

lake last-named; but they merely skirted it, and then followed a canal or narrow sound, which conducted them to the Dungaluk-köl, whence another narrow sound brought them to the Ku-tutghan-köl (Ku-tutu-köl), which demanded 53 minutes to ride across it. From the description which the expedition gives of the north-western portion of the Begelik-köl, it would appear to be even more complicated than I supposed it to be; but then I was not able to examine it, and for that reason it is shown in part with a dotted outline on Pl. 46 of vol. I. Towards the east it would also seem to send out fjord-like offshoots of the same character as the Avul Nias Bekne-kakmasi on its western side. Nevertheless I have not dared to incorporate the results of the expedition's labours on my map. A climb of 20 minutes from the eastern shore of the Ku-tutu over a dune-accumulation brought them to the lake of Ojman-köl, a lake entirely surrounded by sand and possessing but one or two solitary toghraks. This is not to be confounded with the other Ojman-köl through which the Tarim flows, although both lakes lie rather near together. The former is about 4 to 5 km. long, and is prolonged towards the south by a bajir. The expedition, leaving the northern end by its inflow canal, reached after a ride of 35 minutes the little lake of Putarlik-köl, situated in the immediate vicinity of Ojman-köldake-uj.

The next day, the seventeenth, they began by riding for an hour, until they reached the canal which carries water from the river into the Kök-köl. Another ride of 35 minutes on the ice carried them across this lake, which is divided into two basins by a bolta. South of it they discovered two small unnamed lakes. Then after 25 minutes over a sandy isthmus they reached what they describe as a *toghraklik-ger*, apparently a depression or hollow in the sand, where poplars grow abundantly. This little desert forest was 20 minutes in diameter. The next object visited was a small nameless lake farther to the east. Then across another low sandy isthmus northwards to a second Ghol-köl, which it took them 25 minutes to ride across, and on the northern shore of which stood a satma. North of the Ghol-köl was an accumulation of sand, and the country north of that again was called *Toghraklik-eger-asti*. Thence it was 1½ hours to the dried-up lake of Schah Mansurning-ötäk-kölning-aghsi. Close beside it was Arsumet-kona-satmasi. A district lying between the river and the high sand was called Schikak; my Schikak-köl will evidently lie south of that district. The other names for that day are Jangi-suning-köl-aghsi, and, finally, the camping station of Jangi-su-mähällä.

The eighteenth day was utilised for an excursion to the adjacent lake of Jangi-su, which according to Tschernoffs' account is a desert lake belonging to the same category as the Begelik-köl and the other lakes. It appears to have an irregular and ragged shore-line, broken by numerous projecting capes and by boltas. A large basin on its western side bore no name. On its south-western and southern side were two bajirs with vegetation. South and east of the lake there are said to be *jilghas*, or »long, narrow valleys» in the sand, containing toghrak forest.

The following are the names recorded on the nineteenth day. First Ak-kattik-köl, an extremely small lake. Then Kala-sugha-jaghilghan-ger, a district beside the Kona-tarim, or an older bed of the Tarim long since abandoned, and lying south-west of the existing bed; this Kona-tarim is said to form an open strip or *jilgha*