

huts are built. Here is also the burial place of the region with three *gumbes* or tomb monuments. The Kirgizes of this place, and of *Keng-kol* and *Charling*, are Kipchak. One and a half hour's journey down the *Charling* is the *aul* of *Jilande*; still lower down is a place called *Togan-turuk*; one *tash* still further down are two *jilgas*: *Terek-öse* to the right with three inhabited huts, and to the left *Yanda-koli* with Kirgiz *yeilaks*. From *Chihil-gumbes* there are three roads: to *Keng-kol*, to *Yarkand* and to *Tagarma*. Merchants' caravans pass often between the two last-mentioned places. The climate is the same as at *Keng-kol*. The greatest part of the rain falls in the early summer.

On July 1st we had to cross the pass of *Ter-art*. From the camp we had 6 km. W. S. W. to the pass, the altitude of which is 4,040 m., the rise being 874 m. and the rate 1:6.9; on the other side we had 7.6 km. west and south, descending to 2,884 m. at *Pas-rabat*, or a descent of 1,156 m. at a rate of 1:6.6. On both sides the slopes therefore are very steep.

The eastern *Ter-art-jilga* had no water. The pass had the same rounded forms as *Kashka-su-davan*. The rocks consist of the same crystalline schists as hitherto, near the pass standing vertically N. W.—S. E. On the western side the road proceeds by an extremely narrow gorge with some water between erosion terraces. In its upper part the valley is gravelly, in the lower the ground is soft and grass-grown; willows appear here and there. There is a good deal of blocks. The brook gets an affluent from *Boramsal-jilga*. At 3 o'clock p. m. the valley got filled with light fog brought hither by the S. E. wind, and at 7 o'clock it began to rain. The valley becomes broader gradually. Along the base of the mountains are very mighty erosion terraces, which lower down are swept away along the left side, but on the right continue down to *Pas-rabat*. Their height above the floor of the valley is 50 m. and more.

We camped at the *karaul-khaneh* and *aul* of *Pas-rabat*, where three families of 13 individuals, Kesek Kirgizes, lived. In the vertical erosion terrace opposite the camp was a round grotto 4.3 m. above the floor, containing some horns of wild goats and some hay. West of the pass we only heard three names of *jilgas*, viz. to the left *Toshkan-jilga* and to the right *Teke-sekerik* with, in its higher regions, a road to *Boramsal-jilga* and *Kara-jilga-davan*; then to the right the large *Boramsal-jilga* with a road to *Kara-tash-davan*, situated somewhere N. W. The *Boramsal-jilga* may be regarded as the main valley, and the western *Ter-art* as a tributary to it. At *Pas-rabat* the *Tengi-tar* valley comes from the west and then the joined river is called *Pas-rabat* the whole way down to its junction with the *Taghdumbash-darya* or *Shinde* River. The *Tengi-tar* had near the confluence a breadth of 10 m. and a maximum depth of 0.4 m.

At the *aul* of *Pas-rabat*, which was called *Toil-bulung*, *Toile-bulung* or *Toyil-bulung*, the landscape is very picturesque, looking up the *Boramsal* valley with mountain