

towards S.  $35^{\circ}$  W. At the end of the day's march it was coarser and of a light red colour, and dipped  $56^{\circ}$  towards S.  $5^{\circ}$  W.; and immediately below that came marble, disposed at  $49^{\circ}$  towards the S.  $35^{\circ}$  W. The extreme left wing of the mountains consisted of coarse-grained grey granite, resembling pegmatite, and lying  $74^{\circ}$  to the S.  $30^{\circ}$  W. The rock was everywhere very distinctly bedded at the dips stated.

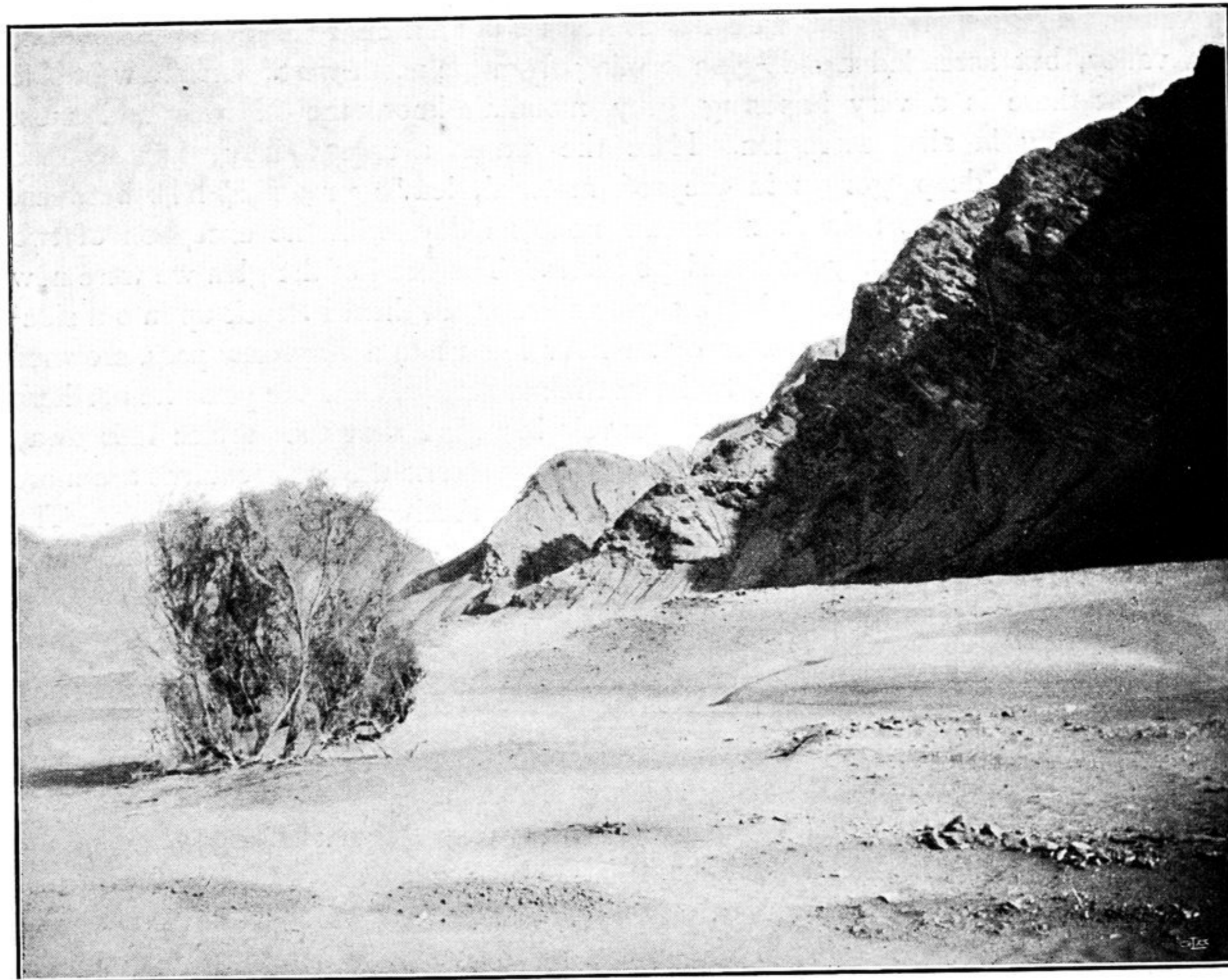


Fig. 205. RIGHT SIDE OF THE VALLEY WHICH OPENS OUT INTO THE SANDY DESERT.

This journey across these small mountains was sufficient to afford a tolerably clear idea of their general orographical structure. If they do belong, as seems likely, to two parallel ranges, then, at all events in the region where I crossed over them, they are intimately interrelated and intermingled. Littledale depicts them on his map as two separate and quite distinct ridges, running in straight lines; but he only saw them at a distance, from the south, and is thus manifestly wrong. But he was at all events the first to testify to their existence.

On both the 29th and the 30th January the wind blew from the north-west, but was more noticeable because of its coldness than because of its force, for it never once displaced the drift-sand. The sky was clear, except for light clouds in the south; but the atmosphere was not perfectly pure by reason of the dust, so that