

Kichik-Tong, and farther to *Boramsal* and the valley of *Chep* or *Chup* which is a right tributary of the *Raskan-darya*. From *Chep* a direct road leads to *Kargalik* across a difficult pass in the same range as the one of *Arpa-talak*; it can be traversed only on foot or with yaks. The journey to the mouth of the *Chep* valley is three days long; passing *Kichik-Tong*. From *Kuruk-langar* to the confluence of the *Taghdumbash-darya* there is no road and no inhabited valleys. At the end of May the highwater comes, and the river remains high for three months. Hard wind is never experienced, as the place is protected by mountains on all sides. A saint's tomb at *Kuruk-langar* is called *Ulug-masar*.

On September 24th we travelled up the valley of *Arpa-talak* and camped after 13.8 km., at *Sugetlik* where the altitude is 2,974 m. or 961 m. above *Kuruk-langar*; the rise is 1:14.4. The ascent is regular, though sensible. The road is more comfortable than in the *Tong* valley, as there is less gravel and more soft ground. *Tokai* or forest is more rare, the valley winds in all directions; in its middle there is a little brook.

From the left side, or south, enters the valley *Ghar-masar*, where the crystalline rock stands in 74° S. 35° W. A broad part of the valley is called *Kara-sai*, and east of it a *masar* has the curious name of *Panja-baskan* or »the five fingers pressed (to the ground)«. Here all Mohammedan travellers touch the ground with their right hand. From the left comes the valley of *Katle*; at its mouth is a village of the same name. *Üshmuk* is a widening, and *Topusgan* is the next. By the right tributary *Kadas*, a road goes to the pass *Dukan-unkur* in a western ramification of the range of *Arpa-talak*. The pass can be used only on foot or with yaks, and its road leads to a tributary of *Raskan-darya*. *Sultan Sarik Ata-masar* is a saint's tomb on a rock to our right, and opposite it is a northern tributary called *Kurunluk*. A little above this place one valley is formed by two valleys; the one from the N. E. called *Shuras*, without a road, the other from the S. W. *Arpa-talak* (or *Arpa-tailak*), coming directly from the pass. The latter is comparatively broad and has a good deal of barley under cultivation. *Kitlekh* is a tributary from the right with a village and fields. We camped at the village *Sugetlik*, where the green schist fell 63° S. 30° W.

At *Sugetlik* is a new junction of two valleys; the one from the N. E. is *Sugetlik*, the one from the S. E. is *Arpa-talak*. On September 25th we travelled up the latter. At *Sugetlik* the altitude was 2,974 m. The pass is 3,834 m. high, the ascent, therefore, 860 m. in a distance of 7.8 km., or as 1:9. The direction is S. E. On the eastern side we had 15.8 km. S. E., E. N. E. and N. N. E. to *Unkurluk*, where the altitude was 2,393 m.; here the fall is 1,441 m. and the rate 1:11. These figures show that the ranges of the *Kashgar System* are rather accentuated.

The valley up to the pass is narrow but comfortable. Leaving it we ascend softly rounded slopes with very good grass. The slopes falling to the north were