

Just below Camp CXXII we found a rock resembling diabase, dark-green in colour and extremely hard, with a dip of 74° towards the N. 65° W., and just below it again a similar rock containing veins of quartzite and dipping 58° towards the N. 45° W., and after that a mica-schist dipping 84° towards the N. 30° E. Quite close to the end of the glen there was a light-coloured, fine-grained rock, forming on both sides of the glen shorn precipices capped with detritus of gravel-and-shingle to a depth of several meters (fig. 283). At the very end of the glen there was again a thick, hard variety of diabase.

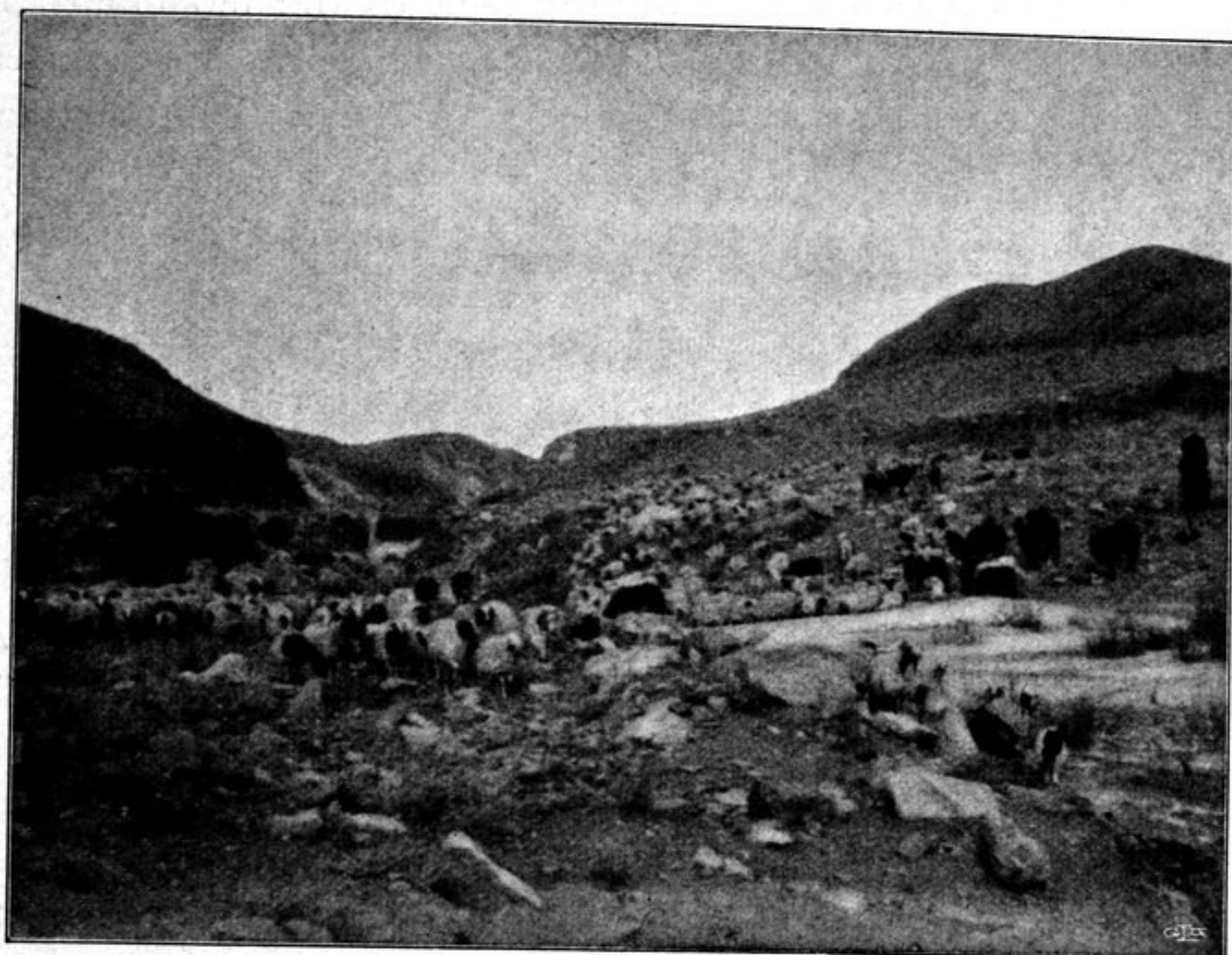


Fig. 284. SHEEP AT DUN TSA.

Thus in the course of two short days' marches we had crossed right over the whole system, which does not therefore here exceed 16 to 17 km. in breadth. The most peculiar feature in connection with this range is, that it consists of a single, distinct, and sharply defined range, in contradistinction to the two or more ranges which make up its components farther west. Hence the water-divide between the basin of Särtäng and the Desert of Gobi is more plainly and sharply indicated; neither north nor yet south of the range is there so much as a single subsidiary range, however fragmentary or disconnected. It is evident that this relation is such at this one point only: westwards this same chain swells up to the mighty mass of the Anambaruin-ula, with foothills of considerable dimensions on the south, while farther east the range, according to Prschevalskij's and Carey's maps, is double. The latter traveller calls the passes by which he crossed over the range Tawan Bulgan Kutil and Khupchiling Kutil. The simplicity of the mountains' outlines is also a striking feature; from Särtäng we ascended gently up to a pass close at hand, whereas on the northern versant the descent is both steep and long. The range is thus asymmetrical, the reason being that the southern basin has a very consider-