

A ride of 35 minutes to the east brought him to the Bos-köl, which he crossed on the ice in 25 minutes. The observation, that kamisch was growing round its shores, seems to indicate that it had large sheets of open water. Thence after another 25 minutes he reached the Süsük-köl, 15 minutes long, with kamisch and tamarisk-mounds on its banks. Thence again in 5 minutes he reached the Schadang-köl, 10 minutes long, with not only the usual vegetation, but also poplars on its shores. From that point he rode 25 minutes to a large kok-ala from the Kontschedarja, which flows through the Turkomak-köl, 5 minutes long. Then followed a ride of half an hour to Tarimning-koschluschi-Chodschan Kaldining-tägirmäni. After another 10 minutes he came to the Sap-kojdi-köl, half an hour long; on its shores grew toghraks and kamisch, and there were two old satmas. This lake was only 5 min. from the Sora-tökörge-köl, again half an hour long, but entirely surrounded by kamisch. This last lake is immediately connected with the Kärki-tschökken-köl, 20 minutes long, into which the main volume of the Kontschedarja is discharged, before dividing itself between the Bos-ilek and the Kuntschekisch-tarim (see fig. 444 vol. I). The lake of Tschangumalak-köl in the same vicinity is quite small. Seven minutes from it lies the Balik-jok-köl, which it took 33 minutes to ride across. This name, which means the No Fish Lake, tells its own story, by suggesting that the water is salt, though only slightly so, for Tschernoff found it entirely frozen over. It is probably one of the extreme outlying lakes of the region next the desert. The itinerary records also the following names, though the lakes themselves were not visited — Tschangel-saldi-köl, Majtu-kaldi-köl, Ansu Kulluning-köli, Babanning-köli, Maltak-köli and Abbas kirgen-köl.

In conclusion I will note some names which were recorded by the travellers from the districts beside the lower Ugen-darja. The point at which the route (3 days) from Laj-su to Kutschar crosses over the Ugen-darja is known as Ak-jarsik. Travelling down the river from that point, you have on its left or northern bank the following names — Süsük-mähällä (a village of 100 ujlik), Ak-dung-tscheke (20 ujlik); Tscheke-jinek, Kosch-toghrak-tscheke, Usun-tokaj-tscheke, Örmek-tscheke (2 ujlik), Jigde-basch-tscheke (2 ujlik), Ujup Baj-ujdake-tscheke (1 ujlik), Tschangelik, Tschongkemitake-tscheke, Jartu-puka-tscheke, Usun-tätir-tscheke, Arik-baschi (1 ujlik), Kongurtschak-tscheke, Daschi (5 or 6 ujlik), Chat-kojdi-tscheke, Palta-tüschken-tscheke, Egriköl, Jäkän-köl-tscheke, Jolbars-baschi (with örtäng), Avul Alining-kotan-tschekesi, and finally Jarkent-darjaning-koschluschi, i. e. the confluence with the Tarim, which in that part of its course is often called also the Jarkent-darja. On the southern or right bank the names are as follows: Jantak-tscheke, Ismail Bajning-uji-tscheke (2 ujlik), Dung-kotan-tscheke (10 ujlik), Kum-tscheke, Bujun-kum-tscheke (3 ujlik), Mamuschning-ujdake-tscheke (1 ujlik from Korla), Kader Bajning-ujdake-tscheke (1 ujlik), Tschong Aghetschadake-kum-tscheke, Kitschik Aghetschadake-kum-tscheke, Bure Kurban-tscheke, Akisch-köl-tscheke (1 ujlik of Lopliks), Tscherek-tüschken-tscheke, Usun-ilek, Karaulning-ujdake-tscheke (10 ujlik), and Jarkent-darjaning-koschluschi. Nearly all these are the names of forest tracts at the bends of the Ugen-darja.

Finally Tschernoff's notes contain various measurements of the extent to which the water had subsided since the formation of the ice. But of these I will cite only two. Since the preceding summer the Adoke-kok-alasi had risen 154 cm. This I