

turn are connected with higher mountains farther west. The mountain-group which we now had on our right possessed a jagged crest, with hard rock sticking out here and there. This crest sends off towards the east a number of flat spurs, with rounded outlines; and the eroded watercourses between them, though then generally dry, converge upon the lake. These ridges we crossed over at right angles, our direction being almost due south. The lake lies only a few kilometers distant from the spurs in question, and on its eastern side are other spurs, which, so far as we were able to see, stretch north and south, though properly speaking they ought to

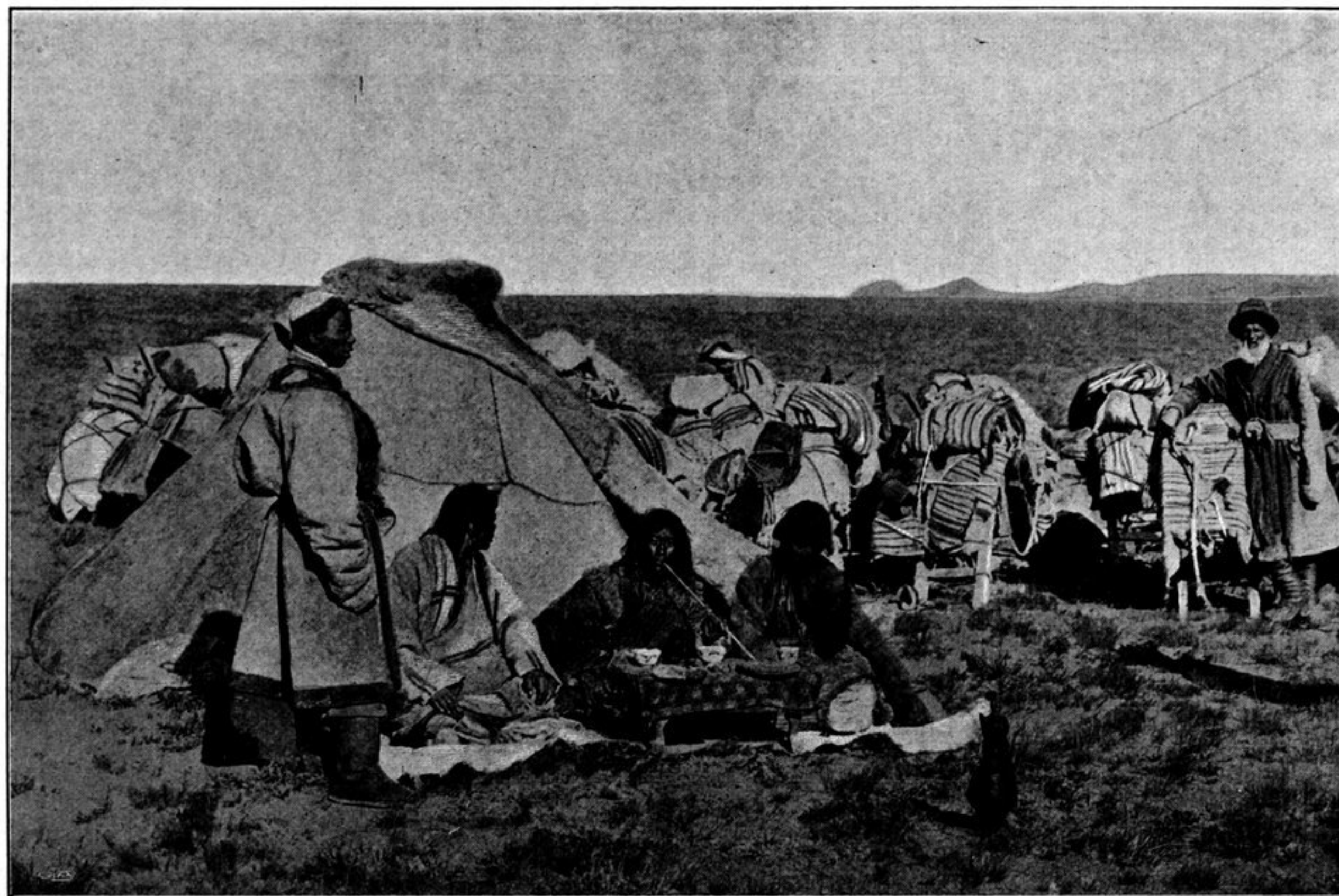


Fig. 7. TIBETAN VISITORS AT DSCHANSUNG.

be regarded as subsidiary connections of a mountain-system extending east and west, but now broken and indistinct. Another pass, which was in every way secondary, reached an altitude of 4859 m. South of it the watercourses converge upon a fresh flat depression of small size and without a lake. But notwithstanding the slight relative altitude of this pass, it afforded a particularly extensive view. Towards the south-south-west the highlands were perfectly level for a distance of several days, there being neither swelling nor ridge to put any obstacle in the way of our caravan. But in the far off distance we fancied we could detect a dark line, which might indicate mountains. The wide extent of the view could only be occasioned by the presence of an unusually large lake, and although we could not see any lake, I knew that we could not be very far from the Selling-tso. At no great distance to the S. 64° E. was a quite small lake. Hence there was in this region