

down the valley, but are as a rule rather stationary. The winter is cold with little snow. At the end of October the mountains are white with snow. The summer had so far been cloudy and chilly, and the *Muchi-su* therefore was unusually small. After strong sunshine it may grow so big that it cannot be crossed. As was said before, it carries the water from the valleys *Kara-art*, *Kara-sok*, *Oi-balgan* and *Aramut*. In the spring there are winds from the west and W. N. W. Three *beks* were said to be the administrative chiefs of these northern parts of *Sarikol*; the one of *Muchi*, Imet Bek, commanding from *Kara-art* to *Kün-times*; the one of *Bulun-kul*, Jan Mohammed Bek, from the latter place to *Chaker-agil*, and south of him Togdasin Bek of *Su-bashi*.

On July 20th we travelled 34.6 km. E. S. E. and S. E. sinking 96 m., or from 3,415 m. to 3,319 m., being at a rate of 1:360. Some short distance below the camp we crossed the river, which now carried about 3.5 cub. m. per second, but increased in the course of the day, partly from the arrival of water from melting snow and ice, and partly from the addition of small tributary brooks. In the higher regions of the mountains to our left was a great deal of snow; the southern mountains were hidden by clouds.

Having passed the two *auls* of four tents each, we have to our right two tributary valleys which join before reaching the main valley; the western one called *Kok-tash* has no road and no *yeilaks*, whilst the eastern one has *yeilaks* but no road. To our left opens the valley *Orta-sai* with a rocky path to *Ulug-art*. A little farther on to the right we pass two insignificant *jilgas*, *Kichik-bulung* and *Kum-jilga*, both without roads or human dwellings. To the left the valley *Bereden-sai* is comparatively large, but without importance. *Küüshden-sai* is a large, sharply modelled *jilga* with glaciers in the background and surrounded by snowy mountains. At the mouth of the last-mentioned valley is an uninhabited place called *Igis-yarning-robot*, where a clay-cupola serves as a shelter for wanderers. Opposite to it, at the right side of the main valley, against which the river is pressing, our road crosses a little projecting rocky promontory, *Tash-kiya*, of mica-schist and gneiss in 29° S. 60° W., and farther on 26° W. At this place where the fan of *Küüshden-sai* makes the valley narrow, the river forms small rapids, and grows to a volume of 9.6 cub. m. per second.

At *Tash-kiya* the grass-grown plains of the valley come to an end, after which the whole floor of the valley is filled with the gravel from the screes at the base of the mountains. Farther on *Tumanchi-jilga* comes out from the right; it is considerable, but uninhabited and without a road. At its mouth the main valley is again broad and provided with grazing ground. From the left enters the large *jilga* of *Buru-kös*, which has an enormous scree of gravel between mighty terraces of pebbles and shingle. By this valley a nearly never used path leads to the pass of *Buru-kös*,