

Himalaya makes towards the north near its western extremity affects also these mountain-ranges of central Tibet. After crossing over the frozen brook, we ascended the gently rising surface of the open valley expansion, the ground being hard and consolidated, with the merest sprinkling of grass, and at length we reached the great range on the north, with steep and picturesque glens opening out between its separate rocky foot-hills. We also commanded a magnificent view of the southern range, though the only peak bearing snow was D<sub>3</sub>. Farther on there was no snow. This range was said to be called Garu-tse. Beyond it there is reported

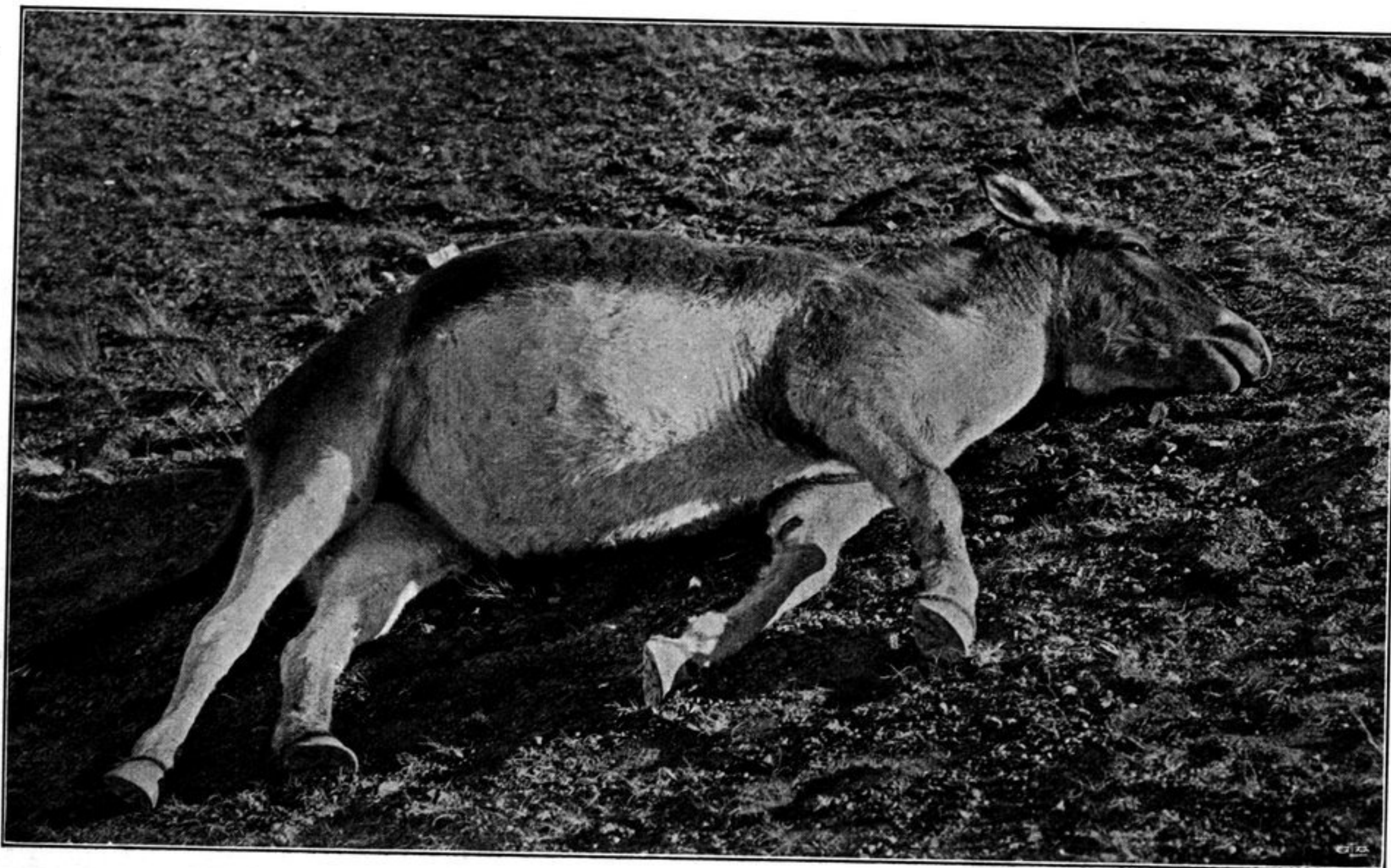


Fig. 103. A SHOT KULAN.

to be yet another parallel range, which has to be climbed over before you can reach the temple of which I have spoken. From the middle of the broad valley expansion the outlets of four glens were meanwhile visible, though two of them were of course only the continuations of the others. Nevertheless the disposition of these glens is quite peculiar and unusual. In the latitudinal valley containing the three clay depressions we had marched towards the north-west. Then, having crossed over the valley expansion, we continued through a similar narrow latitudinal valley in the same direction. Orographically the latter must be regarded as the direct continuation of the former. But here the following peculiarity should be noticed, that this latitudinal valley is, as it were, intersected diagonally by another latitudinal valley, running at the point of intersection from west-south-west to east-north-east, its direction being distinctly indicated by the watercourse that traverses it. To the west it does not however continue very far. We saw its high-lying gathering-basin from Camp CXII; but it is possible that it may continue farther