appears amongst the detritus), vegetation again made its appearance, but only in the shape of a sprinkling of scrub. We now obtained to the west a view in profile of the great latitudinal valley through which we marched down into Särtäng. We had it now in shortened perspective, and it was quite clear that the southern slope not only reaches farther down into the valley, but has also a far gentler incline than the corresponding slope on the north, which is both short and steep. On the range $W_1 V_1 Y_1$ the snow-fields on the north side are much more extensive than those on the southern side, and it is therefore fair to infer that the hanging glaciers are also larger and more powerfully developed on the north than they are on the south. When seen in profile, the bottom of the latitudinal valley has a more perceptible slope towards the south, a conclusion at which we had already arrived from the fact that the drainage channel of the valley hugs closely the foot of the southern range.

Fig. 268. VIEW TOWARDS THE SÄRTÄNG PLAINS FROM TSCHANG-TSEN.

Just outside the entrance to our transverse glen there was a small quartzite hill, crowned by a cairn of stones. We had also observed others at intervals along the track we followed, which was evidently a much frequented route. Not very far away to the east was the entrance to another transverse glen, which is said to lead up to the pass of Tsagan-davan, and in front of it are some larger quartzite hills.

The lower part of our glen is rather contracted and we soon began to feel the ascent; but it soon widened out; and upon reaching a fairly open part, known as Gurvun-tang, where three glens meet, we encamped (alt. 3519 m.). Thence a track runs to the N. 47° E. up to Tschang-tsen; this is the usual route to Sa-tscheo, though not in winter, because of the sheets of ice that are formed in its *thalweg* by springs, and which are dangerous for both horses and camels. Another glen leads north-west up to the pass of Scho-ovo-tu, and this was the route we selected.

In the entrance to the glen I noticed white quartzite, severely weathered, and a short distance up the glen a greenstone dipping 59° towards the N. 8° W. The débris in the bottom of the glen consisted of fragments of these two varieties of rock, with an admixture of grey granite.

January 13th. The parts of the great mountain-knot of Anambaruin-ula into which we had now climbed were very different from those parts which we have studied in the west. Here we had soft, sweeping outlines with vegetation, frequented routes, numerous recent signs of camps and camp-fires, and over on the north side of the mountains several tents and flocks.

In the morning the glen was shrouded in a pretty thick mist, and the sky quite clouded over. During the course of the day the clouds lifted a little, but the