

village of *Kara-bash*, surrounded by low hills of sand, clay and gravel, continuing some distance to the east. Our road then crosses a steppe of sparse plants. To the right or west of our road is the region of *Tebes-östäng*. The largest villages were said to be *Yar-bag*, *Ötäsh* and *Bos-yulgun*. *Suget* is a village on the road. Some 8 km. due south of *Igis-yar* is an iron mine called *Kök-bainak*; the iron is found in layers of earth and clay. From *Kashgar* to *Igis-yar* we had travelled 94 km.

From *Igis-yar* our road runs S. S. W., S. W. and S. S. E. 47 km. to *Tokai-bash*, where the altitude is 2,668 m., or an ascent of 932 m., and a rate of 1:50.4. Leaving the square *karaul-khaneh* or fort of *Igis-yar*, we soon entered the broad mouth of the valley to the S. S. W. From it comes a brook in two branches called *Tasgun*, watering several villages, gardens and fields on the plain of *Igis-yar*. The valley becomes narrower and has some forts and walls on the hills. Here the brook was called *Shahnas*, and higher up *Keng-kol*. Two mills are passed before we reach *Sar-unkur*. On a hill at the left or western side is a fort called *Kichik-karaul* or *Öräk*. Just above this point the left tributary *Ordulung* comes out. In one day's march it leads to *yeilaks* or summer grazing-grounds of Kirgizes. The mountains are greyish-brown, naked and weathered. The road is good, the valley rises gradually, its ground is grass-grown or sometimes gravelly and here and there poplar trees are seen. A little higher up the tributary *Kefsh-kakti* enters from the west. Such is also the case with *Gäjek-jilga*, which has a road to *Little Kara-kul*, and with which we should make nearer acquaintance on our return journey. The mountains opposite the junction are called *Kisil-tau*.

Leaving *Gäjek-jilga* at our right or north, we continue up the main valley of *Keng-kol* which becomes narrower and steeper. From the east enters the little right tributary of *Mahmud-terek-jilga*. At the opposite side of the valley there is a very steep massif called *Kis-kiya*. There still are groves of poplar trees.

At the point from which our direction becomes S. S. E. there is a new junction: from the left or west comes the *Chumbus* valley and from the right the *Keng-kol*, which we follow. There is a brook in each of them. *Arka-terek* is a tributary from the east. At *Tokai-bash* the *Keng-kol* River was 9.5 m. broad with an average depth of 0.2 m. and a velocity of nearly 3 m., giving a volume of 5.7 cub. m. per second. Here is a little rest-house of stone.

On June 27th we made a short journey south 12 km. to *Pokhtu*, where the altitude is 3,017 m. or 349 m. above the previous camp, the ascent thus being as 1:34. At the right side of the valley we notice three small tributaries, *Köturma*, *Mogur* and *Shilbile*. The rocks are crystalline: granites, syenites, porphyry, pegmatite, etc. From the left or S. W. comes the valley of *Käpch-kol* to the junction of *Tokai-bash*. A large part of the water comes from the *Käpch-kol*. The main