

	Kashgar Cels.	Yarkand Cels.		Kashgar Cels.	Yarkand Cels.
January	-5,8	-6,0	July	27,5	27,6
February	-0,1	-0,2	August	25,7	23,7
March	8,4	6,9	September	19,2	19,2
April	17,3	17,8	October	12,3	13,4
May	19,2	21,0	November	3,5	3,8
June	24,2	24,3	December	-2,7	-4,3

Kashgar has thus an average temperature for the whole year of $12,4^{\circ}$, and *Yarkand* $12,3^{\circ}$.¹ If only June, July and August are taken in consideration, *Kashgar* has $25,8^{\circ}$, and *Yarkand* $25,2^{\circ}$. The observations are not quite comparable, as those in *Kashgar* have a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, those in *Yarkand* only one year. Observations including twenty to thirty years would perhaps give another result.² *Khotan* on the other hand is probably warmer than *Kashgar*. In January 1896, I observed, from the 5th to the 14th, an average temperature of $-1,2^{\circ}$.

There remains a second dark point which does not agree with *Chieh-ch'a's* identification with *Kashgar*. Fa-hien says that he travelled 25 days among the hills in getting to *Chieh-ch'a*, and he adds that *Chieh-ch'a* was among the hills and cold. Any one travelling from *Tash-kurgan* to *Kashgar*, whatever route he may choose, will say that at a certain point he leaves the mountains behind and comes out in the plains, and *vice versa* that he after so and so many days' journey, enters the mountains, just as Fa-hien himself does when he talks of his four days from *Tzū-ho* to the entrance of the *Ts'ung-ling* mountains. In the case of *Chieh-ch'a* he goes much farther, for he says: »The country is in the midst of the *Onion* range.« It is very difficult to reconcile this location with Fa-hien's definition of the *Ts'ung-ling* or »*Onion* range«. He tells us that *Ts'ung-ling* is situated south of *Tzū-ho* or *Kök-yar*. Later on he tells us that he on his road to *North India* crossed the range of the *Onion* mountains. How, then, is it possible to say that *Kashgar* is situated in the midst of the *Ts'ung-ling*! We know from other Chinese sources that the *Sarikol* and *Kashgar* mountains are the *Ts'ung-ling* *par préférence*. But here Fa-hien speaks only of the hills. Even if he reckoned, as did other Chinese, the whole of the *Pamirs* and the *Western Tien-shan* to the *Ts'ung-ling*, he could never have pretended that *Kashgar* was in the midst of these mountains. In the contrary, it was in the highest degree outside of the *Ts'ung-ling*.

HERRMANN interprets this problem in another way:

Entscheidend ist, daß das gesamte Bild, welches wir schon aus den bisherigen Betrachtungen über Fa-hien's Route gewonnen haben, eine Station *Kashgar* gänzlich ausschließt. Wenn wir vorhin sahen, daß für *Tzū-ho* nicht *Karghalik*, sondern *Kök-yar*, für *Yü-mo* nicht *Sarikol*, sondern *Bazar-dara* im *Raskem-Tal* eintritt, so kann das folgende *Chieh-ch'a* als Zwischenstation nach *Nordindien* tatsächlich nur »inmitten des *Ts'ung-ling*«, in diesem Fall am ehesten in *Sarikol* gesucht werden. Es entspricht durchaus dem Wortlaut bei Fa-hien, wenn wir seine Route von *Bazar-dara* weiter durchs *Raskem-Tal* und dann

¹ JULIUS HANN, Handbuch der Klimatologie, Bd. III, Stuttgart 1911, p. 308.

² Major T. G. MONTGOMERIE may be right in saying: »The climate of *Kashgar* seems to be somewhat colder than that of *Yarkand*, probably owing to its being farther north and somewhat higher than *Yarkand*. It is also healthier, the *Yarkundies* suffering from the effects of impure water.« — Journal Roy. Geogr. Soc., Vol. XLI, 1871, p. 145.