

the points where they break out of the mountains. Below that they begin to converge and join together, and the power of the torrents, thus augmented, results in a more energetic erosion.

Turning out of the glen of Lu-tschuen-tsa, we crossed over a small secondary threshold and water-divide, and then kept along the edge of a minor watercourse, which, after following the base of the mountains for some distance, terminates in a perfect labyrinth of deep, wild ravines with perpendicular walls — nothing but gravel and pieces of stone, grey and desolate, yet withal picturesque. At the first glance,



Fig. 300. FROM GASCHUN-GOL DOWNWARDS.

it looked to be a sheer impossibility to get camels across these deep gorges, carved through the gravel-and shingle, and yet we did succeed. This locality is known as Gang-go. Once across, we pushed on up the left bank of the watercourse, towards the south-west, the route being again for a short distance relatively good. This watercourse hugs closely the foot of a precipice, through which burst a number of small gorges and ravines, deep, steep, and fantastic, all ending in Gang-go, and like it all filled with detritus. Next we crossed over a series of ravines, some small, some of medium size; one of these also bears the name of Gang-go. Another, known as Otun-go, is particularly deep and difficult, and is provided with triple terraces, while its bottom is filled with stones and gravel. There too we observed a number of dry pieces of willow; these grew in an expansion of the