

The spurs on both sides of the glen of Tus-bulak consist of a light green granite of moderate grain.

Let us now take a brief survey of what we have hitherto learned regarding this latitudinal valley between the Tschimen-tagh and the Kalta-alaghan. Viewed from Camp LXXX at Möle-kojghan, its upper part appears to stretch to the S.  $80^{\circ}$  E., while its stream descends towards the N.  $75^{\circ}$  W., to the breach through the Tschimen-tagh, a very distinct portal, upon which the streams converge from both east and west, as into a funnel, and through it they make their way northwards to the Tschimen valley, entering it directly opposite to the eastern end of the

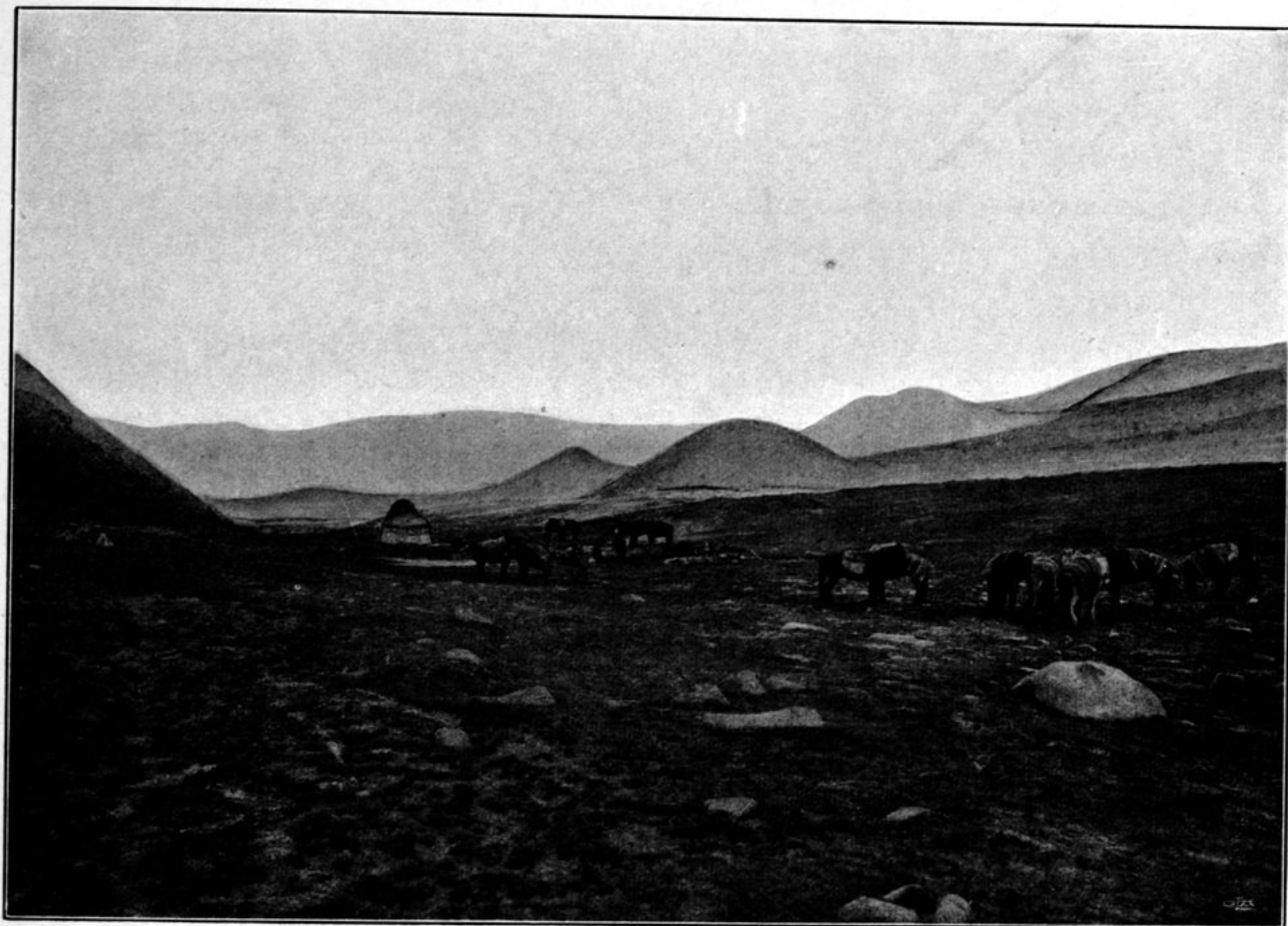


Fig. 170. CAMP LXXXI (TUS-BULAK) LOOKING DOWN TOWARDS MÖLE-KOJGHAN.

Kara-tschoka. From that point we had also been able to observe the portal of the breach on its northern side. From Möle-kojghan we saw to the N.  $88^{\circ}$  E. a massive snow-clad protuberance of the Tschimen-tagh. In the S.  $80^{\circ}$  W., but at a considerable distance, rose yet another snowy mass, belonging to the Kalta-alaghan and situated in the region of Murghun-alik. On the nearer side of this last, and not very far west of Möle-kojghan, lies the pass of Amban-aschkan-davan, situated in the Kalta-alaghan, a pass that was used by Carey and Dalgleish as well as by Bonvalot and Prince Henri d'Orléans. On the map of the Russian General Staff that part of Kalta-alaghan which lies west of this pass is called Ambal-aschkan, a name which is not only unnecessary, seeing that it all forms one and the same range, but also quite incorrect. It is only the pass that is called Amban-aschkan, or »Where