

road through this glen; probably it is, like the Tscharklik-su, too greatly obstructed with gravel and stones; nevertheless there is a mountain-path by the side of it.

Our track led up through the most southerly of the side-glens of the glen of Tatlik-bulak. This side-glen, which is rather small and pretty deeply cut, is rightly named Kisil-su, for the little brook that was then coursing down it was of a brick-red colour. One more pass or saddle, extremely flat, brought us into the next main glen, that of Kar-jaghdi, which where we struck it was coming from the S.  $40^{\circ}$  E. and then proceeded towards the N.  $60^{\circ}$  W. Here we made Camp VIII beside a little spring, which formed a large ice-sheet in the bottom of the glen. There was fairly good grazing on the gentle hills round about. The altitude was 3860 m.

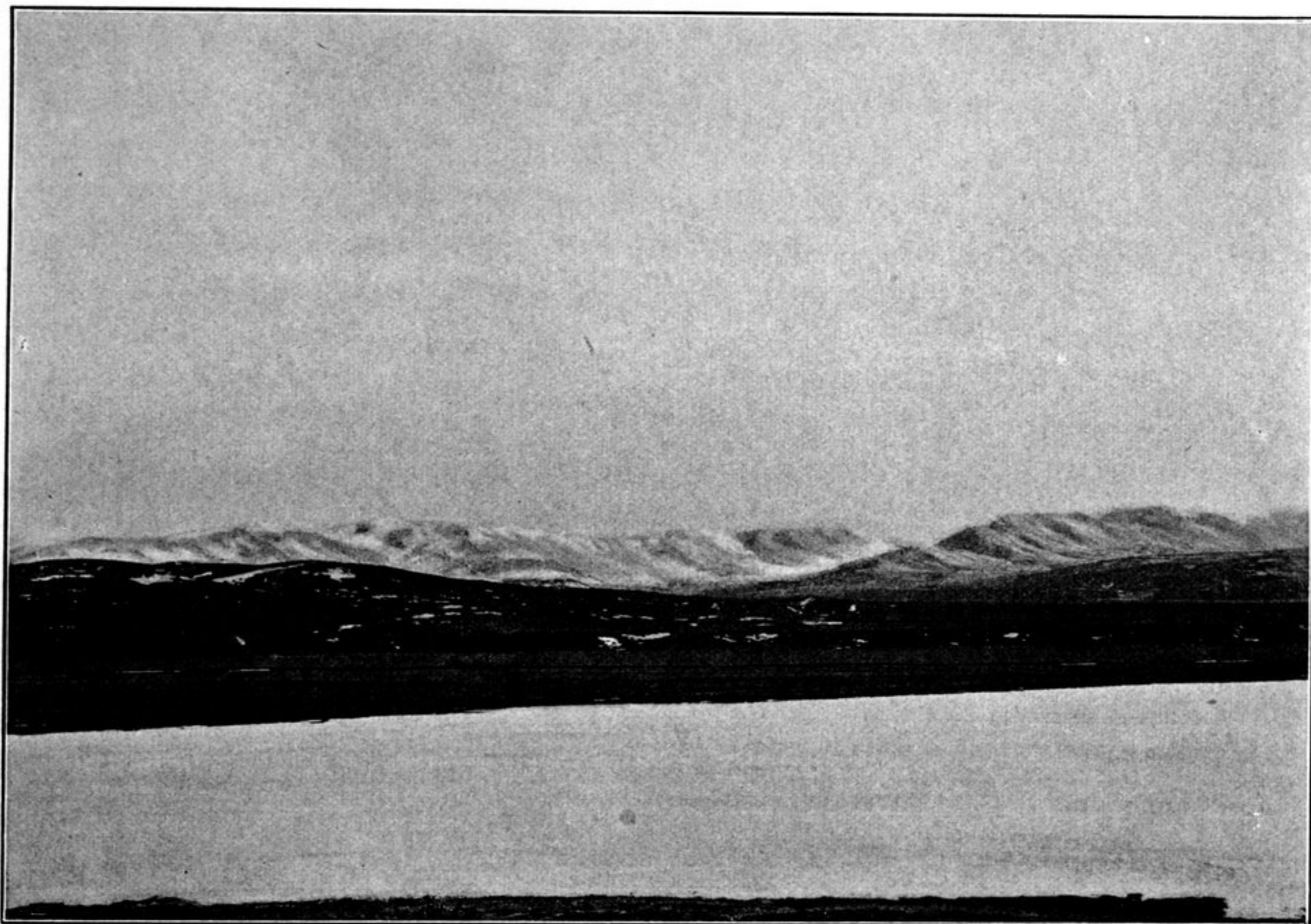


Fig. 322. LOOKING S  $38^{\circ}$  W FROM KAR-JAGHDI.

All day long we had had an imposing range on our left hand and that not very far away. The passes which we had successively crossed over were situated in the spurs and ramifying arms of that range, and thus were entirely secondary in character. Further, we had ascertained that the Unkurluk-saj joins the Tscharklik-su below Haschäklik, as also does the Kisil-partscha a little way below the end of the Unkurluk. The Jaka-saj joins the Ghulmet (= Kul Muhamed, being named after a man from Tschertschen, who used to come there hunting), and this latter debouches upon the Tscharklik-su half-a-day's journey above Mätschit. The Ghulmet-saj is the farthest south of the glens that belong to the catchment-area of the Tscharklik-su; south of it begins the catchment-area of the Tatlik-bulak. I was told,