

1st October. Windings only small; current shallow and swift; breadth about 20 m.; scarce any alluvium at all. Steppe predominates everywhere; bushes and toghraks rare. Two large canals join the river from the Schor-köl. This lake is clearly formed by the overflow of the canal to Maral-baschi already mentioned, though whether the Kaschgar-darja also possibly contributes to its maintenance I do not know. At any rate the Schor-köl lies higher than the Jarkent-darja, for its two canals descend cataracts $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. high. To the north we passed an old bed of the Jarkent-darja, namely the Kodaj-darja, into which water is forced in the spring in order to supply the villages that stand beside it. Here too, below Schamal, another old bed rejoins the main stream. To the north the mountain of Hasret Ali-masar, with a saint's grave. At its foot are huts permanently inhabited.



Fig. 240. BANK, WITH FOREST, OF THE JARKENT-DARJA.

4th October. Moderately winding; regular, deep, canal-like bed, without alluvium. On the banks kamisch steppe, and kamisch steppe alone. On the southern bank the lake and marsh of Jughan-balik-köl, and the mountain of Tusluk-tagh, in part over-sanded and with salt deposits, which are exploited by the people of Maral-baschi.

5th October. Moderately winding; nothing but steppe, no forest whatever. On the south the marginal lakes of Sorun-köl and Tschöl-köl, lying parallel to the strike of the Tschoka-tagh, i. e. almost meridional. These lakes, together with the Jughan-balik-köl, and a couple of others farther to the west, which I touched in 1895,