

crossed we also, to judge from Rawling's map, along a very short stretch came in contact with his route. But to the S. E. in the country we were now going to cross, no European had ever been.

Having left the little range behind, we had open and favourable country to the S. E. and E. S. E., in which direction we marched on *October 14th* for 12.3 km., descending in all 107 m. or at a rate of 1:115.

First we cross the erosion bed of *Camp XXXVIII* and soon after it another which joins it. A few minutes later there is a third bed joining the first two and together with them piercing the hills to the south of our route. The ground lies in very flat undulations, forcing us up and down at very insignificant gradients. After a while we again cross a flat trough from the edges of which several dry watercourses gather to one principal erosion furrow piercing the range of hills south of our route. Through the opening of its valley the country to the S. 15° W. seems to be comparatively level, at any rate no high mountains are visible, only low, dark ridges at a great distance. The ground is gravelly and light reddish. To our left are low rounded red hills forming a ridge which farther on becomes higher and is alternately black, red and dark violet.

Crossing a very insignificant flat threshold, we enter a new open trough bounded by the same ranges as the previous ones. Some watercourses from the mountains to our left are crossed. They join and pierce the range to our right in an open transverse valley, through which we see to the S. 30° W., a fairly considerable rounded peak with snow, being the highest mount visible now and still at a distance of 5 or 6 days' march. The country we had seen to the S. S. W. through these gates as through the openings of a gallery, seemed to be at a lower level than the region where we passed. Here grass was abundant, forming stripes and belts in the sand and gravel. It was a perfect steppe of good yellow grass. *Camp XXXIX* was pitched at the foot of a red hill where a rather big erosion bed went down southwards. It was 85 m. broad and 3 m. deep and contained some running water above the camp; it was directed to the south.

From a point a little elevated above its surroundings and situated 1.5 km. west of *Camp XXXIX*, Pan. 54A and 54B, Tab. 9, was taken showing both the moderate range to the N. N. E. and N. E. and the low range pierced by the different watercourses. To the right of S. 87° E., where the country appears very open, our route continues towards *Camp XL*.

Had the march from *Camp XXXVII* to *Camp XXXVIII* formed a convex line over a flat range, the march from *Camp XXXIX* to *Camp XL* formed a concave line crossing a very flat depression. The direction was E. S. E., the distance 10.5 km., and the diminution in height 100 m., as *Camp XL* had a height of only 5,000 m. The rate of the slope was thus as 1:105.