

to the *Shinde*, perhaps joining the *Chicheklik-su* before reaching it. *Kata-kok-moinak* is also flat and comfortable with no living rock.

As the highway from *Tash-kurgan* to *Tar-bashi* and *Tengi-tar* crosses these two passes it is obvious that GOËS means them when he speaks of the mountains of *Ciacialith*. And probably HÜAN-CHUANG means the basin of *Chicheklik-kul* when speaking of the plain surrounded by the four mountains belonging to the eastern chain of the *Ts'ung-ling*. On STEIN'S *Map of portions of Chinese Turkistan and Kansu*, Sheet No. 3 I cannot identify his *Chichiklik Maidan*, at which he arrived from *Kara-kapa* along the brook that drains the *Chichiklik*. His *Chichiklik Dawan*, on the other hand, is in perfect accordance with my *Chichiklik-dawan* as being the watershed between the little lakes and the *Tar-bashi*. If his *Chichiklik Maidan* is identical with my basin of *Chicheklik-kul*, our altitudes differ too much, for he has 4,573 m. and I have 4,458 m.

On the west side of *Kata-kok-moinak* we enter the valley of *Kok-moinakning-jilga* which gradually becomes more and more gravelly and narrow. During one hour's ride the valley was as narrow and difficult as the *Tengi-tar*, filled with blocks and water. At some protected places were still snow-patches and ice-sheets, across which we rode. *Kökuse* and *Yaslik* are tributary valleys, the latter from the south, the former with a road to *yeilaks*. Then the valley becomes a little broader and is called *Darshat*. Finally we reach its end, and see in front of us an extensive plain, *Tagarma*, with the snow-covered *Sarikol Range* in the background, and to the right parts of southern *Mus-tagh-ata*.

At the *aul* of *Kara-kechu* we crossed the stream of *Tegerman-su*, also called *Tagarma-su*. We left to our right the valley of *Tegerich*, and camped at *Shärnäp* on the *Tagarma* plain. The *Shärnäp-su* here comes down from the southern *Mus-tagh-ata*, which was said to be called *Kara-gorum* (*i. e. korum*).

From *Igis-yar* to *Tagarma* we had now crossed the *Kashgar System of Mountains* for the second time. On the first crossing we had followed one and the same river, *Gez-darya*, the whole way. Now, we first travelled in the drainage area of the *Keng-kol* up to the *Kashka-su Pass*, west of which we entered the drainage-area of the *Charling River*. West of *Ter-art* we kept sticking to the area of the *Pas-rabat* up to *Chicheklik-dawan*, after which followed the drainage area of *Chicheklik-su*. West of *Kata-kok-moinak* we were in the area of the *Tagarma* brooks, which flow to the *Shinde* or *Taghdumbash-darya*.

Two years before the journey I have just described, Lord DUNMORE had travelled through the same region. Neither his text nor his small-scale maps allow us to follow his journey in detail. August 17th 1892 he left *Yarkand* and rode by *Yakarik* (*Yaka-arik*) and *Kara-Dawan*, obviously the same as the one crossed by YOUNGHUSBAND in 1890. Then he passed by *Kiaz Aghzay* at the junction of the