

to the north, a stretch of low hills, along the northern foot of which our route was running. With regard to the watercourses that we had to cross over, they may readily be divided into three categories in relation to the three stretches of parallel elevations which I have just enumerated. The greatest of these, namely the four just named, start in the culminating range of Anambar; those of medium dimensions from the range of foothills; while the smallest ravines and watercourses proceed from the lowermost stretch of hills. The following sketch (fig. 306), which is entirely schematic, shows the arrangement.

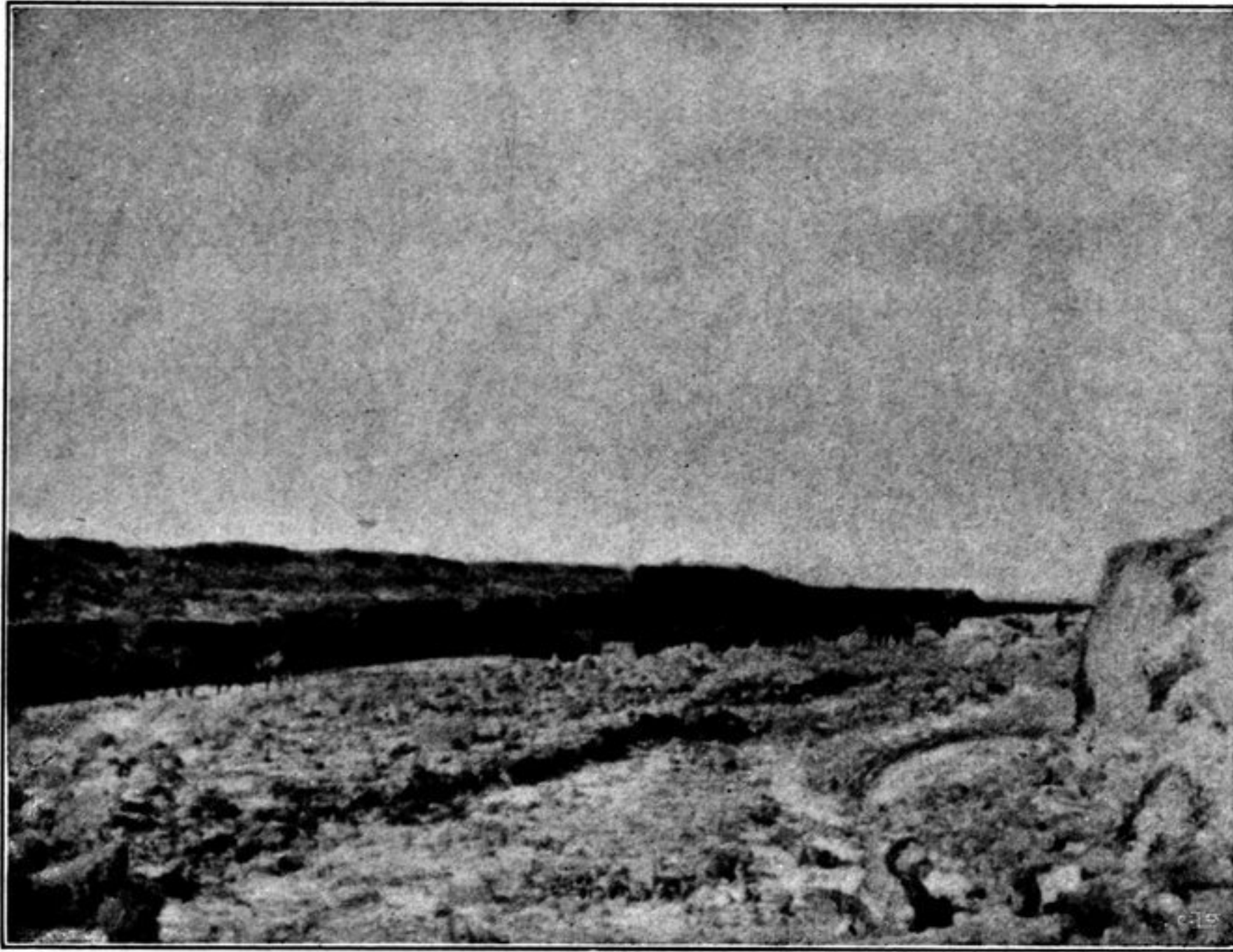


Fig. 293. WHERE ONE OF THE GLENS GROWS BROAD AND SHALLOW.

January 20th. We now rode towards the north-west along the broad watercourse of Dschong-duntsa, which lower down appeared to broaden out still more, having its left eroded terrace immediately on our left hand. The escarpment grew lower and lower; at length, climbing to the top of it, we resumed our journey towards the west-north-west, the surface sloping gently down towards the north, but still continuing to be furrowed by ravines and watercourses, which made it just as tiring, especially for the camels. On this surface gravel is especially abundant, and amongst it grows occasional scrub. So far as we were able to see, the watercourses were at first directed towards the north; then however they seemed to incline towards the west. To the north we perceived a tract of yellow, clearly drift-sand, and to the north-west a minor ridge, one of those that we crossed over later, though we were unable to see it distinctly because of the haze. Every now and again we caught glimpses of the snowy peaks of Anambaruin-ula to the south. It was however impossible to attempt to identify them individually with the peaks which we had noticed from Särtäng. As seen from the north side, they appeared to be more intimately conjoined together. The snow-line seemingly lies higher on the