalghus-toghkak, where, as the name indicates, there exists a solitary poplar, accompanied by the usual vegetation; Kasi-kalaning-kona-köligi and Abdul Bakining-kona-köligi, two old dried up lakes still bearing the names of their former owners; Säfar-kasdi; Moessining-uji; Katik-arik-tschekesi; Ara-kum, »the Middle Sand», one of the few belts of sand that still remain between the deltaic arms of the Tarim; Kong-köluk, where they crossed the bed of a former lake; Tam-uj, a clay hut; Kurban-kulluning-terem-baschi; Gen-deng, a Chinese station-house, where the expedition crossed one of the kok-alas of the Tarim; Töllögöning-uktusi, with a small lake; Kuslek-mähälläsi, or the village of Kuslek already named.

Eighth day — Kara-dung, the place already mentioned; Ak-tarma, the village known from Prschevskij's time; Taschlap-kätgen-uj; Kesgen-tarim, where a river-arm was crossed; Gen-deng; Bos-köldake-kona-uj; Ullugh-kölning-ak-tarmasi.

Ninth day — Tungani-tüschdi-tscheke, a loop of the Tarim; Masar; Taraschakotan; Haser-ölgen-uj; Chodscham Käldining-tongusluk-uji; Muti Achun-ulturghan-ak-tarma-uj, a deserted village near Jangi-köl.

From that point the expedition turned back and travelled ten days towards Tscharklik, keeping at first along the northern bank of the Tarim and passing Kara-tschatsch, Kudschek, Karaunelik-köl, and so reached Ullugh-kölning-aghsi, or the mouth of the canal of the Ullugh-köl where it enters the Tarim. Thence they proceeded to the upper, northern basin of the Bajir-köl, and from that point crossed the ice southwards on foot. Although the text speaks of Birintschi-, Ikintschi- and Ütschintschi-bajir-köl, Tschernoff has distinctly marked four basins on his map, separated from one another by *boltas*, or »sounds», where capes jut out from both sides. The widest of these boltas is the one farthest south, and it has a little island in the middle. The Bajir-köl is said to be continued south-westwards by a dry bajir, with an abundance of kamisch. Another bajir in the vicinity is said to contain water. Along the shores of the lake were tamarisks, kamisch, and an occasional poplar. Unfortunately the map is so unreliable in its compass-bearings that it cannot be used even to complete Pl. 12 of my atlas. According to Tschernoff's itinerary, the lake should be 6 or 7 km. long; but his statement that it is shaped like a bow, convex to the east, strikes me as being improbable, and I have there-