

approximately from the line of soundings which I took diagonally across the lake, this line being a short distance to the west of the compass-bearing which I have already mentioned.

On 30th October they followed the northern shore of the Upper Kum-köl, travelling towards the north-west. The lake gradually narrowed and after 15 km. came to an end, and the Kum-köl-darja appeared; there they formed Camp No. 6. That locality is called Korkan-otak, and it will be about 55 km. from it to the eastern end of the Ajagh-kum-köl. They found the whole of the western part of the Upper Kum-köl to be very shallow, and merging imperceptibly into the Kum-köl-darja, which alone was then covered with a thin sheet of ice. All along the northern shore the grass was not at all bad.

From Korkan-otak, which has an altitude of 3882 m., they returned towards the north-north-west, ascending a short, broad transverse glen in the Kalta-alaghan, and after going 18 km. reached the pass of Iskender-ajtusu, which is a good deal lower and easier than the Kalta-alaghan-davan. The temperature of the air dropped at noon to -8.6° , there was a fresh breeze from the south-east and the sky was perfectly clear. Prschevskij, Carey, and Bonvalot all crossed the Kalta-alaghan by the same pass, namely the Amban-aschkan-davan. My excursions into Northern Tibet have resulted in an addition of five other passes being made to this one. From the pass the Cossacks continued 13 km. in the same direction down through the Iskender-saji (so called after a hunter from Tschertschen), and pitched their Camp No. 7 in an open locality known as Unkur (pronounced Unghuj), a name meaning »grotto», »hole», or »ravine». It is bestowed because of some earth-caves existing there, in which hunters are wont to spend their nights. Here there was neither grass nor fuel; nevertheless wild-yaks, kulans, and wild sheep were all especially numerous.

On 1st November the party continued towards the north-west and north, going down by a broad glen, shut in by not particularly imposing mountains. After travelling 20 km., they made Camp No. 8 on the right bank of the At-atghan-kajir, at an altitude of 3726 m., or 162 m. lower than their Camp No. 3 in the same valley; while Möle-kojghan, which lies farther west, has an altitude of 3594 m. The principal channel of At-atghan approached their new camp from the east and continued on towards the N. 80° W.

On 2nd November they travelled first 20 km. towards the north-east, proceeding up the At-atghan and then climbing up a transverse glen of the Tschimen-tagh until they reached a point where they found themselves going almost due east. Along this section of the journey, 15 km. in length, they crossed, in each case by an easy, rounded, secondary pass, four successive spurs of the main range of the Tschimen-tagh, having the main range all the time on their left hand. These spurs are parted by glens, not very deep, running towards the south-south-west, and all entering the glen of At-atghan. Camp No. 9 was made in the transverse glen of Halim Baj-saj-künäsi, that is to say the Southern Glen of Halim Baj.

On 3rd November they advanced $3\frac{1}{2}$ km. farther east up the Southern Glen of Halim Baj, and then, still in the same glen, which was here narrow, almost 5 km. more towards the north-north-east to the Halim Baj-sajning-davani, one of the