

disporting themselves; there too were several orongo antelopes. In one or two places we saw tame yaks and flocks of sheep; but the grazing on the plains beside the lake was not in general particularly good, the only place where the grass was at all luxuriant being close beside the marsh. In the vicinity of Camp LXXVII at an altitude of 4665 m. or 54 m. above the level of the lake, there was also a marshy accumulation of water, and down into it ran all the smaller rainwater brooks off the relatively low slopes to the south. The above mentioned littoral marsh however lay only one or two meters above the level of the lake and owed its origin to freshwater springs. It would require only a very slight elevation of the lake's level to put a considerable proportion of this extensive plain under water. Close to the camp we passed on our left a distinct, but detached, butte, of the same appearance as the mountain-range in which is the rocky gateway that I have spoken of. After a short delay in the rain, we again obtained an extensive, and at the same time impressive, panorama across the Selling-tso towards the east, for in that direction the lake appeared to stretch to an immense distance. The panoramic view of the shore-line which I sketched, and herewith append, was taken from a point beside the marsh. It was easy to recognise again the pronounced features of the country which we had just left behind us, especially the conspicuous rocky gateway to the north-west, and the escarpment-range of the broad peninsula.

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