

By thus crossing over all these watercourses, ravines, and glens at right angles, one naturally obtains only an incomplete conception of their several topographical situations, their feeding areas, and their lower parts. Our Mongols told us however, that all the glens which we crossed in the course of this day originate in the crest of the range which constitutes the eastern continuation of the Anambaruin-ula. This particular range possesses no snow, and can be crossed at intervals by more or less difficult passes. On the other hand the big glens which lie west of Camp CXXV start from Munkör, or the perpetual snows which are heaped up in the central parts of Anambaruin-ula, adorning the loftiest summits of the great mountain-knot. As for the direction assumed by these watercourses down in the lowlands, I was unable to obtain any clear conception. Scho-ovo-tu alone is said to lose itself in the sand, while Davato and Sigo-jempen unite, and so penetrate farther north. The watercourses which we crossed over previous to reaching Camp CXXV are said to concentrate gradually into one main channel, which proceeds towards Tuj-murtu; and to the same district several of the larger watercourses farther west are also said to make their way. However that may be, the surface would seem on the whole to slope away towards the west, although it does so with unexampled gentleness.