

3. Kárghalik, 16 miles.—At six miles cross Tiznáf river. Country as on last stage.
4. Beshterek, 20 miles.—At three miles out quit cultivation, and cross a wide gravelly waste of arid desert, strewn with boulders and coursed from west to east by sandy ridges. Pass through a gap in these to Beshterek or "Five poplars," a cluster of 8 or 10 huts.
5. Yólarik, 12 miles.—Pass out of Beshterek gully on to a wide wind swept desert of coarse sand traversed by gravelly ridges. Camp in settlement of Yólarik, a long stretch of farmsteads on the course of a small river.
6. Kugiár, 13 miles. Cross a wide, shallow, pebbly water-run; pass over a high ridge of loose sand on summit of which is the half buried shrine of Sicheáulúe Mazár; and descend to the Kugiár gully. Follow up its course seven miles past farmsteads to camp in the centre of the settlement.
7. Ak Masjid (height 8,870 feet), 24 miles.—Continue up the gully, and cross its stream to hamlet of Fusar, six miles. Here leave cultivation and habitation behind, and enter hills up a narrow winding gully to camp ground on banks of a stream running down an open glade. Hills of shale. Vegetation scanty.
8. Chiklik, 11 miles. Up a narrow winding gully by a very steep rise between hills of loose dust, six miles, to the top of the Tupa Dawán or "Dust Pass." Then descend by a steep, dusty path down a widening gorge to the bed of the Tiznáf river, and camp on a grassy flat, under an overshadowing bank of rock on its right bank, near a clump of willow and poplar trees.
9. Khoja Mazár (height 9,250 feet), 14 miles.—Up the bed of the river, crossing it girth deep 24 times *en route* on a rough boulder bottom (June), in a deep winding defile, and camp on a turfy slope on its left bank. Brushwood and forage in plenty. In winter the road is over the frozen river; in summer through it, and dangerous from sudden floods. Road difficult.
10. Dúba, 6 miles.—As last stage. Camp on turfy flat at angle of junction of two torrents. Banks fringed with willow and poplar forest. Pakhpo camps in the vicinity.
11. Gurunj Káldi, 9 miles.—Up the main stream as before, crossing two tributaries from the right, and camp on turfy slope amidst boggy springs. Hills of schist and granitic trap, and perfectly bare. Marmots here.
12. Chirágh Sárdí, 11 miles.—Up stream as before through a gradually widening valley. At eight miles pass ruins of Kirghiz Tam, a former outpost of the Chinese rulers, and beyond it cross a projecting spur into the wider bed of the river, which in June is covered with a deep layer of snow over which the road passes. Camp in a patch of brushwood at junction of a tributary from the right.
13. Kúlanaldí, 11 miles.—Up a winding and narrowing gully by easy ascent to the top of Yangi Dawán, 15,800 feet high, three miles. Then down an easy descent for two miles to where a gully joins from the left. Beyond this down an extremely difficult, narrow, tortuous, and deep gorge which is blocked till June by a glacier that melts away in the next month. The passage over it very difficult down to a wider and less steep channel, of loose shingle between steep banks of moraine rubble, which opens into that of the Yárkand river. Cross the river and camp in tamarisk jangal on opposite shore. River channel half a mile wide.
14. Kúkát Aghzí, 15 miles.—Up course of Yárkand river through extensive patches of tamarisk and myricaria crossing the river girth deep five or six times *en route* on a shingly and sandy bottom, and camp in tamarisk jangal. Channel wide with high hills draining to it on each side.
15. Kashmír Jilga, 25 miles.—Up stream as before. At three miles pass ruins of an outpost fort called Nazar Beg Kurghán, at entrance to a glen on the left which leads in two stages to Shahídula by Kirghiz jangal. Beyond this through an alternately widening