where a Russian station-house stands on the terrace surmounting it. The side rivulets pass, on their way to the trunk stream, through deep gullies with a sharp double change of slope in their cross-sections, as though there had been an increased rate of cutting down (fig. 116). They are cut in partially cemented conglomerate, interbedded with fine material. The station-house terrace extends down the valley parallel with higher terraces, all of which are cut in apparently horizontally bedded conglomerate.

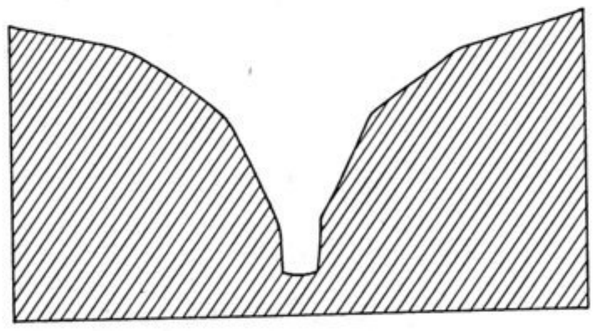

Fig. 116.—Section to show double change of slope in Langar Gullies.

As this conglomerate was followed down the valley, it was found that a larger and larger proportion of it assumed the forms of partings of gravel, filled between with fine pulverous material resembling loess. Throughout the lower portion of the valley the stream resembles the Taldic darya in that it is largely split into separate channels rejoining each other on the irregular flood plain of gravel. There were occasional higher island portions between these channels, which were coated with loess, sometimes pure with vertical cleavage, sometimes interbedded with partings of gravel, and grown over with grass.

About 20 versts from Langar the valley opens out on to the lowland plains. On the way to this point, the terraces seen in the upper portion of the valley had successively disappeared under the flood plain, while here the conglomerates formed

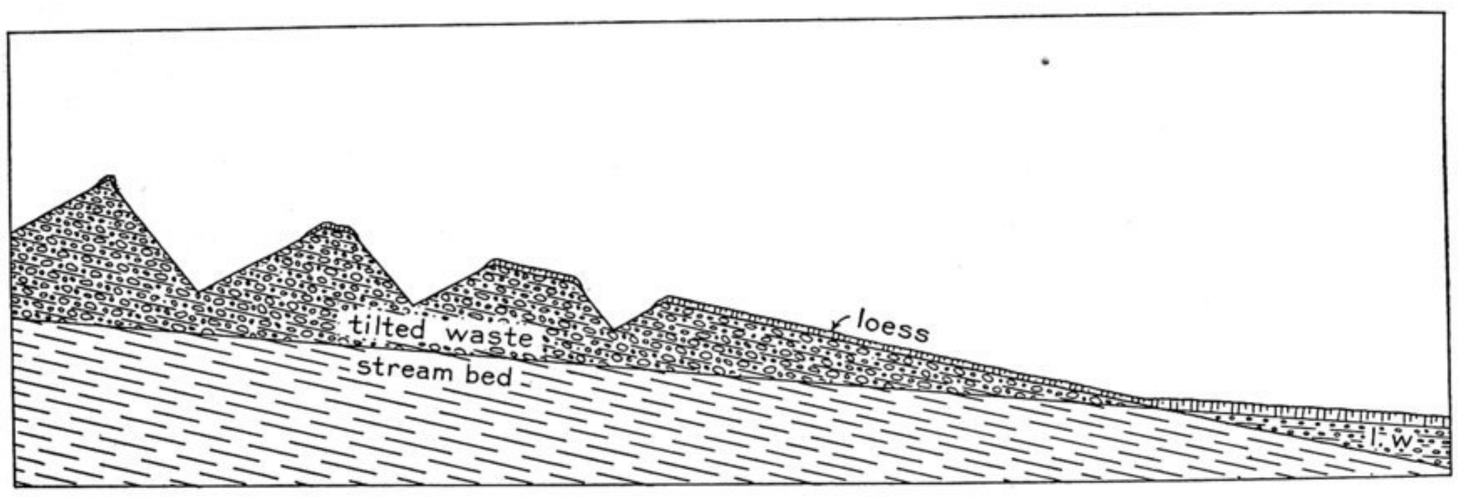

Fig. 117.—Section en route, 20 versts north of Langar, looking 15° south of west. The tilted waste inclines under the later waste.

a low, broad slope inclining gently to the north and sinking under the loess of the lowland plains along a well-defined line, running about 15° south of west. The slope itself was cut by shallow valleys pitching directly with its inclination, running parallel with each other, and with their lower portions apparently submerged in the waste they had spread on the plains. Looking south toward the mountains, we could see that the conglomerate slope extended back on to the flat, inclining surfaces surmounting pyramidal masses dissected from it, and still farther back, over the sharp tops of higher hills (fig. 117).