

west on the other side of a pretty high pass, though it will doubtless experience the prevalent bend towards the north-west, and thus become transformed into a glen parallel with the valley in which we travelled to Camp CXIII. Camp CXII was situated at the point of intersection of the two latitudinal valleys. From that spot the brook continues, as I have said, towards the N. 73° E.; but it too undoubtedly trends towards the east and south-east so as to come parallel with the valley in which are the three clay expanses. It is undoubtedly a fact, that the latitudinal valley is at first situated south of the one in which we were then travelling; a fact that at our Camp CXII it intersected the latter valley; a fact that it afterwards runs to the north of the same. In the western angle

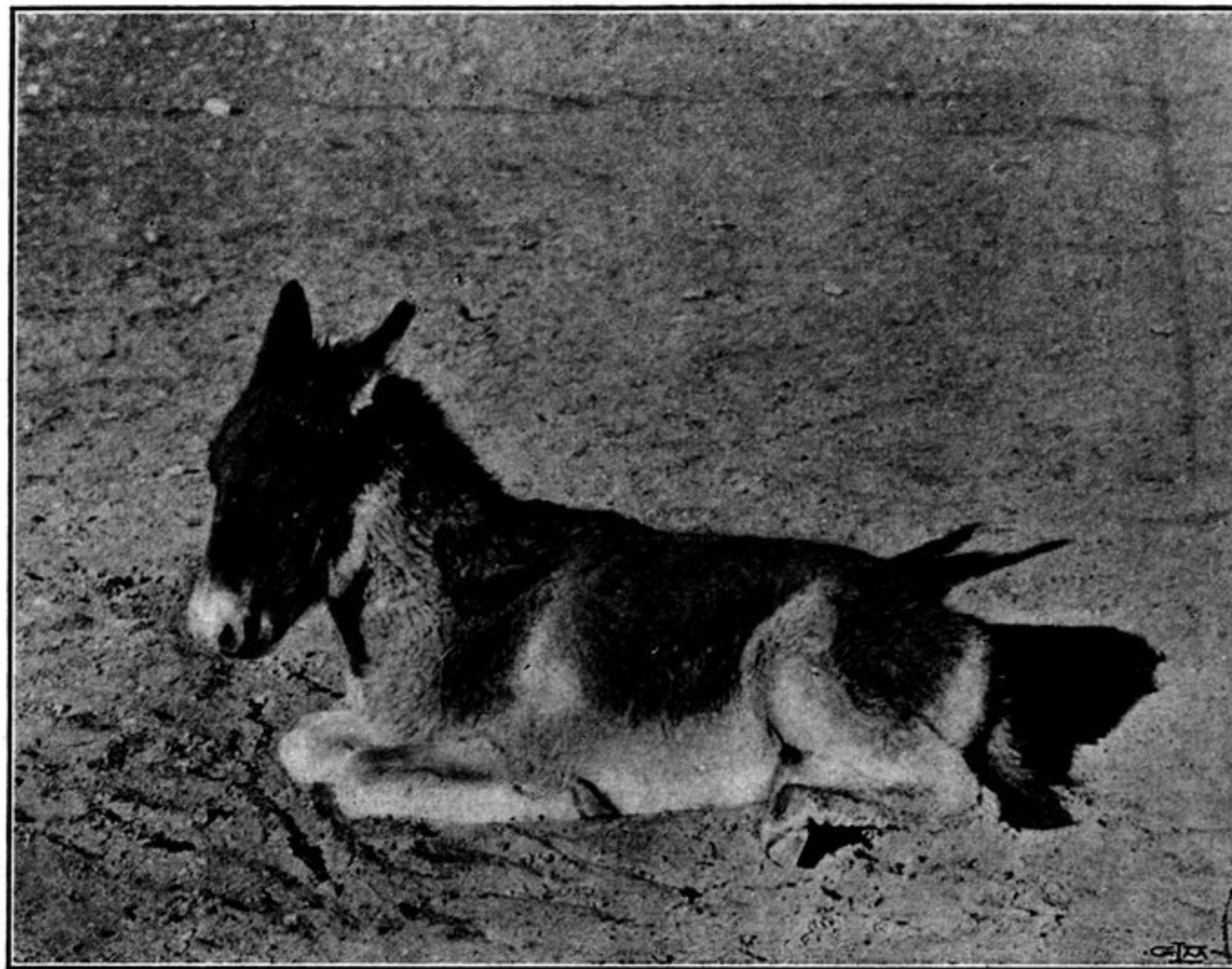


Fig. 104. A YOUNG KULAN.

between the two latitudinal valleys there rises quite a short detached chain, stretching from east-south-east to west-north-west. It is separated from its westward continuation by a transverse glen, upon which converge all the water-courses that lie east of the pass which we were about to cross over, as also those that stream down off the slopes of the principal range to the north. They then unite into one main stream, which, after piercing the transverse glen, makes its way down into the chief watercourse of the basin, reaching it a good bit above Camp CXII.

After we left the transverse glen behind us the latitudinal valley was more energetically shaped and more closely shut in by its wild, picturesque, reddish-looking crags, with their pinnacles, pyramids, and upstanding towers. The features of the landscape were here modelled on a more gigantic and impressive scale than we had hitherto been accustomed to see them up on the Tibetan highlands.