

*Afghan territories on the Pamirs 1895*, Scale 1:253,440 or 1 Inch = 4 Miles. I need not to say that the altitudes found with instruments of precision by the English surveyors are perfectly exact, whereas mine, which were found only by boiling-point thermometer and three aneroids, are too much dependent upon the atmospheric pressure for the time being, to be reliable. My altitude for *Chakmaktin-kul*, therefore, *e. g.* is more than 100 m. too high. My result was 4,114 m., whilst the English map gives only 3,993 m. It is only the stretch from *Bozai-gombaz* to *Ak-tash* of my itinerary that can be checked by help of the English map. For this stretch Colonel BYSTRÖM has borrowed all the topographical detail and entered it on his map of my journey. He has done the same with the names, many of which are identical with those I heard.

However, we left *Duldul-achur* and travelled down the valley of the *Vakjir-darya*. After a ride of one hour we passed a *rabat* consisting of two small stone huts and a cemetery. The place is called *Chahr-tash*. An hour westwards the schist falls  $53^{\circ}$  N.  $30^{\circ}$  W., and farther on  $27^{\circ}$  N.  $30^{\circ}$  W. The *débris* is granite and schist. We had only small brooks to cross, most of them in well eroded furrows. The bed of the main river is broad, and between its erosion terraces the river is divided into several branches. In spite of its width the bed is fairly deep-cut. From the edges of its terraces the soft grassy slopes gradually rise to the base of the black rocks. The glaciers decrease in size and number and finally come to an end. The place where we were nearest to the river was called *Kur-utuk*.

Around the last promontory from the mountains, to our right the road turns to the N. W., north and N. E. in more than a right angle. The river makes a sharp bend to the S. W., and is given the name *Panj* or *Pändsh*. Where the *Vakjir* valley joins the great valley in which the uppermost *Ak-su*, the *Chakmaktin-kul* and the uppermost *Panj* are situated, a wide, open plain is formed, at the N. W. side of which several tributary valleys enter. Our road does not proceed on the floor of the valley but sticks to the slopes of the mountains to our right at a considerable height above the valley. Here we soon enter a landscape of ravines between hills of loose, horizontally stratified clay, generally grey, but at one place red. Here and there the ground is swampy from springs. Approaching the lake one gets the impression of seeing a nearly flat water-parting in the valley; or rather, that S. W. of the S. W. end of the lake there is a hardly noticeable convexity of the clay ground separating the drainage area of the *Ak-su* from that of the *Panj*. From our road it was, however, difficult to tell whether such is the case or not, for we are still at a certain height above the floor of the valley. At that point of our road where one could think of a water-parting in the valley, I read a height of 4,151 m., or 37 m. above the surface of the lake. Some 8 km. from the S. W. end of the lake we passed a little brook from a tributary *jilga* to our right or S. E., which, divided