

our sight during the day's march. From the hills to the right several dry water-courses go down to the main brook. The grass is abundant and gives the whole bottom of the valley a bright yellow appearance. *Camp XXX* was pitched on the right erosion terrace of the main brook. The terrace was a little more than 1 m. high. At its base in the bed four springs came up, three of them frozen, the fourth forming a partly frozen pool of excellent water. The camp could be said to be unusually favourable for being in the north of Tibet. On both sides are very low rounded hills of detritus hiding a distant view all around. A panorama drawn from such a place would only have represented a waving line without interest.

On *October 5th* our direction continues E. N. E. to *Camp XXXI*, where the height is 4,939 m. The distance is 14.3 km. and the fall 85 m. or as 1:168. Somewhere in the vicinity of *Camp XXVIII* we had passed the flat threshold between the last lake and the basin in which we now were moving for three days. As before it would have been impossible to judge with the naked eye in what direction the valley sloped. Sometimes, by an optical illusion, it even seemed to rise to the east.

Leaving the camp we stick for half an hour to the bottom of the watercourse where the ground is hard and level as a street. The bed is very broad, and it took nearly a quarter of an hour to cross it. It is here not sharply bounded. In the bed there are several patches of grass, like islands, among sand and gravel. The bed is moist at some places. The subsoil water is very near. A little pool contained fresh water.

There is no more grass in the middle of the valley, but only the hard, dry plants called *yer-baghri* and *yapkak*. But at the base of the hills at both sides the ground is yellow with grass. These hills are very insignificant, but high enough to conceal the more distant landscape. Everything, therefore, seems extremely flat, especially as the higher mountains often are hidden by clouds. Farther on, however, the northern snow-group again comes in sight. It is a mighty black range covered with snow-fields and small glaciers. The main watercourse now remains on our left for a long while. Where we reach it again, some pools of fresh water stood in the bed, one of them even 50 m. long and 2 m. broad. Later on, at *Camp XXXI*, fresh water was obtained by digging in the bed, the bottom of which was here only 70 cm. below the general level of the ground. Here the temperature at the surface of the bed was $+0.1^{\circ}$, 20 cm. deep $+0.2^{\circ}$ and 46 cm. deep 4° , where the surface of the subsoil water stood.

Seeing that the snowy range to the north very soon would become hidden by the flat undulations of the ground and by small hills, I made a panoramic sketch of it from a point 2 km. S. 70° W. from *Camp XXXI*, Pan. 48, Tab. 8. To the N. 86° W., N. 57° W. and N. 47° W. very considerable peaks of this range were