

fore preferred to adhere to the oblong form in Pl. 12, giving it only a slight curve towards the east. According to the oral information I received in the locality of Ullugh-köl, the lake consists also of four basins.

The itinerary indicates as the camping-ground of the tenth day Muhamed Supaning-satma-uji, a place which does not appear on my map, for the simple reason that I was not told of its existence. Yet names such as this possess no geographical value; it merely indicates a hut or homestead, which perhaps has only quite recently been built.

The observations that Tschernoff made on the eleventh and immediately following days are of especial interest, because he then touched regions which I have not visited, so that his information will serve to control that which I received from hearsay. From the camp last-mentioned he proceeded to the mouth of the Kum-köl canal and then rode across the lake to its southern shore; and as this took him 55 minutes, I estimate that the lake is 4 to 5 km. in length, thus being a good deal longer than I was told it is. Consequently the lake, which appears in dotted outline on Pl. 12, is there too short. On the other hand the shape which Tschernoff assigns to it is improbable. One fact stands forth however with indubitable certainty on his drawing, and that is that the lake is divided into two basins. The western cape at the bolta is very sharply defined; and no similar cape is shown on the right side. The lake is indicated as being surrounded on all sides by the usual dune-accumulations, while poplars and tamarisks grow on its shores.

After returning to the inflow canal of the Kum-köl, Tschernoff travelled along the southern shore of the Jalang-dschajir, which lies, as I also was told, entirely north of the great sand. On its shores too, even on its southern shore, notwithstanding the close proximity of the sand, poplars and kamisch grow.

Riding south from the eastern end of the Jalang-dschajir, across the dune-accumulation, they discovered the lake of Putej-bajir-köl, of the existence of which I never even heard speak; perhaps it was not known to my guide. The name is reputed to mean the Bajir Lake without Inflow, though the lake is believed to be fed by an underground supply. According to Tschernoff's map and brief text, it would appear that this is one of the ordinary characteristically elliptical or round depressions which are everywhere surrounded by sand, sometimes even on the north, where the usual inflow canal is stated to be absent, as well as on the south, where a sandy threshold separates the Putej-bajir-köl from a big dry bajir which forms its continuation in that direction. This newly discovered lake appears to belong to the same type as the Toghraklik-kölning-daschi and the Ilias-bajiri, but its water is so far fresh — at all events it is so in its northern basin — that it was frozen over, a circumstance which does seem to support the view that the lake has an underground connection with the Tarim. According to Tschernoff's map of this region, which I herewith reproduce in facsimile (fig. 235), the Putej-bajir-köl contained three sheets of water. Between this lake and Torpak-öldi he has inserted between two accumulations of sand yet another elongated depression, consisting of five separate basins, of which only the northern one, an unnamed lake, contains water, and which the travellers only saw from a distance. My sketch-map on Pl. 48 of vol. I shows only one elongated depression between the Kum-köl and Torpak-öldi, but it now appears that there are two.