

about 50 m. high. Yaks and horses without burdens are alone able to make their way there. Just under the pass there is a small open space known as Hama-gol, and there bushes exist on both sides of a small rivulet that issues from a spring. Between that point and the spot where our tents stood the glen of Dschong-duntsa is waterless. But in the summer, after rain, the glen sometimes becomes so filled with water that it is unable to find a passage, and the depth to which the bed is excavated is a proof of the energy with which the stream then performs its erosive work. The district above Hama-gol is called in Mongolian *Ölken-tänesing*, and in Chinese *Tscheng-tscheng*. From it goes off, to the west, the glen of *Tsagan-tschiloto*. The upper track is exactly the same distance from Camp CXXVI that

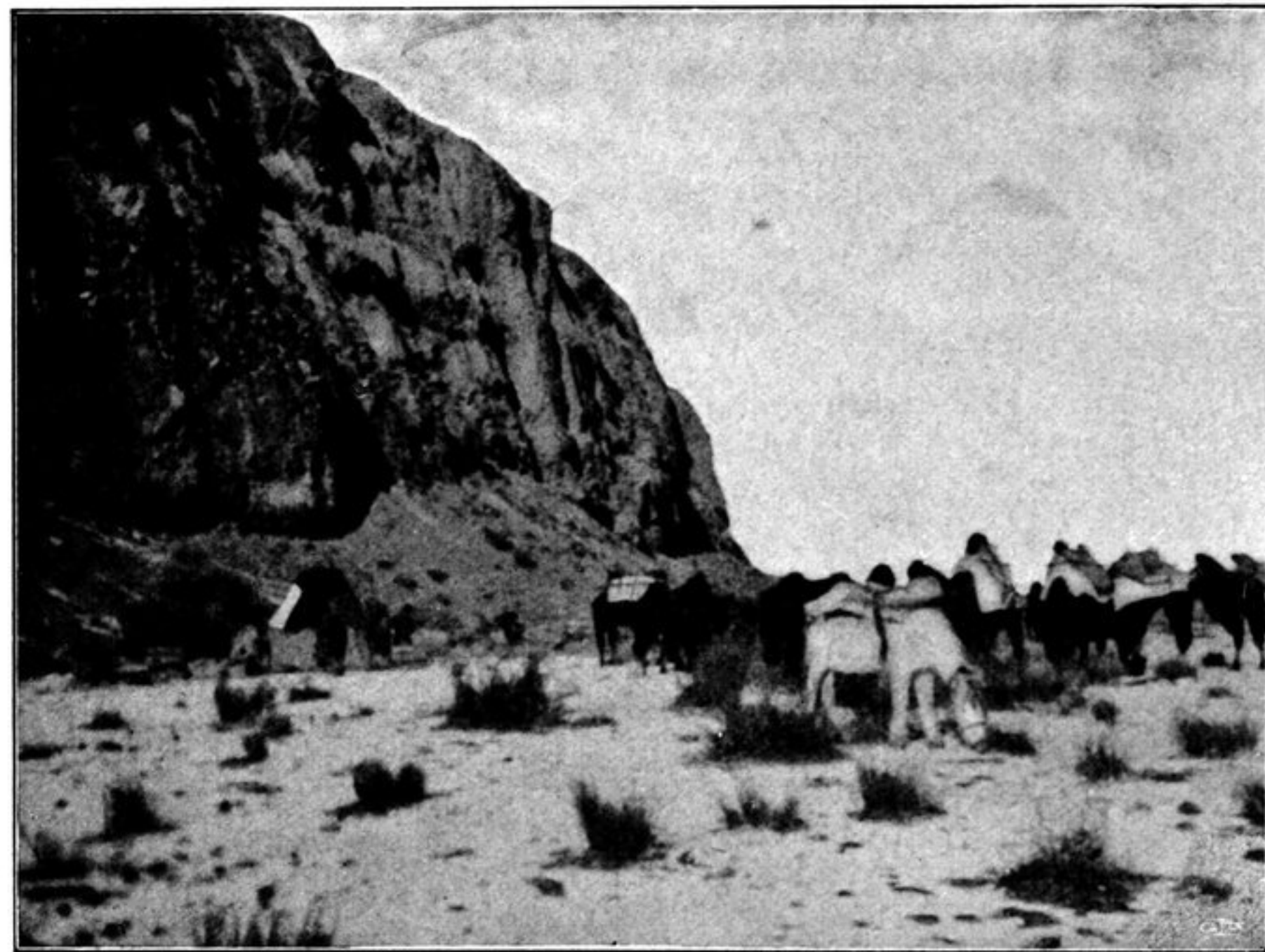


Fig. 292. OUR CARAVAN AT DSCHONG-DUN TSA.

*Chara-tschiloto* is from the same camp. Between the two tracks comes the chain of foothills, which is said to begin in the district of *Sa-go* in the form of low hills, but it grows higher and bigger as it proceeds west, and finally comes to an end at *Binguin-gol*. The numerous passes along the upper track are so confusing that one is strongly inclined to believe, that what I have called a chain of foothills is nothing else than a series of considerable swellings on the northern spurs of the *Anambaruin-ula*. On the other hand, from the descriptions given to me it is quite clear that the chain in question really is a continuous and connected range running east and west, and parallel with the great main range to the south of it. But only a visit to the higher regions in summer can clear up the orography. Yet even now we may provisionally distinguish between the main range with its summits capped with perpetual snow; the range of foothills which possesses no snow, except for accidental patches, and is moreover pierced by the four great glens of *Aksä*, *Dschong-duntsa*, *Tsagan-tschiloto*, and *Lu-tschuen-tsa*; and finally, far away