

is here a good deal lower than in the quarter where we crossed over it above Mandarlik.

The stream had now swollen considerably and upon measurement gave the following results — a breadth of 11 m., a mean depth of 0.3 m., and a mean velocity of 1.2 m., consequently a volume of about 3.9 cub. m. in the second. It was excessively muddy and of a reddish brown colour, though along the flat reaches, where the current did not run too strong, there were narrow fringes of ice. This defile cannot match the upper one for wild and rugged grandeur: the road is here

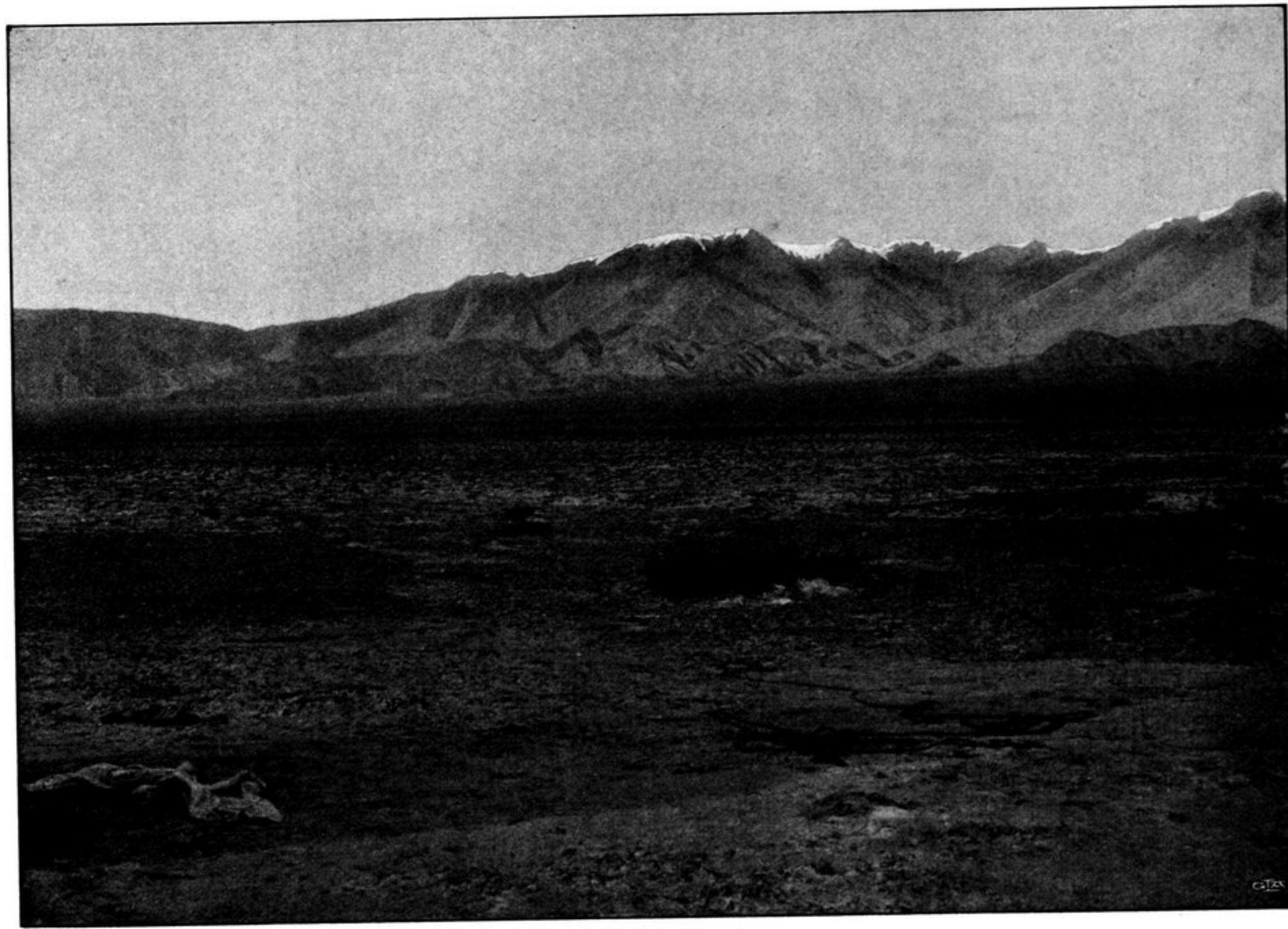


Fig. 158. WESTERN PART OF ILVE-TSCHIMEN FROM CAMP LXXIII.

everywhere easy and we only required to cross the stream in three places. The lower it gets the more the glen broadens out, and on both sides at the foot of the dark bare schistose cliffs are stretches of soft, level earth, with occasional patches of grass. At intervals small side-glens debouch upon either hand; it was in the outlet of one of the larger of these that we pitched Camp LXXII (alt. 3992 m.). Here we had to the north the termination of the valley of Toghri-saj and at its upper end the Ilve-tschimen, culminating in three conspicuous snow-capped peaks, with red rounded heights below them.

All day green schists predominated, as in the narrowest part of the valley, the dip being 28° S.; and the detritus in the bottom of the valley consisted of the same material.