

snow-covered range. At the sides of the upper *Tar-bashi* valley only slopes falling to the north, N. W. and N. E. had snow patches. In front of us we now also saw a mighty snowy range, obviously the southern part of the *Mus-tagh-ata* massif. In our neighbourhood everything was detritus; the floor of the valley is partly gravel, partly grass.

Finally the *Tar-bashi* valley opens out into the wide round basin of the *Chicheklik Lakes*. This arena is on all sides surrounded by partly snow-covered mountains. To our right, or north, is *Yangi-davan*, from which comes down the *Yam-bulak* road, which is used when the *Tengi-tar* is impracticable. In the midst of the basin is a little lake, 500 m. in length, called *Chicheklik-kul*; here the altitude is 4,458 m. Just east of it is a threshold perhaps some 20 or 30 m. above the lake, being the water-parting between it and the uppermost *Tar-bashi* valley. This threshold was called *Chicheklik-davan* by my guides. The whole region is called *Chicheklik*, or, according to the Kirgiz pronunciation, *Chichekli*.

From the little lake an effluent goes to a still smaller lake close by and continues to the south from it, reaching the *Shinde* River under the name of *Chicheklik-su*. Both the brook and the lakes have crystal-clear water, which gathers in the upper lake from the surrounding hills. The lakes are at their largest in spring. In the winter they are covered with ice. In the beginning and middle of July five Tajik families with 2,000 sheep wander to the basin, passing three months there or until the first snow comes. West of the *Kok-moinak* Passes we met a yak caravan on its road thither. The snow remains six months and has a thickness of half a meter, 2 or 3 *garech* as the Kirgiz say, one *garech* being the distance between the tip of the little finger and the tip of the thumb of an outspread hand. The winter is cold; *burans* or snow-storms are common, both from west and east. There is not much rain. A basin of this form is called a *tus-yeilak* or »even summer grazing«. Twenty tents were said to be pitched along the *Chicheklik-su* on its course down to the *Shinde*. One gets the impression that the *Chicheklik* basin has once been a »Firmulde« filled with *névés* sending out glaciers to the south and east. The *Tar-bashi* valley with its soft, rounded forms may easily have been the bed of a glacier. Its floor consists of very fine material, and at the little *moinak* there were blocks and débris which may have belonged to an end moraine. I found no striæ, but hard rock was not easy to reach.

Having left the small lakes and crossed the *Chicheklik-su* where the altitude was 4,420 m., we gradually ascended the *Kichik-kok-moinak* (also pronounced *kök*). Everything is soft material and gravel of chiefly gneiss. The rounded heights are grass-covered. To the east we have the snowy range of *Kugusu*. We have a fine view of the lake basin from the pass. From the little trough-shaped depression between *Kichik-* and *Kata-kok-moinak* several rills join in a brook running down