

character, beginning from N. 60° W. and in the course of half an hour turning over north and N. E. to E. N. E., after which it diminished in force.

On *October 7th* we proceeded 12.3 km. between N. E. and E. N. E. to *Camp XXXIII*, where the height is 4,923 m. or 46 m. above the previous camp, meaning a gentle rise of the ground, as 1:267. We are still following the enormous latitudinal valley to the E. N. E. and the landscape remains extremely monotonous. From *Camp XXXII* the *Deasy Group* was visible to the S. 44° W., and the principal peaks of the snowy *Kwen-lun* Range to the S. 88° W., N. 63° W., N. 31° W. — between these two there may well be a latitudinal valley — and N. 13° W.

Starting from *Camp XXXII*, we leave the main brook behind to our left, where it makes a bend to the north and N. E., and empties into the salt marshes of the western shore of the next lake. The lake is, however, not yet in sight. It is hidden by a ridge of low hills situated on its southern shore. Following the southern base of these hills, we cross a series of small erosion furrows all bound for a very long and narrow depression, the bottom of which is covered with a sheet of perfectly level yellow clay that has been brought down in the form of silt by the temporary watercourses around. Slowly ascending the hills, we get a beautiful view of the whole lake. Continuing on the top of the hills we find a spring of fresh water. At *Camp XXXIII* the grass is as good as before. This part of Tibet had indeed proved to be much more favourable than I had suspected. The only difficulties are the continual hard winds, and the early cold, which last night had been down to -24.8° .

From a point 2.5 km. S. 69° W. from *Camp XXXIII*, Pan. 46, Tab. 8, was made of the horizon from S. W. over north to N. E., the other half being hidden by near, undulating, low hills. To the S. 45° W. the highest point of the *Deasy Group* is still visible in a very fine, distant perspective. From S. 84° W. to N. 50° W. we have a brilliant view of the snowy *Kwen-lun* Range which now for so many days had been in sight, and soon would disappear altogether. We had never before had such a continuous view over the whole dark range with its white snow-fields and small glaciers. To the north and N. E. no high mountains or peaks could be seen. From the plain S. W. of the lake a long narrow neck of land goes out dividing this part of the lake into two bays. To a great extent, nearest the shore, the plain is white clay dust and salt, which is whirled up in clouds by the strong N. W. wind. A good deal of the S. W. part of the lake was now frozen over, but the ice was still so thin that it became broken up by the wind and drifted over the lake. The water is salt though not of a very high percentage. On the northern shore, there are low barren hills; on the southern, our ridge of hills falls rather directly into the shore, though here also are some patches or stripes of flat land with a few points of white silt or clay. We were about 60 m. above the lake, the absolute