

coming from a glacier, and in its background considerable snow-covered mountains are seen. It is *tuyuk* or uninhabitable, barren. At the junction of the two valleys we camped on the gravelly ground. The gravel was crystalline schist, gneiss and porphyry in several varieties. The dip some distance above this place was 39° S. 50° W.

On July 18th we travelled W. S. W. 16.4 km. to *Muchi*, where the altitude was 3,440 m. or 356 m. lower than *Tuyuk-dur* camp. The rate of the descent is thus as 1:46.

The valley is covered with gravel in which only sparse steppe-plants grow. The ground falls gradually to the W. S. W. where in the distance the *yeilaks* of *Muchi* are visible as dark patches. To our right the mountain range continues with steep screes, and the valley of *Muchi* is seen to the W. N. W. bounded by considerable but not steep ranges. Finally the country opens out and we ride on nearly level ground where the brook of *Muchi* is crossed; its water is not clear, its current is slow and its bed full of gravel. The volume of water was about 2.5 cub. m. per second. The brook of *Muchi* comes from the W. N. W. Travelling up in this direction through the *Muchi* valley one comes to *Kara-art*, on the watershed between *Gez-darya* and *Markan-su*. On the other side of the pass *Kara-art* one comes to *Ui-bulak*, *Kisil-art* and *Alai*. The northern-most part of the *Sarikol* valley, in the vicinity of *Kara-art*, more than one day's journey from the pass, is called *Kiyak-bash* or *Kiyak-bashi*. It has a *karaul* of 10 tents. From the west the valley *Kara-sok* enters; it has a road to *Kisil-jiyik*, but is *tuyuk* in its upper part leading to an impossible pass beyond which is the *Great Kara-kul*. From the S. W. enters the valley *Aramut-jilga*, which also is considerable and has a road to *Rang-kul*. Another valley in the west is called *Oi-balgan* and leads to a pass of the same name with a road to *Rang-kul*. The brooks from all these valleys join the *Muchi*.

At *Muchi* the cold is said to be very severe in winter, but the amount of snow is not very great. In spite of the rainy season the *Gez-darya* was said to be low, and therefore most people bound to *Kashgar* preferred it to *Ulug-art*, which was regarded as a very bad road. West wind was said to predominate.

At *Muchi* Naiman Kirgizes were living, at *Ayag-art* Chal-teit. The *Kara-sok* valley is during the winter visited by Naiman Kirgizes, in the summer it is uninhabited, though it has *yeilaks*. Naimans are also to be found in the *Aramut* valley. On the road to *Kara-art* there were no Kirgizes. At *Muchi* some 50 or 60 tents were pitched, and sheep, yaks, ponies and camels were grazing.

The next day, July 19th, our road turns to the S. E. and east for 12.4 km., in the very gradually falling valley of the *Muchi-su*, sinking only 25 m. to *Kün-times*, where the altitude is 3,415 m.; the rate is thus 1:496.