

pings were very abundant, as in the Tschimen valley, and as we turned in to Tusbulak we saw large herds of both wild yaks and kulans. Hares and marmots were also common.

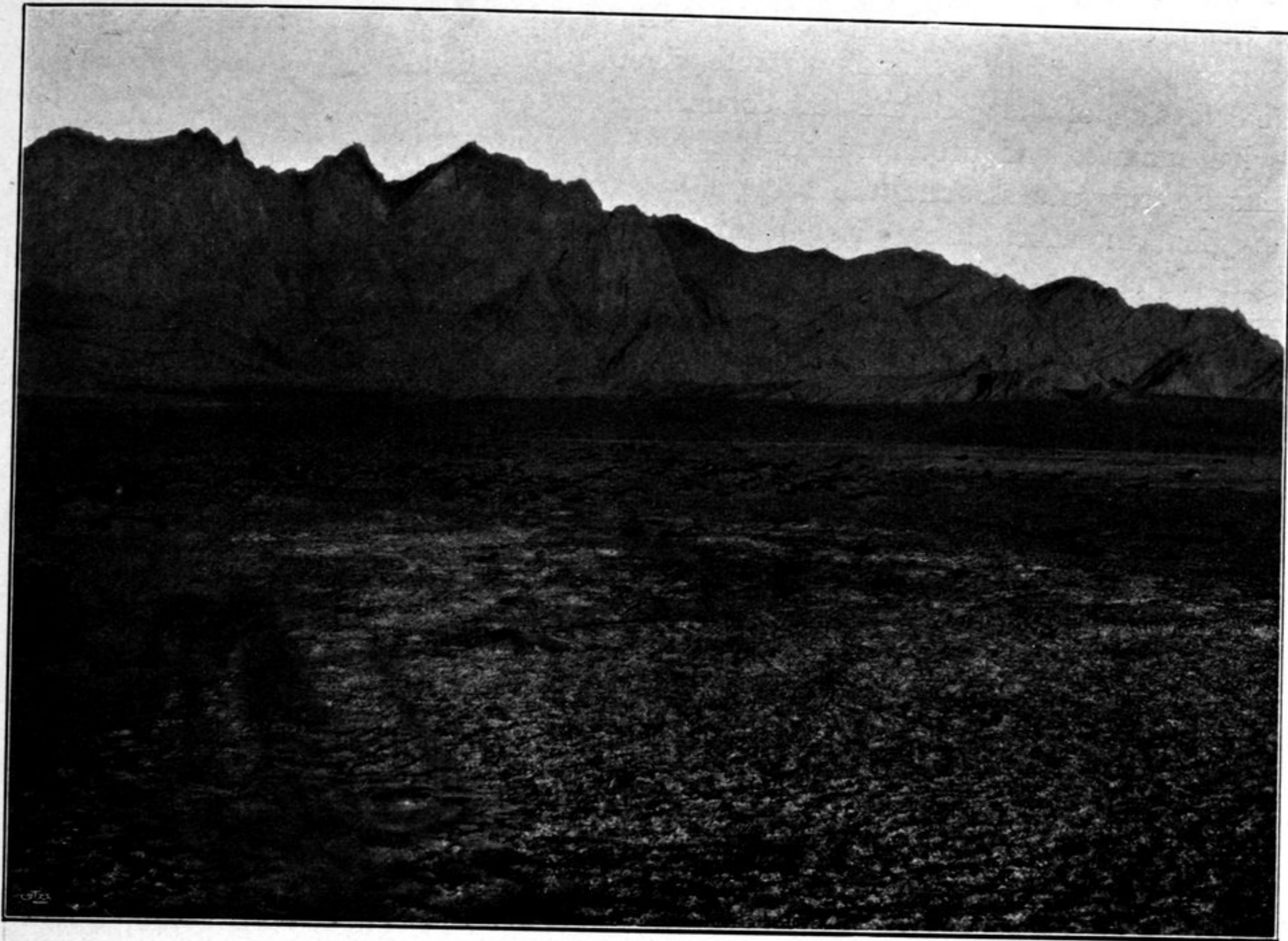


Fig. 171. KALTA-ALAGHAN FROM CAMP LXXXII.

A distinctly marked path leads up to the pass, so that this route must be not infrequently used by hunters and gold-miners, while on the summit of the pass we found a cairn of stones built up. The pass is easy, although its altitude reaches 4438 m. It is overhung by rather formidable cliffs, especially on the west, while on the east it is dominated by a crest of red granite. A couple of hundred meters west of this pass there is a second, somewhat higher, but without name. The name of our pass is quite simply Tusluk-sajning-davani or Tusluk-davan. Snow was found only on the northern acclivity of the pass and in the Tusluk-saj, and then merely in patches, but on the southern side there was none at all; nor had the main water-course in the descending glen either springs or patches of ice. The declivity on the south is much steeper than that on the northern face, the glen being both deeper and narrower, jammed in between short, but immense spurs of red granite, cleft by several small steep side-glens and ravines, none of them long. At the first expansion that it makes our glen is joined by several others, a smaller one from the right, and a large one and various small ones from the left. Farther down it is joined by yet another side-glen, likewise on the left, which comes from the east-south-east, and