

the large lake above mentioned. The glens on both sides of the little pass are wholly of secondary character, and fill the space between the range which we still had on our left hand and a smaller ridge, independent and quite short. Finally we travelled west, still keeping to the foot of the range on the left. Consequently this same range, which farther west runs from east to west, in this region forms an elbow and turns to the south-east. On the right, that is towards the north, we now had a broad, flat, open *kajir*, or latitudinal valley, which on the whole appeared to be barren, and as its surface did not look very trustworthy, we preferred the firmer, though more broken, ground at the foot of the mountains. This latitudinal valley, in which we were now to spend some days, runs from east to west, and was here bordered on the north by a not particularly high range, forming the westward continuation of the snowy mass Ö₁, on the south side of which we fancied we could detect a couple of small glacier arms. This snowy mass must be identical with that which we had seen to the west of the great glaciated mass in the vicinity of Camp XXVIII. In places the northern range presents a peculiar scarped formation of a red colour.

The above-mentioned oval lake appeared to be barely 10 km. long; it lies in the latitudinal *kajir* valley, but clearly nearer to its northern than to its southern side. Camp LIII was made in the entrance to a side-glen, at an altitude of 4,879 m., and beside a prattling brook, that runs down to the lake just alluded to. This lake should lie almost due west of the great freshwater lake above Camp XXXIII. It appeared to be fed by a not inconsiderable stream, but in contrast with the lake-complex at this last camp, it is quite a solitary sheet of salt water, unconnected in any way with a twin freshwater lake. Somewhere between this salt lake and its nearest neighbour on the west in the same latitudinal valley there exists a water-parting, though from our more elevated route we were unable to determine where it was; for, although we commanded a wide view of the entire valley, its bottom appeared, so far as we could judge by the eye, to be perfectly level, and it was only the two lakes and the streams feeding them from opposite directions that suggested the presence of the water-parting.