

of close-grained brittle rock of a blue-green colour. The former dipped 68° towards the S. 20° E. The peaks L₂, M₂, N₂, belong to an imposing mountain-mass in the southern range. In it are several other peaks with snowfields of medium size, and to the north it sends out short, rounded spurs, with brooks running down between them. The slopes are often clothed with short, thick grass, on which we counted as many as two hundred wild yaks. During the last few days the weather had been especially favourable and the rainfall slight.

September 21st. At Camp LIV the latitudinal valley was joined by a larger transverse glen that pierces the southern range, and is traversed by a pretty broad rainwater channel, though, unlike several smaller ones farther west, this contained at that time no water. Probably it only carries a flood occasionally, after rain or when the snows melt. There is however a spring in a small tributary channel on its left side. The brooks farther west are all small; only one of them carried as much as 1 cub.m. in the second.

On we went towards the west-north-west, the great latitudinal valley being enclosed between distinctly shaped, though irregular, mountain-ranges, which are in places broken through. In the middle of the valley there was now a main stream, which after picking up the torrents from both sides flows down to the lake we had just left behind us in the east.

Most of the brooks here flow in narrow, more deeply excavated beds, but later on we passed a broad, shallow watercourse, with a gravelly bottom and without water. This too appeared to carry down rain-water at rare intervals, and not to be fed in any way by spring-water. Shortly after this we passed a *bel*, or low saddle, situated in a flat offshoot of the southern range. But although low, this saddle possesses great morphological importance, for while on the east of it the water flows towards the north-east, to the west of it it flows towards the north-west. Hence the northward prolongation of the saddle would coincide with the water-parting of the latitudinal valley; but it was so low, that from our higher position we were unable to distinguish it. It was only by the relief up on the mountain-flanks that we were able to discern, that we were passing out of one self-contained basin into another. From the saddle an entirely new scene, with new mountain-peaks, unfolded itself towards the west, while the country we had recently travelled through disappeared behind us. We now skirted at pretty close quarters the peaks M₂ and N₂; their north-western slopes were buried under rather heavier falls of snow. Between two dome-shaped bluffs we saw a rudimentary glacier-arm proceeding from a small *firn* region. The snow-line appeared to lie 120 to 150 m. above the saddle or *bel*; though on the southern side of the mountains it ranges a good deal higher. The range to which this snowy mass belongs is continued still farther towards the west, but then decreases in altitude and becomes free from snow.

The new lake lay to the north-west, stretching as usual from east to west, and having along its south-eastern shore a flat strip of low-lying overflow country. The eastern part of the lake appeared to be very shallow and to be dotted with several small flat mud-islands. Along its northern shore are low, rounded hills, of a red appearance and apparently barren. All the torrents from the southern mountains run directly into the lake; they are bordered by soft rounded hills, prominently convex.