

crystalline specimen; syenite or granite. From the left comes the valley *Chirakunch*. A little farther on an enormous block has fallen down and stands upright in the middle of the valley, resembling a gigantic morel when seen in fore-shortened perspective. It is called *Naisa-tash*. The mountains at the sides are very steep, reminding one of the houses at the sides of a street. The view to the sides is therefore completely hidden, and only from the mouths of the tributaries can one get an idea of the landscape. The brook is small and has to be crossed constantly.

*Karik-atti* is a wide part of the valley. *Marab* is a left tributary with a road to *Almalik*, a region with *yeilaks* situated between the *Tong* and *Shinde* valleys. *Chucherak* is a large open part of the valley with several habitations. From the left comes the tributary *Guchman*. *Achema* is a wide place with a hut in a poplar grove (*Populus euphratica*). *Juniperus* is also seen. *Kirgak* is a valley from the right, *Khan-geli-unkur* from the left. By the large left tributary *Chupan-cherab*, a road goes to the village of *Kogosh*. The next two valleys from the left are *Tichman*, with a road to *yeilaks*, and *Kader-kapan*. The tributaries from the left or north are nearly always larger than those from the right. Finally we reach *Langar*, a little village surrounded by fields in which the harvest was piled in cocks awaiting dry weather. Wheat and barley are grown. At some places the fields were ploughed with wooden ploughs.

At *Langar* a side-valley nearly as large as the main valley comes in from the right. It is called *Kichik-östäng* in contradistinction to the main valley, which here is called *Ulug-östäng*. The brook of this valley is smaller than that of the main valley. By *Kichik-östäng* a road goes in two days to the pass *Chupan-cheran*, and thence in another two days to the valley of *Boramsal* where *kishlaks* or winter grazing spots are found; thence it crosses *Bichan-art* to *Marian*. *Chupan-cheran*, therefore, seems to be a pass in the same range as the *Kandahar Pass* and with the same water-parting importance as it. *Bichan-art*, on the other hand, probably is a secondary pass somewhere in a ramification from one of the two ranges we had crossed thus far. *Chupan-cheran* is said to be very difficult and gravelly, and is usually crossed on foot. In the winter it usually is closed by snow. For travellers from *Langar* to *Marian*, the road by the *Kandahar Pass* is shorter than the road by *Chupan-cheran*. The valley of *Kichik-östäng* has habitations only at its mouth. At *Langar* two *masars* are built; those of *Sultan Bamafil Vali* and *Sultan Bamafil Mujerat*. At the first there are two very small mosques; the brook flows between them.

The *Tong* is a wild and picturesque transverse valley which has cut down its furrow through the eastern part of the range we crossed in the *Kandahar Pass*. The landscape is magnificent and fascinating. The earthquake had been strongly felt everywhere, and we were told of one or two men who had been killed by blocks falling down from the rocks above.