

Where my *Kara-jilga* enters the *Ak-su*, the main valley was called *Andemin* a name that was also attributed the third valley to the left. Where *Yaman-ang* joins the main valley the region at the base of the mountains was called *Tash-sera*, obviously the same as the *Tash-tere* of the English map. Which of the two versions is correct I cannot tell, for both words, *sera*, *serai* (house), and *tere* (skin), are Kirgiz words. Below *Tash-sera* the valley on both sides of the *Ak-su* was called *Kara-dumur*. My next valley is *Shoro*. The names of *Yaman-ang* and *Shoro* are again to be found in the name *Yaman-shura* of the English map. Below the mouth of my *Orta-bel* valley, the *Ak-su* valley was said to be called *Bosala*. The English map has no valley with the name of *Orta-bel*, only a pass somewhat farther N. E. My *Gunche-Bai* is the *Gunzhibai-jilga* of the English map, which has a *Mulk-ile* valley as the second one from the S. W. and corresponds to my first nameless *jilga*. Below it the same map has a little lake called *Bish-utek*. Having left the *Gunche-Bai* valley behind, I passed a place in the main valley called *Turduning-guri* or Turdu's Tomb. At nearly the same place the English map has a *Turdunin-kul* or Turdu's Lake; probably both names are right.

As to the tributary valleys from the right or southern range, the *Mus-tagh*, the English map has only entered three *jilgas* near *Mihman-yoli*, all three called *Kara-jilga*. I have four *jilgas* belonging to the first half of the road, namely: opposite *Echkele*, *Yar-turuk*; opposite my *Andemin*, *Yer-kapchal* with a road to *Kok-turuk*; opposite my *Kara-jilga*, *Yer-kapchal* No. 2; and opposite *Shoro*, *Kara-jilga*, which is identical with the first *Kara-jilga* of the English map. By the *Kara-jilga* which is No. 4 to the left or north in my series, a road was said to pass to *Sor-kul*.

There is, therefore, a certain confusion regarding the names and especially regarding their localisation. Nearly all the names are identical, though the same names in both cases are often given to two different valleys. It is so much the more difficult to tell which version is the right one since the Kirgizes themselves do not always agree in their information.

At any rate I found that a brook with two heads flowed out of the *Chak-maktin-kul* to the N. E., being the source of the *Ak-su*, whereas not a drop of water flowed to the S. W. All the Kirgizes affirmed that the water supply of this summer was less than usual. During summers with great precipitation the lake increases in size and the source of the *Ak-su* increases in the same proportion. The size of the lake must under all conditions be insignificant, as the water constantly flows out to the N. E. It therefore seems impossible that conditions could ever be such that any part of the superfluous water of the lake could flow to the S. W. But a traveller coming from the S. W. and following the course of the *Vakhan-darya* and seeing its water flowing towards the S. W., will very likely get the impression that it comes from the lake, and he will be persuaded that this is the case if he does not particularly examine the hydrographical problem.