and the spurs by which the little glen is bounded are likewise short. To the south the view is limited by a flat and relatively low range, extending both east and west for as far as we were able to see. In the S. 10° W. we perceived a small lake, into which all the brooks of the vicinity gather, the lake being probably identical with Dutreuil de Rhins's Lac de Corbeaux. This was the first self-contained basin with which we came into contact in the great latitudinal valley. We next marched across a surface that inclines gently towards the south-east, crossing as we did so several small brooks that issue from a vast swelling of the Arka-tagh. This range rose to the south-east and had often been visible during the preceding days. The swelling just alluded to is the Ullugh-mus-tagh, which reaches according to Grenard an altitude of 7360 m. The name also is due to him; I confess I never heard it

Fig. 424. LOOKING NE FROM CAMP XI.

though it sounds likely enough. On the southern face of the great mass we perceived several short glacier arms, all of them almost completely snowed up. All the brooks which flow down from the southern shoulder of this mountain-mass make their way into the lake just mentioned. To the south-west were the remains of former parallel ranges, now for the most part planed away. Where the ground consisted of fine disintegrated matter, it was soft and wet; but where it was gravelly it bore us well. At Camp. XI (alt. 5095 m.) our brook inclined towards the south-south-west. Here there was a small butte of the usual schistose rock, capped with a sheet of tuff about 5 m. thick. With regard to the specimens which I took here Dr H. Bäckström reports, that they »schwarze, blasige, zum Teil glasige, eustatitführende Andesite sind; sie bestehen teilweise aus Stücken, welche aus festen Lavaströmen zu stammen scheinen, teilweise sind es rundliche, blasige Stücke, welche wie vulkanische
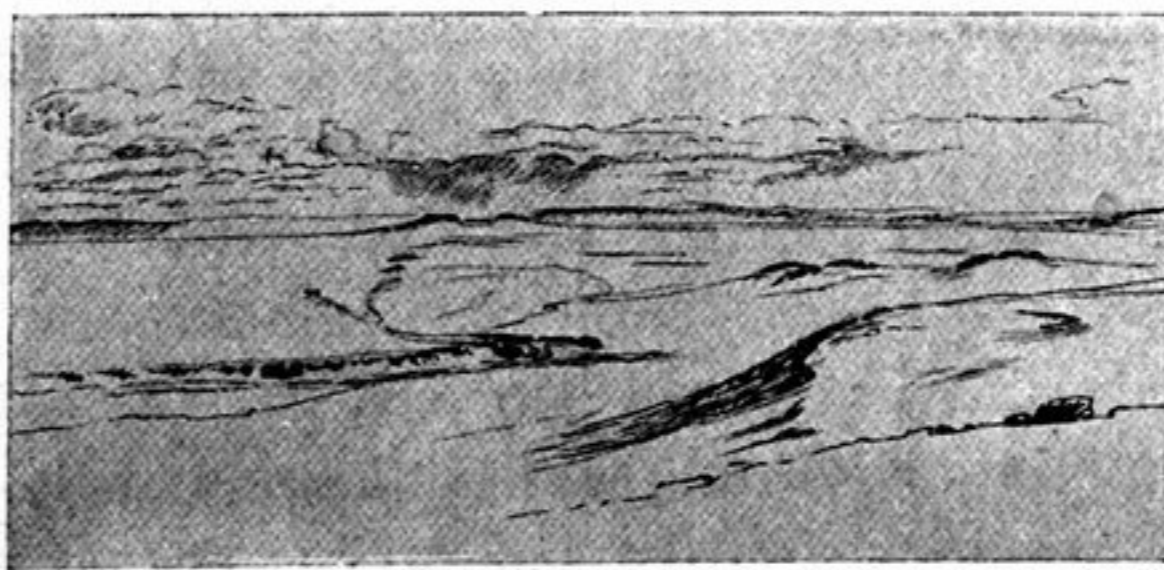

Fig. 425. LOOKING N 20 E FROM CAMP XI.   Fig. 426. TUFF MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF ARKA-TAGH.