

from porous ice, light green where the ice was solid, and violet and red near the shore from the colour of blocks and gravel on its bottom. Fresh water springs come forth at the shore. The lake seems to be shallow.

Beyond a projecting rock the view becomes more open to the south, where the mountain range, which we had to cross the next day, is rising. From here a panorama was sketched, showing the basin of *Lashung-tso* from N. E. to S. S. E. (Pan. 65, Tab. 10). Between the eastern mountains and the lake there seems to be a belt of flat level ground which becomes broader to the S. W. of the lake. Finally we go down from the gravelly slopes, the ground becomes more flat and the gravel more sparse, the lake is left behind and the distance to the western mountains increases. The erosion beds become broader and more shallow. The ground again slowly rises in the direction of the southern range. To the east this is bordered by rather low hills, red as is nearly everything in this region. They are rounded and chiefly consist of loose material, out of which, here and there, a little peak of solid rock rises; one of these had, from a distance, exactly the appearance of a *gompa*. Near the eastern shore of the lake a herd of some 50 yaks was seen. A flock of 20 antelopes crossed our route in the direction of the lake. We keep to the S. W. The ground is hard and comfortable, there is grass as usual. *Camp LVI* was pitched at the bank of a watercourse containing ice and a little brook. Just west of this camp yaks were grazing. We had obviously reached a region where these animals pass the winter. We had also reached the parts of Tibet where marmots are living; four of their holes had been seen on this day and two on the day before.

Pan. 66, Tab. 10, gives a very good idea of the lake basin of *Lashung-tso* and the mountains surrounding it on all sides, except the southern. The whole group to the west of the lake is readily visible with its steep slope down to the lake. To the east there is a system of more moderate hills.

On *November 8th* we proceeded 13 km. S. S. E. and S. E., crossing the southern range in a flat pass of 5,161 m. height. The rise is, therefore, 145 m. in a distance of 8.5 km., giving a rate of 1:59. On the southern side we have 4.5 km. to *Camp LVII* with an altitude of 4,994 m., or a fall of 167 m., which is as 1:27.

We have lost sight of the Tibetan road and ascend on hills and slopes and cross two dry watercourses bound to *Lashung-tso*; here the rock was grey limestone with veins of calcspar. In several small valleys there are ice-sheets; grass is abundant and so is yak dung. Approaching the pass in its valley we have a comparatively bulky mount to our right, from which watercourses go down both to the north and the south of the pass. A fireplace was seen in the valley. The pass is flat and easy. A new landscape opens up from it and the region we have just crossed becomes hidden. In front of us to the south there is a mountain range of moderate size and beyond