

the floor of the main valley being covered with gravel for the greatest part. In the valley of *Ograt* good grass and a brook were seen.

Our road, July 29th, to *Hojet-Bai*, was 32.3 km. in length, to the south, S. S. E. and S. S. W. For *Hojet-Bai* I got on altitude of 3,633 m., which would mean a rise of 226 m. at a rate of 1:143.

The road proceeds on the top of the right terrace until the latter is pierced by the brook from *Tagh-ash-jilga* in the *Kashgar Range*. Opposite it is a considerable valley in the *Sarikol Range* called *Korumde*, and farther south another, *Sarik-tash*. The ground is then gravel until we reach *Rang* with good grazing grounds and barley fields. A brook from *Er-jilga* in the east irrigates the fields. *Kosh* is also a *jilga* of the *Kashgar Range* without a brook. At the plain of *Deftar* the ground is cultivated by Tajiks. Here enters a brook of some 7 cub. m. per second from the two large valleys in the east *Saidi-kol* and *Senkar*. The latter leads to the village of *Marian* with a hundred Tajik huts. In the *Sarikol Range* we pass the valley of *Pisläng*, which in its upper reaches is formed by two valleys; the northern one leading to *Ak-tash*, the southern to *Beik-davan*. At the opening of *Pisläng* there is a Tajik *karaul*.

South of the *Senkar* brook we ascend the top of the considerable right terrace on the edge of which we ride for about two hours. *Taghdumbash-darya* has cut down its bed in a deep gorge bounded by the terrace and the mountains at the western side of the valley, where five transverse *jilgas* open, the largest called *Kara-jilga*. Finally we go down from the terrace to the junction of *Taghdumbash-darya* and *Hunserab*. Near the confluence both rivers are close to one another, and the gigantic terrace stands like a fortress between them. *Shiralji* is a peak to the east belonging to the *Kashgar Range*.

The *Taghdumbash-darya* comes from the W. S. W., the *Hunserab* from S. S. E., in which direction the eternal snow of the southern mountains shines. At the time of this march the valley was not much inhabited. We had seen more people in the *Kara-kul* region. Signs of the earthquake were visible at several places in the valley, and some huts had fallen to pieces. The erosion terrace was pierced by cracks; one of them was very long and 8 cm. broad; its inner edge was 12 cm below the outer.

Our next march, July 30th, to *Kara-su* which is a right tributary of the *Hunserab*, was directed to the S. E. and S. S. E. 23.3 km., the ground rising at a steeper gradient than hitherto, or to 3,939 m., i. e. 306 m. higher than *Hojet-Bai*; the rate is therefore, as 1:76.

We travel on the right or eastern side of the *Hunserab River* leaving the upper *Taghdumbash-darya* in the west. The erosion terraces are at some distance from the river; between them the ground is covered with gravel and is level, though gradually rising to the south.