

succeed in making their way to the Charchan river across the gravel glacis and the belt, partly scrubby desert and partly bare drift-sand, which stretches south of the river.

The small colony of Vāsh-shahri (C. 3),

Astronomically observed latitudes.

1906-08. Yol-sai, Camp 110 (C.4)	...	...	...	38° 20' 2"
1913-15. Kizil-kum, Camp 14 (hill-station, 5128, on sand-ridge, N.E. of Camp; B. 4)	...	...	...	38° 22' 12"
Tatlik-bulak, Camp 19 (west end of base, rock near ravine; D. 3)	...	...	...	38° 37' 59"

NOTES ON SHEET No. 27 (KHĀDALIK)

The area surveyed in the N. W. corner of this sheet is confined to spurs of the main K'un-lun range, descending north of the Charchan river gorge, and to a portion of the gravel glacis near the gold pits of Khādalik. For its delineation a number of trigonometrically determined stations and points from R. B. Lāl Singh's work of 1913

Astronomically observed latitudes.

1906-08. Kara-tāsh Sai, Camp 106 (A. 1)	...	...	...	37° 52' 24"
1913-15. Khādalik, Camp 8 (A. 1)	...	...	...	37° 50' 18"

NOTES ON SHEET No. 28 (TURFĀN)

The main routes passing through the central and the south-western portion of this sheet were surveyed in 1907. But most of these were followed again in 1914-15, and as much of the Turfān depression (B-D. 3) was then surveyed in detail on the scale of 1 mile to the inch and much fresh ground both to the north and south of it mapped, the greatest portion of the work now shown in this sheet belongs to the third expedition.

For the adjustment of the plane-table work, the position of the 'Yangi-shahr' of Turfān, falling near the centre of the sheet, furnished a convenient base. The value adopted for its longitude is 89°6'30", this being the approximate mean between the value chronometrically observed by Mr. Clementi (89° 6' 3") and that accepted in the 1906-08 map (89°7'). The longitude shown in our map for the town of Lukchun, 89° 41' 30", receives welcome confirmation from the value of 89° 42' 28" which Roborovsky's astronomical observations indicate for his meteorological station, established close to that important town.

The latitude observation of 1907, as shown below, agrees with Mr. Clementi's within 22 seconds. The traverse along the main road eastwards was adjusted on the position adopted for Hāmi, and the traverse to

recently re-established near a site abandoned for centuries, and Tattran (D. 2), an outlying portion of the Charkhlik oasis, are the only patches of permanently occupied ground within the area comprised in this sheet.

were available, besides some peaks intersected at the close of Rai Rām Singh's triangulation of 1906 (see Appendix A, sub 69 κ). Two latitude observations were also utilized.

The level assumed for the snow-line is quite conjectural and probably far too low, both surveyors having visited the ground very late in the autumn.

the southwest on that of Korla. The shifting to the west which the latter position has undergone through erroneous adjustment of R. B. Lāl Singh's triangulation in the Kuruktāgh, as explained in group I of Major Mason's Appendix A, has affected also the positions of Singer (No. 29. B. 2) and Āltmish-bulak (No. 29. D. 3) in the adjoining sheet, with corresponding discrepancies in longitudes for the routes which from the Turfān basin lead south to these two places.

In addition to the latitude observations recorded below, several others taken by Mr. Clementi on the main road and by Russian explorers have also been used.

The details in the Turfān depression have as far as possible been taken from the one-inch survey carried out by M. Muhammad Yakūb from December, 1914, to March, 1915. This extended over practically the whole of the cultivated area of the Turfān basin, from Yamshi in the west to Pichan (No. 31. A. 3) in the east, and included a great portion of the depression in the south lying below sea-level. For this detailed survey a base was measured near Kara-khōja (C. 3), and the longitude of this place deduced from that of Turfān 'New Town' (Yangi-shahr).

One of the features which invest the