

Between the eastern and the middle glaciers there was a little hanging glacier with a mountain ridge on each side. Its snout is visible at considerable height above the valley. Its front is vertical, and below it a front moraine falls in regular and steep slopes towards the valley.

At the glaciers we were indeed at the southern boundary of *Taghdumbash Pamir*. The drainage areas which were our nearest neighbours were to the south the *Indus*, to the east the *Raskan-darya*, to the west the *Panj*, to the N. W. the *Ak-su*, and beyond the *Ulug-rabat* the *Gez-darya*. We were in a region from which the water flows to the *Indian Ocean*, to *Lop-nor* and to *Lake Aral*.

The following information may be of some interest. In the upper reaches of the *Ulutör* valley no roads were said to exist and no passable passes known; the glaciers we had visited had no names. In the winter three Kirgiz tents are pitched at the confluence of the *Hunserab* and *Ulutör*, above which place nobody lives. In the cold season nearly all go down to *Kara-jilga*, *Ilik-su*, *Masar* and other places. The Tajiks have their own Tajik *beks* under the Chinese administration. The Kesek Kirgizes of *Masar* pass only two or three months every summer in *Taghdumbash Pamir*. The rest of the year they spend along the *Raskan-darya*. When returning to this river they take the road of *Ilik-su* and have from its pass a journey of three days to *Raskan-darya*, the left bank of which they follow upwards to *Kok-tash* where the valley is broad and the grass good. Only in spring and autumn, and, of course, in the winter, this road may be used. At *Kara-chukur* about 100 Kirgiz tents were said to exist. The tent-dwellers belong to the Kipchak, Teit, Naiman and Kesek tribes. Their chief, Kasim Bek, who also had jurisdiction of the Kirgizes in the upper *Taghdumbash*, was subject directly to Mi Darin, the Commandant of *Tash-kurgan*.

In the region of *Ulutör* and *Hunserab* the winter is very cold and snow falls to a depth of about two feet. The prevalent winter wind comes from the *Hunserab Pass*, *i. e.* the west; the prevalent summer wind from *Taghdumbash*, *i. e.* the north. The ice we found in the *Ulutör* brook and other watercourses at the same altitude, had remained from the last winter. In the autumn the brooks freeze, extensive ice-sheets are formed, and one layer accumulates above another. Finally everything is frozen. The ice-sheets remain during the spring and begin to melt when the warm weather comes. The year of my visit, 1895, very much ice was left even so late as the beginning of August, and it probably would not melt altogether before the autumn cold began. During warm and sunny summers all the ice melts.

As is known, the *Uprang*, *Ilik-su*, *Sänkar* and *Kandahar Passes* all lead to *Raskan-darya*. From the *Hunserab Pass*, as mentioned above, a road goes to the village of *Gircha* in *Kanjut*. The principal road to the country in the south goes by *Min-teke*. The two passes are not difficult, and there is no ice or snow to be