

the pass the surface is for the most covered with soil, with a sprinkling of vegetation.

November 13th. Our route now led towards the west-south-west across gently rounded slopes, the first of which are connected with the abruptly terminated cliffs on the left side of Kisil-tschap. From this latter we enjoyed a magnificent view of the great spur on the right side of the glen: it is singularly steep and its cliffs often form sheer precipices. Nevertheless the spur soon decreases in height and eventually terminates in the region of Kum-bulak. To the north-west of it lies the little flat boss, half buried under sand, which we perceived from Bagh-tokaj. The slopes which I have mentioned are those of an imposing crest, and their watercourses, littered with gravel and larger fragments of granite, gradually converge upon Kisil-tschap.

After crossing over the highest of these numerous rounded stretches, we turned off to the south-west, in order to ascend a minor transverse glen on the northern flank of the Tschimen-tagh. This glen is joined by a side-glen coming down from the east-south-east and running parallel to Kisil-tschap, so that it consequently has a more east-west direction. It is however more correct to look upon this as being the beginning of the main glen. Its name is Kisil-tschapne-könäsi, or the Southern Kisil-tschap, and at its head rises a huge swelling of the Tschimen-tagh, a swelling that must be identical with the mountain-mass which had barred our way the day before. The orographical arrangement here appears to be such that the Tschimen-tagh sends out a vast spur towards the north, and from it again branches project, certainly they do towards the west and probably also towards the east, and thus lie parallel with the main range. It would however be improper to speak of several parallel ranges of the Tschimen-tagh in this locality, for, as we shall presently see, the entire system can be comfortably crossed over by a single pass. The whole of this swelling is thus an excentric outgrowth on the northern side of the Tschimen-tagh. As in the region of Mandarlik, so here, we find that the ruggedest and grandest parts of the Tschimen-tagh are situated on the north of the crest that contains the actual pass.

There are said to be hunter's paths in the glen I am speaking of, and one of these at its extreme upper end leads by an easy pass over the main range of the Tschimen-tagh, and so down into the great latitudinal valley on its southern side. Another of these tracks leads northwards over the crest that we recently had on our left hand, and so descends into Kisil-tschap. The southern declivity from this pass is easy and flat, while the acclivity on the north is steep and difficult.

The northern slope of the Tschimen-tagh, which we now proceeded to cross towards the south, is especially broken and cut up by a host of rainwater channels running down to the principal glen, which, like the Kisil-tschap, makes its way to the great Tschimen valley in the neighbourhood of Bagh-tokaj. Possibly the two glens unite before that, though after they emerge from the mountains. We ascended to the pass over ground that was throughout covered with soft soil; the pass is flat and easy, and has an altitude of 4034 m. It seems to be characteristic of the Tschimen-tagh, that its main crest containing the pass is composed of soft materials, that it is of rounded outlines, and is situated south of its highest rocky parts. From the pass of Kisil-tschap a very distinct and energetically excavated transverse glen