

the Kara-muran, which has on its eastern side an inextricable chaos of great mountain-masses.

Our reconnaissance finished, we returned to Lama-tschimen, but then struck off northwards up the glen of Sarik-kol. The pass (4170 m.) at its head was even easier than that at the head of the Dalai-kurghan, and was likewise situated in soft material. We encamped in the lower part of the northern glen of Sarik-kol, beside an *aul* with 2000 sheep and 50 yaks. The altitude was 3574 m. The rocks through which this stage ran were schist, diorite, and granite.

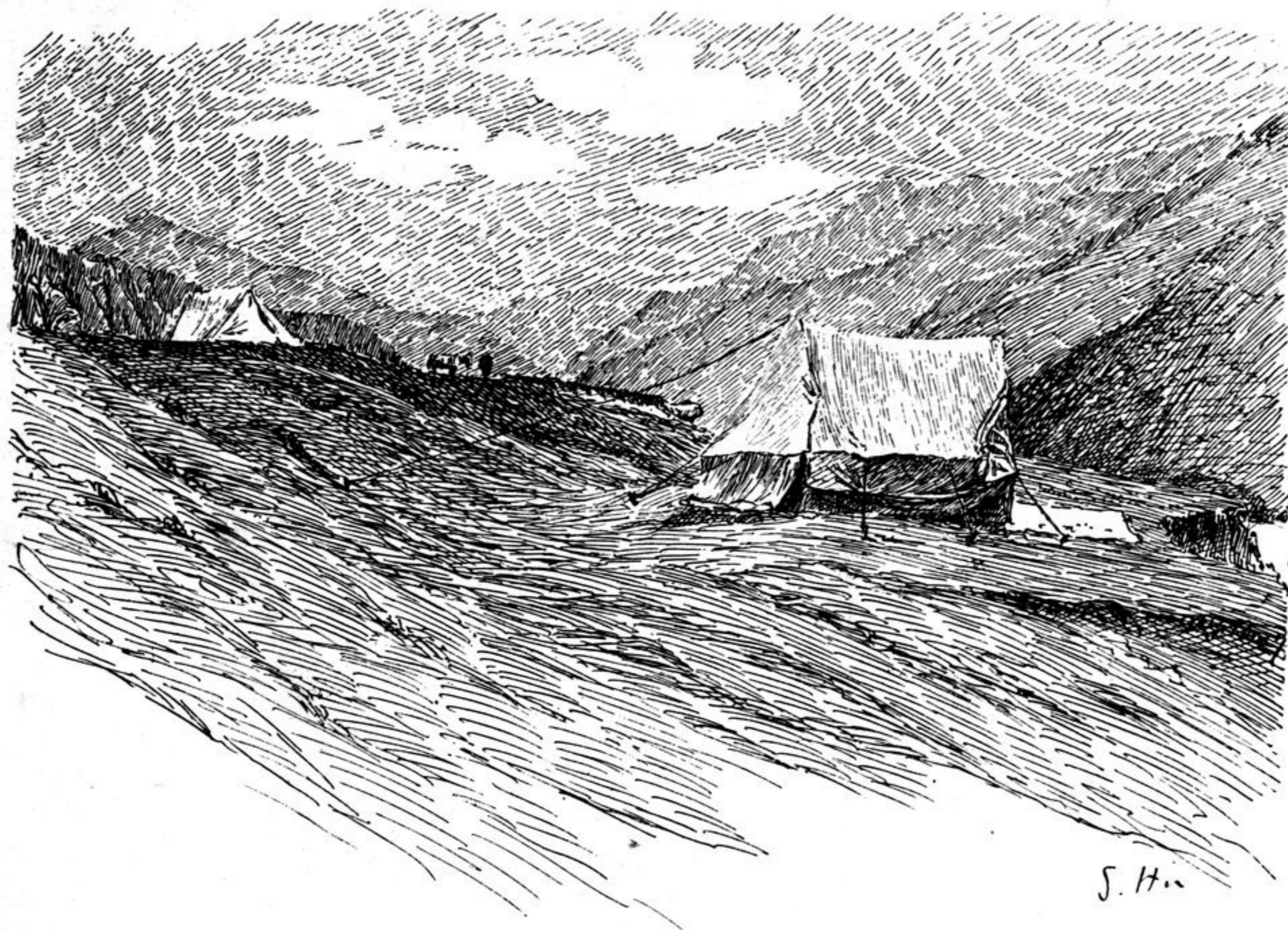


Fig. 398. SARIK-KOL-VALLEY LOOKING SW.

After proceeding on the 3rd August some distance farther down the glen, we turned to the west, and travelled up the glen of Joli-kol, and this brought us to a little secondary pass of the same name (3554 m.). Its acclivities on both sides are very steep, but the range is here built up of very rounded, grassy earthy hills. On our left was the little glen of Kuruk-kol. Making a wide sweep to the north, we approached the inhabited region of Kontsche-bulak, lying outside the mouth of the glen of the same name; this glen possesses a deeply incised *tschap* or eroded watercourse. It is reported to unite with the Kara-muran or possibly with the Mit, and collects its waters from over a wide area. Then we once more reached our main camp at Dalai-kurghan by way of Säsigh-tschap, Jätim-dung, and Sapa-tepe-tschap.