

it did on the day before, for its capping of perpetual snow was now lost in the universal whiteness, and no longer noticeable. During the day hail-showers fell at intervals. The following night the thermometer dropped to -5.2° and the water was frozen.



Fig. 61. LOOKING N 30° E FROM PASS OF AUG. 3 1900.

August 3rd. A ride of 24 minutes from camp brought us to the top of the first little spur that juts out from the range. This was bordered on both sides by brooks, the bed of the one on the west being the more deeply trenched. Upon emerging into the latitudinal valley this stream turns to the north-west and west; but whether it continues farther in the same direction or whether it wheels round to enter the principal stream that flows down the valley I was unable to ascertain. If the former is the case, we were then quite close to a very flat swelling in the latitudinal valley that acts as a water-divide between the streams on the east and those on the west. If the latter is the case, the little glen must turn to the north or north-east before it can reach the principal stream. The former supposition appears to me to be the more probable.

After that the glen expands and is joined by several other glens. Here there were hundreds of orongo antelopes grazing on the thin jajlaks. One of the side-glens which come down from the south is in its upper part narrow, steep, and choked with gravel and blocks of stone; at its head it is fenced in by a wall of snow-clad mountains. Here it was impossible to advance. Another glen, traversed like