

snow-covered from the snow-fall the day before. Over such ground we finally reached the easy pass, on the soft saddle of which only one little knoll of solid rock cropped out; crystalline schist in 76° S. 38° W. The view is interesting in both directions. To the west we see the mighty snow-covered range we crossed in *Kandahar-davan*; to the east several ranges are visible, lower and more diffuse the farther away they are situated, and finally disappearing in greyish-yellow haze.

The slopes to the east are like those to the west, though quite dry and without snow. There was a very rich vegetation of *Juniperus (archa)*, both on the slopes and in the valley. A part of the slope is called *Dobe-davan*, and lower down we pass a nearly level place with good grass, called *At-yeilak*. *Yangi-yeilak* is situated to our left high on the top of a mountain group, visited only by wild goats. *Gudere-yeri* is a village of a few huts and fields.

At *Igis-arik-karaul* there is a little square walled fort, a village and some trees. Here the large tributary *Agach-yeilak* enters from the right, leading only to grazing grounds. Our road enters a narrow passage of the valley; the ground is partly gravel, partly grass; a little brook meanders between the mountains.

Kisil-kor is a valley from the right with a road to the pass of *Ögrum-davan*, on the other side of which it continues to the large villages of *Chupan* and *Kargalik*. At *Kisil-kor* the black schist stood in 56° S. 40° E. *Bôche* is a right tributary without a road. At the village of *Vastala* the valley becomes much broader. *Kichik-yar*, from the right, has a road to the pass *Kichik-art* on the eastern side of which is a grazing-ground called *Bôghe*. From the latter a road goes to *Damsir*. At *Unkurluk* we camped.

At *Unkurluk* only barley is grown; the corn was now threshed with oxen. Wheat is rarely grown in this region; maize only farther down. As a rule the fields are sown only every second year. The spring was said to be the rainy season, though much precipitation falls in winter. The snow is generally one foot deep. The brook freezes hard. The inhabitants move in winter to their villages lower down. The prevailing wind during the cold season comes from the east. The brook is swollen during one month in summer. The inhabitants are Turki, with the exception of two Tajik families at *Igis-arik-karaul*. *Arpa-talak-davan* therefore is an ethnological boundary. The Turki language is pronounced in a softer way than in *Kashgar*. *Unkurluk*, e. g., is pronounced as *Unguilkuk*. From the pass and downwards the valley is called *Asboi*. Lower down it is called *Üch-bäldir*, and joins the *Yarkand-darya*.

The earthquake was strongly felt, but no houses were damaged. Water in pans on the fire splashed over from the effect of the shock.

We were approaching lower regions and on September 26th descended 686 m. during a march of 21.2 km. to *Damsir*, where the height was only 1,707 m.; the