

18th October. At first straight, the second half moderately winding; old terraced banks that have been inundated. The river here as it were somewhat undecided.

19th October. Not especially winding. A large boldschemal visible, although here, as indeed elsewhere, there are several that are not visible from the river, being more or less overgrown and hidden by vegetation. On the left bank sand-dunes, which in places are connected with the belt of sand that stretches between the Jarkent-darja and the Kaschgar-darja. From Dung-gerem the high sand of the Takla-makan appeared to lie 10 km. to the south-east.

20th October. Moderately winding; depth up to 6 m.; terraced banks up to 5 or 6 m. high. These terraces, which were then dry, mark the limit of the high water. On both sides old beds of the Jarkent-darja long ago abandoned. Forest in part thick. A strongly marked boldschemal; jarsiks common; extensive alluvial deposits. The ground sandy. A long, narrow belt of sand on the left bank, with pretty big dunes, is known as Kalmak-kum. At Kokul the great sandy desert is estimated to be 12 km. distant. Roads along both banks.

21st October. Not particularly winding; the bed in general broader, so that at that season only a relatively narrow portion of it was covered with water. A large boldschemal visible. Toghrak forest alternates with steppe and dunes bound with vegetation.

22nd October. Considerably straighter than hitherto; in part very broad and with extensive alluvial deposits. Forest and sand alternate; 15 km. to the sandy desert; the forest-belt apparently increases in breadth. In this locality the surplus overflow from the irrigation canal re-enters the river in autumn, occasioning a slight rise, which perceptibly counteracts the tendency to a general fall that the river at that season exhibits.

23rd October. Not particularly winding; extensive alluvial deposits. At Kum-küjök the rest of the Kaschgar-darja water enters the Jarkent-darja; probably this is the most important mouth; it is double, and at that season was dry. But notwithstanding that its two headwaters, the Kisil-su and the Ges-darja, both swell so much in summer as to be with difficulty fordable, the amount of water which the main stream, the Kaschgar-darja, contributes to the Jarkent-darja is but small. Indeed the Kisil-su exhibits a very distinct falling off even by the time it has reached the city of Kaschgar, and the Ges-darja, although an immense flood during its confined passage through the mountains, spreads out, after emerging upon the lowlands, into several shallow arms, which of course act as a severe drain upon it. Add to this the cultivation around Kaschgar, and below that town several marshes beside the river. Maral-baschi, although situated on the Kaschgar-darja, derives its irrigation water, as we have seen, from the Jarkent-darja. Fixed settlements at Matan.

25th October. Not particularly winding; extensive alluvial deposits; several boldschemals; small fluviate dunes have in several places been formed on the alluvial peninsulas; distance to the sandy desert 40 km. Steppe and bushes, though but little forest.

26th October. The channel rather winding and well supplied with alluvial deposits; steppe predominates; poplar forest at the inner angles of the bends. Yet