

From *Ulug-rabat* to *Tagharma* my Kirgizes calculated 130 tents, 40 of which were situated at *Kara-su*, *Kayinde* and *Gäjek*. From *Muchi* to *Bulung-kul* the inhabitants belonged to the Naiman tribe; the subjects of Togdasiin Bek were mostly Kara-teit. The Kirgizes of *Gäjek* were Sari-teit and those of *Tagharma* partly Sari-teit, partly Kesek.

The next day, July 26th, our journey continued 36 km. S. E. and south to *Tash-kurgan*, descending from 3,499 to 3,152 m. or 347 m. which is as 1:104. It should, however, be noticed that from the junction of the *Kara-su* and *Taghdumbash* Rivers the ground rises to the south.

One road goes down through the valley of *Gäjek* at the side of which high erosion terraces rise, and where also blocks are seen occasionally; old moraines also prove that the action of the glaciers has reached so far down. Just below the *aul* the glacier brook of *Aftab-urui* and its valley join the main valley. The glaciers of *Aftab-urui* are situated between those of *Kok-sel* and *Shevär-agil*. To our right, in the *Sarikol* Mountains the transverse valley of *Shilbile* opens; it has no road and no practicable pass.

Our valley finally opens out into the *Tagharma* plain which slopes towards the S. E. To our right or S. W. is the mighty *Sarikol Range* with its snow-covered peaks and crests and its many transverse valleys. At the base of its rocky sides are large screes of detritus gradually falling towards the plain. We are following the very edge of the gravelly ramifications from the *Sarikol* mountains. *Kara-su*, as the joint river from the *Ulug-rabat-davan* is called, turns to the east, south and S. E. Now, early in the morning, the river was small, only a few cubic meters, but it increased in volume in the course of the day and after receiving several affluents from all the valleys which are directed to the *Tagharma* plain.

To the right we have the mouth of the valley *Berdesht* with its brooks. By this valley a road goes to the plateauland of *Pamir* in the west, crossing a pass in the *Sarikol Range*. Then follows the little valley *Kichik-Shilbile* with *yeilaks* but no road and no pass, *Kongus-tube* with *yeilaks* and a peak in the background, *Sari-tash* (= *Sarik-tash*) with a brook, and *Gellang-kol* with a more considerable brook; all situated in the *Sarikol Range*.

To our left we have extensive grazing-grounds. The following names were given: *Kok-yer* with an *aul* of five tents; *Serala*, a little fort with Chinese garrison on the left side of *Kara-su*; *Daulet* with a *karaul* and some Tajik tents. At a greater distance to the left is *Besh-kurgan* with a Chinese garrison. Sometimes Tajik huts are seen, built of sun-bricks. Barley and wheat are grown, and the fields are irrigated from *Sari-tash* and *Gellang-kol*. Only the Tajiks cultivate the fields. *Shosh-davan* farther S. E. may be regarded as an ethnological boundary between the Kirgizes and the Tajiks. The boundary is, however, not an absolute one, for, as we have seen,