

have running water in them. The ground was hard, and strewn with gravel and coarse sand, amongst which a scattering of japkak scrub was growing. Kulans and orongo antelopes were numerous.

To the north, on the westward continuation of the Akato-tagh, rise the peaks L<sub>3</sub>, M<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>3</sub>, and O<sub>3</sub>, belonging to the massive chain of the Ilve-tschimen. The peaks themselves were for the most part enveloped in clouds, but the snow-fields on their southern flanks gleamed out very conspicuously. The red heights below them exhibited a very complicated relief, being gashed in every direction by a host of ravines and deep rain-water channels, similar to what we shall find lower down in the east of the Akato-tagh.

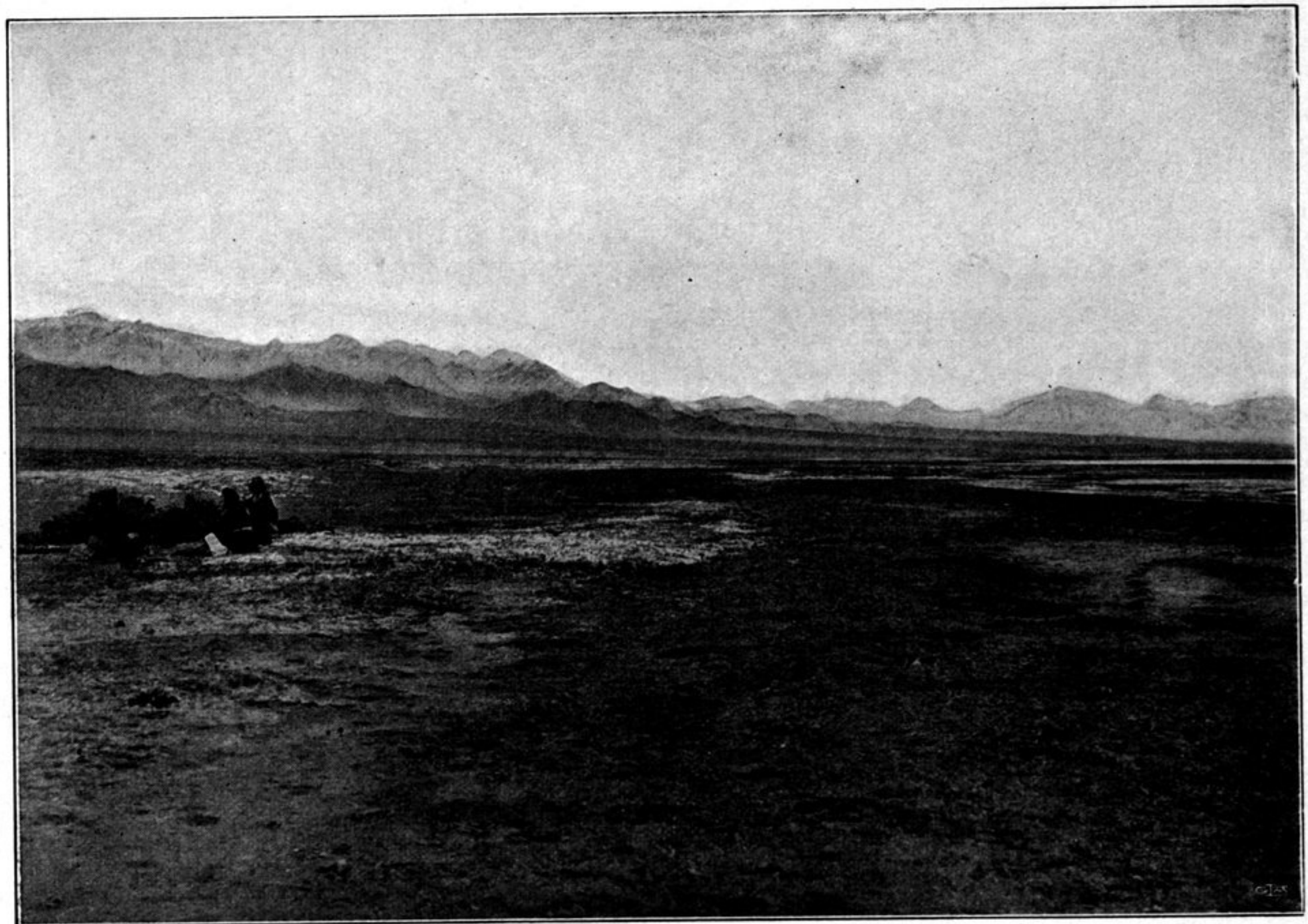


Fig. 160. THE EASTERN CONTINUATION OF ILVE-TSCHIMEN FROM CAMP LXXIII (CONTINUATION TO THE RIGHT OF FIG. 159).

We approached the right bank of the stream at an acute angle. The stream was still of a respectable size, with strips of ice under both banks, which consist of high vertical erosion terraces of sand and detritus of gravel-and-shingle. That on the left is especially accentuated. With regard to the stream, it forms an exception to the general rule that obtains in these east-west latitudinal valleys. Generally the stream runs nearer to the foot of the range on the north, as it does more particularly in the latitudinal valleys between the parallel ranges of the Arka-tagh, and as the stream does that flows down the eastern valley of Tschimen to the Ghas-nur. Here on the contrary, at Ghischa and Kisil-bojan, the deeply trenched bed of the