

darlik and Korumlik. This too seems to be of secondary rank, that is to say its *baschi* or upper part does not issue from the main crest of the Tschimen-tagh, but from one of its subsidiary crests. The little pass lies amongst coarse-grained, reddish granite. Above the throat of this side-glen the glen of Mandarlik widens out at the junction of the two glens which unite to form itself. With the more easterly of these two component glens we shall presently make a closer acquaintance. The other, on the west, also comes down from the main crest of the Tschimen-tagh, and is in its turn formed out of several smaller converging glens. At its head, in the south-west, rises the main crest of the Tschimen-tagh, its upper altitudes mantled with snow-fields, though they neither are sufficiently developed nor yet possess a sufficiently extensive gathering-reservoir to be able to give rise even to rudimentary glaciers. Below the snow-fields the bare rocky slopes stand out intensely black, as do also the portions that protrude through the snow. Below the rocks are spread the dome-shaped rounded heights and slopes, green with *jajlaks* or »pastures». One more terrace-like continuation carries the mountain-flanks down to the expansion at the convergence of the two component glens already mentioned. There the grass is full of sap and is dotted with several small marshes. The watercourse itself is choked with blocks of granite and with gravel. Higher up in this glen wild yaks were pretty numerous. On one occasion we saw a herd of over fifty head, consisting almost entirely of cows and calves. Partridges also were abundant. Had it not been for the swarms of midges, the place would have made first-rate summer quarters. But beyond this spot we were not followed by our small, but persistent, tormentors.



Fig. 34. THE MOUTH OF MANDARLIK.



Fig. 35. THE EROSION BED OF MANDARLIK AT THE CAMP.

As on the evening of 14th July a smart rain fell, simultaneously with a plentiful snow-fall in the higher regions, the brook of Mandarlik swelled very considerably, and the greyish muddy torrent coursed with a hollow roar amongst the water-worn granite blocks in its bed. But by the afternoon of the 15th the stream had resumed its normal dimensions and the water was again clear. Its breadth was as much as 5.5 m., its depth 27 cm. at the most, its velocity 64 cm. in the second, and its volume 0.764 cub.m. in the second.