

the north-west, crossing over various brooks which run down towards the south-west. In that quarter we perceived some high mountains belonging to a vast range, which appeared to stretch away to the south-east and east-south-east. One especially conspicuous feature was a gigantic snowy mass, with several peaks, situated S. 28° W. Upon the surface becoming much too broken for us, we turned to the west-south-west, along a hilly ridge, which slopes gently down between two brooks to a large main valley, down which flows a main river towards the west-north-west. From certain small detached hills we now directed our course towards the north-west, keeping along the edge of a brook, which after gathering the rainfall off the hills on the right runs down into the main river. The hills in question are rather low, being the last offshoots from the mountain-mass T', which itself appears to be the extreme north-western outpost of a mountain-range that stretches towards the south-east and is apparently broken more than once. In the region in which we have now arrived, and in that which we shall travel through towards the west and north, the ranges seemed to be less regular than hitherto, the usual east-west direction being altered to a north-west and south-east direction.

Very few of the brooks now contained water, for the temperature, even when at the highest, was only $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ under zero. All the time the wind blew hard from the west, but the sky remained perfectly clear; nevertheless the violence of the wind counteracted the warming effects of the sun.

Just below our camp there was a light green sandstone cropping out at 22° towards the N. 74° W.; as also a black species of rock, extremely fine-grained and traversed by white veins, which cropped out at 52° to the N. 65° E., forming small ridges or swellings in the otherwise soft surface.

The route that the camel caravan had taken ran north of the mountain-mass T', and traversed pretty level ground with scanty grass. In order to reach Camp XLVIII (alt. 5,073 m.), situated in the throat of one of the small glens in the range, they had to cross over its main crest. Judging by the general orographical arrangement, I should say that the latitudinal valley which they then followed, and in which they passed two miniature lakes, debouches upon an extensive open plain, a sort of expanded latitudinal valley, in which they made their Camp XLIX. At the mouth of the glen in which they formed Camp XLVIII they found some grass and *japkak*. Immediately south-west of the same was a chain of hills, pierced by the continuation of the river beside which Camp XLVII had stood.

On 13th September we followed the glen down which runs the brook of our camp, the ground being hard and excellent for travelling on. After the past cold nights there was but little water in the brook, which flows towards the west. After a while we quitted this valley, and ascending a side-glen on the right, crossed over a very low saddle, on the left of which the surface was again a mass of boggy mire. Between the saddle and the main glen below there intervenes a detached bluff, consisting of nothing but soft materials. Down from the saddle to the main valley runs a brook, which in its lower course has cut its way deeply into the sandy ground, so that it has distinct terraces on both sides. What little current there was carried the sand along with it, so that it had the appearance of a thick stream of porridge. On the north this narrow latitudinal valley is bordered throughout by a