

After a second threshold, we go around the western mountains. The living rock is reddish, brown limestone-breccia. The slopes below the hills are soft undulating ground of sand and gravel and grass. The lake is now left behind; at its southern shore there are clearly visible concentric desiccation lines. *Camp LII* was pitched in a comparatively large transverse valley; in its erosion bed there was a spring with open running water and extensive ice-sheets. A short panorama from this camp, 63, Tab. 10, shows the mountains on the eastern side of the great latitudinal valley.

The next day's march, *November 4th*, goes S. S. E. for 13 km. The ground first rises from 5,019 m. to 5,082 m., and then again sinks to 5,046 m. These figures, however, do not give a profile of the basin and the threshold between it and the next, as we marched between hills where the relief of the ground appeared to be most favourable.

Just east of *Camp LII* a sharp ridge was standing, nearly meridional. Leaving it to our left we ascended a little flat threshold, covered all over with grass and much yak dung. Beyond it we came down in another little valley where the solid rock was gypsum, dark hard calcareous schist or argillaceous limestone and red conglomerate. During the whole remainder of the march we wandered up and down among very flat hills, crossing several dry watercourses, which probably all by some round-about ways, flowed to the last lake. The ground consisted, as usual, of red sand and dust and some fine gravel, the débris from nearly destroyed and denudated mountains, of which we only saw the strongly levelled ruins all around. A larger watercourse was crossed, and then the undulating ground and the small hills continued until we reached the camp near a bed with ice-sheets. During the day we had passed old fireplaces four times. In a side valley one of our men had seen a wall built of stone and yak horns; at the side of it was a bit of a rope which obviously had been used for leading tame yaks. Wild yaks and kyangs were seen in the region and their dung was very abundant. We had crossed quite a net-work of paths, obviously trodden by wild yaks, some of them worn down even to 1 dm. On a cliff was an eagle's nest constructed of antelope-horns.

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