leads down, first due south, then south-west, but the descent is very gentle and easy. The tolerably short granite spurs that jut out from the southern side of the range are massive and imposing, but terminate in rounded slopes, covered with soil and a thin sprinkling of grass, In some places however the hard rock reaches down to the bottom of the glen, the stream in which was then dried up, and there were beside it, especially on the right, long reaches of more or less thick gravel-and-shingle terraces. A good track, though rather stony, runs now along the right terrace, now along the left. The only wild animals we saw were hares; though the droppings of wild yaks were pretty common, as indeed they are throughout the whole of the Tschimen-tagh region.

Upon reaching the end of the glen the dry torrent turns towards the south, and the spur on the left side of the glen is continued by smaller protuberances and hills. The detritus scree has a flat fall from the end of the glen to the stream that runs down the latitudinal valley with its belt of vegetation.

All day we travelled through granite, mostly of moderate-sized grain and with a touch of green in it. All the débris in the watercourses and gravel-and-shingle terraces likewise consisted of granite. Thus we had once more crossed over the Tschimen-tagh and ascertained that its conformation here is far simpler than in the region of Mandarlik. By travelling from Bagh-tokaj by way of Kum-bulak and Kisil-tschap the range may without especial difficulty be crossed in a single day, and by only surmounting a single pass. The latitudinal valley possesses an important drainage stream, although it is divided into numerous arms. At this time several of these were frozen over and only in one of them did we find as much as $^1/_5$ cub. m., the water, derived from springs, being bright as crystal. The bottom is plentifully strewn with débris. This region is called Möle-kojghan, and has an altitude of 3594 m.

On the 14th November we crossed the latitudinal valley transversely. At its deepest part it is very flat and level, but after the belt of vegetation ceases, it begins to ascend slowly towards the foot of the Kalta-alaghan. The surface here is rather soft, consisting of coarse sand, thinly dotted over with scrub. We passed over a great number of small watercourses running towards the north and entering a larger watercourse that terminates in the chief head-stream of the Möle-kojghan. On the west of them a whole series of small hills reach all the way down to the glen. At the point where we crossed the stream that lies immediately east of the transverse glen of Tus-bulak — this is after it issues from the Kalta-alaghan — its bed is deeply and energetically excavated, and not only has it a double set of erosion terraces, but the bed itself is partly filled with débris and small fragments of rock. Between this transverse glen and the transverse glen of Tus-bulak there rises a massive bluff, the slopes of which we crossed over in order to reach the entrance to the latter glen. The eroded watercourse in this glen too is very distinctly excavated, and on its left or west side it is accompanied by steep rocky walls and hills. The spring of Tus-bulak had given rise to the formation of extensive sheets of ice and veritable ice cascades in the bed of the watercourse. In the left side of the glen the brook has hollowed out a grotto in the granite rock. The altitude here is 4043 m.