

Table 2.

The Tarim river (western branch) from Jangi-köl to Kum-tschapghan.

Hydrometrical station.	Month and day 1900.	s. 10 ³ .	Length in kilometers along the river.	Difference of altitude in meters.	Corrected difference of altitude in meters.
Jangi-köl	May 16	0.233	27.3	6.4	4.0
Kirtschin-tarim	» 21	0.829	47.5	39.4	24.7
Still water	—	0.000	29.6	0.0	0.0
Tarim	May 28	0.225	88.5	19.9	12.5
Still water	» 30	0.000	16.2	0.0	0.0
Tarim	June 1	0.173	48.35	8.7	5.5
Tarim at Ajagh-arghan	» 4	0.082	17.75	1.5	1.0
Almontschuk-tarim	» 5	0.243	54.65	13.3	8.3
Schirge-tschapghan	» 10	0.124	65.2	8.0	5.0
Tschigilik-uj	» 12	0.065	28.25	1.8	1.1
Still water	—	0.000	8.1	0.0	0.0
	1901				
Jurt-tschapghan	{April 3 and 13 June 25 }	0.047	61.1	2.9	1.8
Kum-tschapghan	April 10	0.021	3.5	0.1	0.1
Total	—	—	496.0	102.0	64.0

Thus according to the hydrometrical data Kara-koschun would be 102.0 meters lower than Jangi-köl. But this is no doubt too much. For by means of 136 meteorological observations made by Dr. Hedin in the Tarim delta at Kara-koschun and its environs and of simultaneous observations made at the permanent stations Jangi-köl and Tscharklik, the probable altitude of Kara-koschun above sea-level appears to be 816 meters. Now the altitude of Jangi-köl being 881 meters, and supposing Kum-tschapghan to be 1 meter above Kara-koschun, the difference of altitude between Jangi-köl and Kum-tschapghan ought to be 64 meters. For this reason I have reduced all differences of altitude in the above table in the rate $\frac{64}{102}$ and thus found the corrected numbers given in the last column, which I consider as the most probable.

Now the length of the river was measured between all stations from Jangi-köl to Kum-tschapghan and a curve drawn as explained above, with the lengths as abscissæ and the altitudes above Kum-tschapghan as ordinates. and from this construction the following table was obtained.