

to my several observations on earlier and later occasions, the absolute height is 3,991 m., and from this considerable altitude one reaches still higher and higher regions in the course of the following days, until one, at my *Camp I*, finds oneself on the surface of the tremendous highland, which with a very proper general term may be called *Chang-tang*, or The Northern Plain, a signification which otherwise only belongs to those parts of the plateau-land which are inhabited by Tibetan nomads.

At *Tankse* two valleys join. The one coming from the south, which I came down in 1901, carries the greater amount of the water forming the rivulet of *Drugub*. The other, coming from the east, had a little brook with only 1 cub. m. of water per second. Through this valley our march continues to the S. E., E., N. E. and again S. E. to *Muglib*. The distance is 15 km., and as *Muglib* is at 4,140 m., this means a rise of 149 m., or 1:100. The rocks on the sides of the valley consist of leptite, gneiss and gneiss-granite. At the entrance of the valley there is a little *gompa* to the left and a ruin to the right. Two or three small gardens are seen, after which there are no more trees until *Muglib*. But there is still space enough for small meadows with good grazing. Two erosion terraces show that the brook has carried a considerable amount of water in post-glacial time. The road is situated between the two, and, therefore, a few meters above the brook. From the left side, or S. E., a large tributary valley opens. On the upper part of the crest there was still some snow left. Beyond this place the valley, turning N. E., is a little broader, and there is more room for meadows, the slope is gentle, and the brook does not form any rapids as hitherto. It looks like a narrow channel winding in all directions, and is well cut down in the soft grass-covered ground. Sometimes great granite blocks are passed. Between the projecting mountain-shoulders the screes of detritus slope down, forcing the brook to its meandering course, but always leaving a narrow part of the bottom of the valley.

At the place where the valley makes its sharp bend from N. E. to S. E., some small transverse valleys come in from the north, and here three small *mani rigmos* have been constructed. As a rule the brook keeps closer to the left side of the valley, and the road follows the right one, not crossing the river a single time. Beyond a gigantic scree from the right side, the meadows of *Muglib* are seen with their excellent grass. Here is the little village of the same name consisting of two or three huts, around which some barley and peas are grown. The latter seldom get ripe.

As *Muglib* is the first place where I drew a panorama of the landscape surrounding the camp, I think it suitable to say a few words of this way of illustrating the journey. By a comparison of the present work with my *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia, 1899—1902*, it will at first sight seem as if the latter were much richer in pencil drawn sketches than the present one. This is, however, not