

Yurt-chapghan, June 21st—22nd 1900.

Desolate, nearly barren steppe region at the left bank of Lowest Tarim, just above the point where the river enters the Kara-koshun or New Lop-nor. In the neighbourhood of this place is Abdal, abandoned in 1900, well-known from Prshevalskiy's visit in 1876.

North. lat. $39^{\circ} 30'$, East. long. $88^{\circ} 56'$, Altitude 817 m.

Usun-köl, June 23rd 1900.

Lake at the bank of Tarim near Abdal, immediately above the mouth of the Tarim in the Kara-koshun. Altitude 817 m.

Mapik-köl, June 23rd 1900.

A part of Kara-koshun. Altitude 816 m.

Dunglik, July 1st 1900.

Desert region 12 miles S. E. of Kara-koshun and Abdal. The ground consists of clay dust. Vegetation hills protected by the roots of plants.

North. lat. $39^{\circ} 18'$, East. long. $89^{\circ} 29'$, Altitude 882 m.

Tatlik-bulak, July 3rd 1900.

A spring on the road from Abdal to the mountains of North Tibet. Around the spring a vegetation belt. Tatlik-bulak is situated in a valley between comparatively low mountain ridges. Above Tatlik-bulak there are some other springs. The whole way up there is vegetation, though sparse.

North. lat. $39^{\circ} 9'$, East. long. $89^{\circ} 55'$, Altitude 1953 m.

Bash-kurghan, July 5th 1900.

A part of the valley in the lower region of which Tatlik-bulak is situated. Springs and vegetation.

North. lat. $39^{\circ} 4'$, East. long. $90^{\circ} 10'$, Altitude 2629 m.

Köl, July 9th 1900.

Camping ground on the road to N. E. Tibet; is also called Chimen-köl. At the foot of mountains. Open steppe to the N. E. The ground consists of yellow clay and fine gravel. There is a little pool (köl) fed by springs.

North. lat. $38^{\circ} 20'$, East. long. $90^{\circ} 11'$, Altitude 3004 m.

The plant taken at this place, *Eurotia ceratoides*, is in Eastern Turkestan called »teresken« (usually pronounced »tesken«), and in Western Tibet on the road between Yarkand and Ladak »yapkak«. In the region of the Kara-korum and on both sides of the Kara-korum Pass this plant is nearly the only one to be found, and is therefore sometimes the saving of a caravan. In spite of its hard, dry stem it is eaten by ponies and mules.