

cellent view northwards across the high plain, which stretches away as far as the southern spur of the Tokus-davan. The summit of that range, capped here and there with perpetual snow, stood out sharp and distinct in the pure, clear atmosphere. Camp V stood at an absolute altitude of 4955 m. Thus the vertical differences of altitude were here fairly unimportant. Red sandstone was again the prevailing rock. The water in the brook, beside which we encamped, was also of a brick red colour. Not seldom we had snow, hail, or rain.



Fig. 415. LOOKING NW FROM CAMP VI.

On 15th August we travelled eastwards along a straight, regularly shaped latitudinal valley between two of the subsidiary ranges of the Arka-tagh. On the way we crossed over a transverse glen coming from the south; its watercourse carried at that time a little water, and after traversing the plain it pierces the range on the north and descends to the Kara-muran. To the south we were unable to see the Arka-tagh, though we did see it to the east, the quarter in which the Ullugh-mustagh lifts up its great snowy mass. Farther on our latitudinal valley is crossed by yet three other transverse glens coming from the south, the first of the three being rather deeply cut and carrying a volume of $1\frac{1}{3}$ cub.m. in the second. To the north



Fig. 416. WHERE THE TWO VALLEYS UNITE; LOOKING NW.