

self crossed those same two ranges on the Tatlik-bulak route, north of Usun-schor; there the Lower Astin-tagh is breached by the river of Basch-kurghan and the altitude at the beginning of the breach amounts to 2629 m. The Upper Astin-tagh I crossed by an unnamed pass at 3588 m.; though according to Prschevalskij its altitude is 3384 m. From that point and right away to the districts in which I visited the Astin-tagh in the winter of 1900—01 that range is practically quite unknown, nor has Littledale's journey served to explain its structure. In the stretch between my Camp CVIII and Camp CIX the Astin-tagh system is divided into at least three parallel ranges, and in just that quarter I crossed over the middle range by a pass

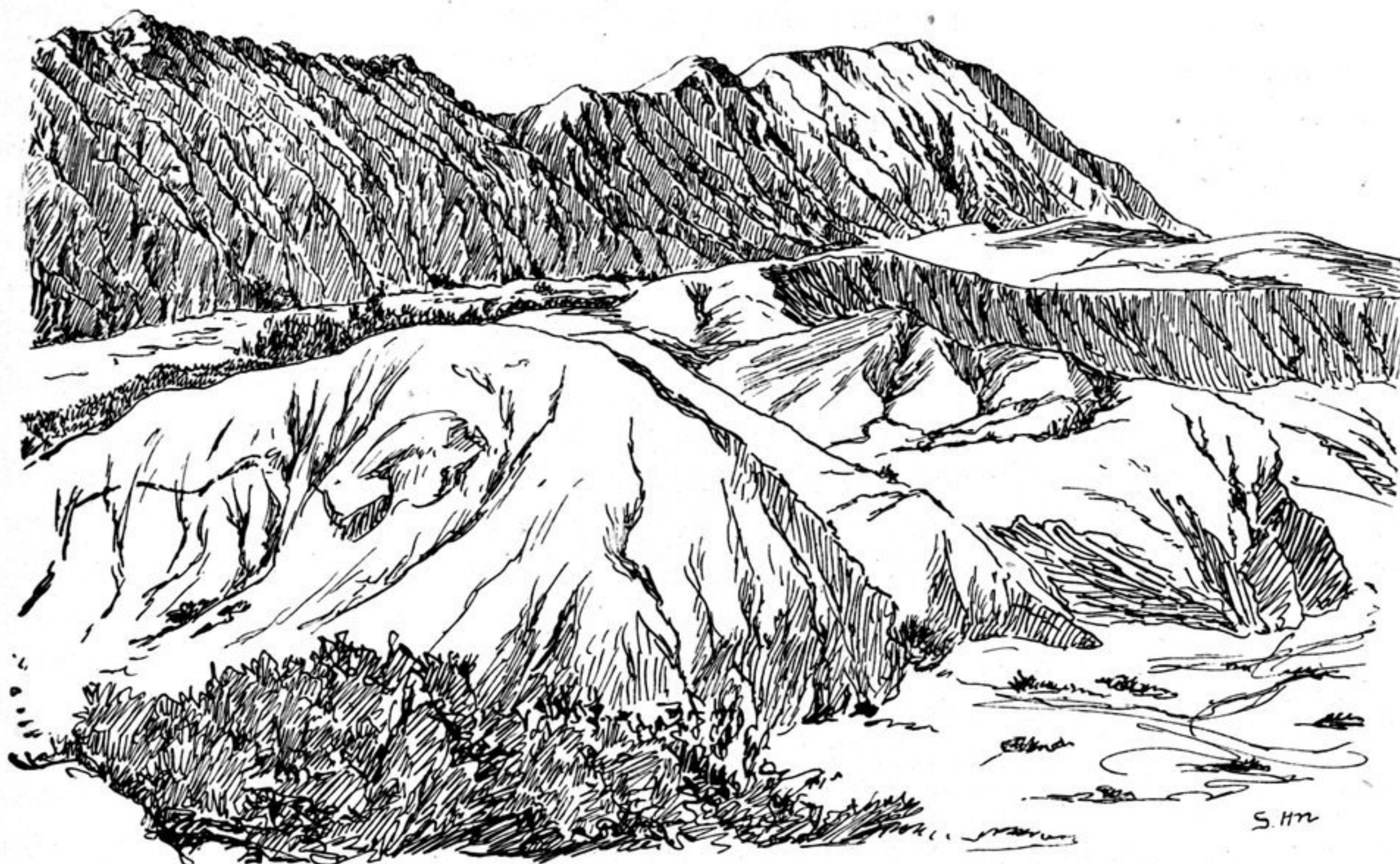


Fig. 361. VIEW LOOKING UP THE VALLEY FROM TATLIK-BULAK.

3247 m. high, and the lowest range at Camp CIX by a pass 2915 m. high. North of this range there exist yet one or two subordinate chains, which may fairly be regarded as foot-hills, and are certainly broken in several places. From Kan-ambal, which itself has an altitude of 2878 m., we descended northwards through the glen of the Anambaruin-gol, a glen which manifestly breaks through the Lower Astin-tagh. The pass east-north-east of Kan-ambal, which reaches an altitude of 3095 m., may be considered as belonging in all probability to the Lower Astin-tagh. The Anambaruin-ula I regard as a vast swelling of the Astin-tagh; it consists of at least three parallel ranges. East of that we crossed over the system by a single pass, namely Scho-ovo-tu with an altitude of 3667 m. On Roborovskij's map we find in this locality a pass with an altitude of 3713 m., which is probably identical with my pass. That the system is in this part restricted to a single chain may be due to the accidental circumstance that the stream of the Scho-ovo-tu possibly cuts its