

tracts of Kuchā and Shahyār to the Tārīm. The Charchak R. bed, usually dry, appears to carry occasional floods from the marshes fed by the Kuchā river.

Among the oases in the north, Korla is of special interest on account of the ample and constant water supply assured by the Konche-daryā, draining the great reservoir

Astronomically observed latitudes.

1906-08. Korla, Camp 287 (main Bāzār; D. 1)	41° 44' 32"
Jigda-salā, Camp 295 (C. 2)	41° 14' 38"
Inchike-gumbaz, Camp 299 (old tombs; C.2)	41° 14' 39"

NOTES ON SHEET No. 22 (CHARCHAN)

The surveyed area in the south-eastern corner of this sheet is confined to the vicinity of the Charchan oasis and the course of the Charchan river below it. The routes followed along the latter in 1906 and 1913 lay on opposite banks, while that leading from the west to Charchan was the same on both journeys.

On December 28, 1913, a chance of exceptionally clear weather enabled me to fix the position of Kalasti (Camp 116a of 1906; C. 4) by intersection from four peaks triangulated on the K'un-lun range on the previous journey. This position, which lies about 2' to the west of the one shown in Sheet No. 46 of the 1906-08 map but agrees with it in latitude, has been adopted and used for the determination of Charchan, along with the observed latitude of this place. The routes along the river were adjusted to a point (Keng-laika), half-way between Tattran and Tim, for which Dr. Hedin's latitude observation was available (38°29'34"),

Astronomically observed latitude.

1906-08. Charchan-bāzār, Camp 103 (Bēg's house, west of Bāzār; D. 4)	...	38° 8' 21"
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NOTES ON SHEET No. 23 (KAPA, ACHCHAN)

This sheet shows a portion of the northern main K'un-lun range surveyed in 1906, and again in 1913, from the route leading along its lower slope past the gold pits of Mōlcha and Kapa to the Charchan river, as well as the ground traversed by me in both those years along the desert track between the Endere river and Charchan.

The delineation of the ground along the K'un-lun range is based on the triangulation effected in 1906 by Rai Rām Singh, and continued eastwards from the hill-station of Ushlung (near Gudāche, 10,690; D. 2) by

of the Baghrash lake (Sheet No. 25. A-C. 1). The considerable extent of the Bugur oasis suggests that the Kizil river irrigating it drains a portion of the outer snow-covered T'ien-shan range which carries perpetual snow. This river's terminal marshes appear to have been much exaggerated in former maps.

and to the longitude of Lashkar-satma (Sheet No. 26. B. 3), which agreed very closely in the surveys of 1906 and 1913-14.

The route followed in 1906 has been described in *Desert Cathay*, i. pp. 319 sqq. The historical topography of the Charchan oasis which, notwithstanding its small size and chequered fortunes, has always been of importance for the ancient caravan route to the south of the Taklamakān, is fully discussed in *Serindia*, i. pp. 293 sqq. There, too, I have explained the special geographical reasons which have throughout historical times prevented extensive cultivation at Charchan, notwithstanding the abundant supply of water in its river, and have repeatedly caused it to be altogether abandoned for centuries; see *Serindia*, i. p. 295.

Corrections. C. 3. For *Ayaktar* River read *Ayak-tār* R.

D. 3. The route line of 1906 from Camp 119a should be extended north to *Tim* ruin.

R. B. Lāl Singh in 1913; for stations and intersected points see Appendix A, Sheets 69 D, G. The desert route is adjusted to the triangulated position of Niya (see Notes on Sheet No. 19) and to that of Kalasti in Sheet No. 22. C. 4, resected from trigonometrical points.

The surveys along the range in the late autumn rendered no reliable observations of the snow-line possible. Its level has been conjecturally shown at 17,000-17,500 feet.

For a brief descriptive account of the desert route, see *Desert Cathay*, i. pp. 317