wards the N. 35° W. After that came several varieties of granite, gneiss, and crystalline schist.

The sky was veiled with heavy, dark clouds and every now and again it snowed, the adjacent mountains being in part sprinkled with snow. The stream was a good deal smaller here than at Camps II and III, having a volume of only 2.6 cub.m. in the second, while its breadth was but 6 m., its maximum depth 0.70 m., and its velocity a trifle over 1 m. in the second. The water was of a very peculiar and unusual colour, being very nearly milky white; the cause of this was no doubt some soft light-coloured earthy matter higher up. At our camp the Tscharklik-su came down from the S. 14° E., although higher up its course is probably more south-east to north-west. From the same point the glen slopes down towards the N. 55° W.

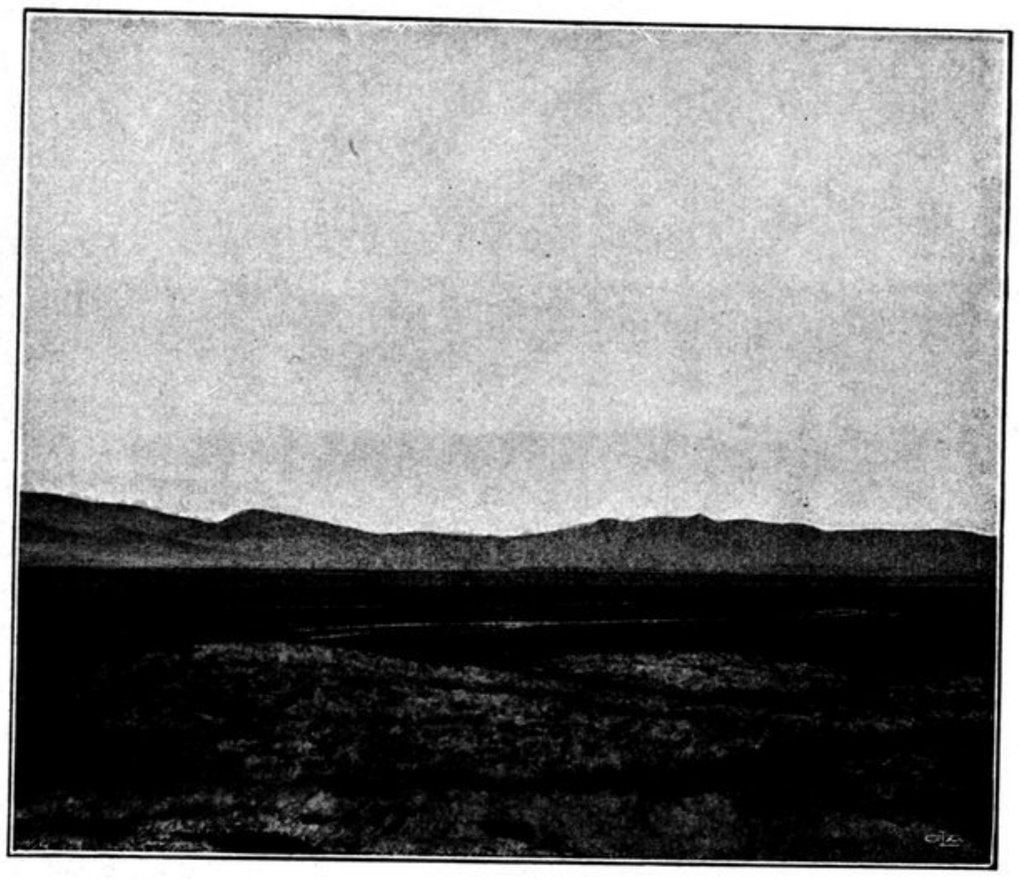

Fig. 319. OPEN VALLEYS IN THE UPPER ASTIN-TAGH.

May 25th. The weather amongst these mountains was more like winter than summer, but then we were steadily climbing up to higher altitudes. At Haschäklik we were 2894 m. above the sea, and during the course of the day, in which we travelled 25 km. to the south, we ascended a good deal higher still. We now definitively left to the south-east the Tscharklik-su and the mountainous region in which that stream has its sources and feeders, forded the stream at Haschäklik, and proceeded south-west to a quite low pass or saddle of soft material. Over on its west side a small watercourse leads down to the large, but waterless, glen that makes one of the left-hand side-glens of the Tscharklik-su; this we followed up as far as the pass at which it originates. It is rather winding and is fenced in with terraces of gravel-and-shingle and earth, on which grows some vegetation, grass and teresken. These terraces are backed by low, rounded hills, behind which rise dark ranges of more formidable dimensions. In its upper part this glen is joined from the right by the glen