



Fig. 37. MANDARLIK.

a promontory. The watercourses which seam the pastures run towards the west-north-west, and serve as feeders to one of the head-glens of the glen of Mandarlik. Proceeding up this glen to the water-divide at its head, an insignificant, easy, rounded swelling, we went down on the other side by the glen of Dung-saj, which constantly carries water, proceeding from springs in its upper part — a deep and energetically trenched ravine which we had directly on our right hand. Another watercourse immediately south-east of this ravine likewise contained water. The ground, which consists entirely of soft materials, is furrowed by hundreds of shallow watercourses, big and little, and the track consequently runs up and down and zigzags in and out. One of these watercourses, the principal watercourse of the region, extends a long way to the east, and finally joins the Kar-jakkak. Traversing this furrowed district, we gradually made our way higher and higher, and so crossed over the last little pass that separated us from Kar-jakkak. The descent on the other side is very steep. The brook of Kar-jakkak was about the same size as that of Mandarlik; it rippled along amongst the water-worn granite blocks, and its margins were fringed with moss and other fresh green plants. On the left, that is the west, we passed a large side-glen, from which the main glen derives a good deal of its water. Camp No. X was pitched in the glen of Kar-jakkak. Here the droppings of kulans and wild yaks were abundant, and two or three skulls of the last-named indicated that the region is visited by hunters, who make their night-quarters in a cave in the bank