

the interval between two showers I sketched a panorama to the south, the whole northern half being hidden by a spur near the camp. On this view, Pan. 27, Tab. 6, we see that the mountain range, or rather system of fairly irregular ranges south of the latitudinal valley, have grown higher than hitherto and show a tendency of increasing to the east. Several of these ranges and summits are covered with perennial snow.

To *Camp XIII, September 14th*, the distance is 13.5 km. nearly east, and the rise 37 m. only, or 1:365. To begin with, our direction is S. E. To the left we leave the mouth of a considerable meridional valley from the north, and it appeared that by far the greatest amount of water of one brook came down from that valley. It was divided into four branches, one of which was larger than the three others, and had erosion-terraces 2 feet high. Several other beds, now without water, were still wet. It is not surprising that such a comparatively large brook comes down from the southern side of ranges which on the northern side contribute to the *Yurung-kash* River. Now the volume of water could be about 3 cub. m. per second, perfectly clear and fresh. Probably it comes from a very mighty group, which had been visible for several days, and was situated N. E. of *Camp XII*. The brook had grown bigger every day, which is not surprising, as it, on its course downwards, loses a good deal of water by evaporation and in the ground, so much the more as it is spread in several shallow beds.

The mountains to the south are red, as hitherto, with violet patches. To the S. S. E. a snow-covered group is sometimes seen through the very foggy and cloudy air. The northern mountains are dirty greyish green, sometimes yellow from grass on the slopes. The southern mountains seem to be perfectly barren. The difference may depend in some degree upon the fact that the former are more directly exposed to the sun. Farther on, at clear intervals, we see to the south and S. E. a magnificent and wild pink-coloured range which seems to continue a long way to the east. It is to a large extent covered with snow which at places reaches down the slopes so far as one can see. Soon afterwards the whole landscape to the south vanished in black clouds. Once again an area of grass, forming a low convexity, was crossed and somewhat later a ring of grass reminding one of an atoll in the sea; it was only about 50 m. long east and west, and 40 m. across, the belt of grass being only 4 m. broad and also convex. Close to the right of our course we still have a watercourse, being the principal drainage of the latitudinal valley, but now containing only a series of mostly isolated pools. Farther east even the pools became rare. To the south of it there are steppes of scant grass with antelopes and hares.

The direction turns a little to the E. N. E. passing a projecting spur from the northern side, where the rock was light greyish green calcareous sandstone, grey limestone containing quartz, and light reddish calcareous schist. As usual living rock