

In the beginning of the march the ground is a little undulating, a low threshold does not even reach the height of the *Camp XXXIX*. From here the view is about the same as before, and the relief of the highland is a multitude of short ranges, flat and stretching chiefly from west to east with latitudinal valleys between. The region we cross seems to be comparatively high, for as a rule we see three or four different ranges beyond each other, and nearly always they are so short that both the western and the eastern end of each of them is visible. There are no high dominating ranges or peaks, and no snow except that which had fallen during the last night and which had tinted different mountains white whilst others were bare, showing that the snow had fallen in unequal showers. In spite of its very changing relief in detail, the country as a whole seems fairly level where the horizon is at a great distance.

From the last threshold we follow a sharply marked valley downwards to the E. S. E. It has cut its erosion bed through solid rock of limestone-breccia. A spring comes up in its bed, and the ice-sheets from its brook continue the whole way until the valley opens out into the next flat basin. The slopes at the sides are partly soft material, partly rocks. The valley is sometimes only a few meters broad. Finally it emerges into the flat basin and here its watercourse turns to the S. S. E. in the direction of a small lake oblong from north to south, and now for the greater part dried up. The dry remainder of its bed resembled a light grey or white plain. Beyond this basin and south of it a rather low pass seemed to be situated, which ought to have presented a comfortable march. Continuing E. S. E. we cross two more erosion beds, the second of which was very considerable and proved that in the summer a large amount of water occasionally may flow down to the lake which at that season no doubt becomes filled with a layer of very shallow water. On the right side of this bed was an erosion terrace 2.5 m. high and perpendicular. In the bottom of the bed was gravel, of moderate size, and sand, but no silt. The water had only two or three months ago, flowed down in several branches some of which had cut themselves one foot deep in the general bed. On the left side of the latter there was no trace of a terrace. The bed gradually, and without a sharp boundary, went over into the gravelly plain of the flat basin. This basin, like a few other depressions on the plateau-land, is oblong in a meridional sense and, therefore, an exception to the general rule of the west-east stretching. On both sides were low hills, small promontories projecting here and there towards the lake basin like side-scenes.

There was grass the whole way to the great erosion bed. It was indeed a rather agreeable surprise to find grass practically everywhere in these high regions of northern Tibet, where one would have expected a very barren soil. In this respect north-eastern Tibet is very different. There, I had marched for days without seeing a single blade of grass. On the other hand wild onions were abundant in