

it, a snow mass. To the S. 42° E. (Pan. 68A and 68B, Tab. 11) is a cupola-shaped peak with some snow. As a rule snow groups had proved to be very rare in this part of Tibet, and those existing are small and cannot be compared with those in eastern Tibet. S. 33° W. some fairly high peaks are raising their heads. To the S. 65° W. there is a mount belonging to the range on which we are standing. To the N. W., N. N. W. and north is the mountain group west of *Lashung-tso* the same as the one on Pan. 66, Tab. 10, though from a somewhat changed perspective. Between our range and the southern mountains, there is a broad latitudinal valley, the floor of which is undulating and even a little hilly. To the south from the pass, two small depressions, perhaps containing some water, seem to occupy a part of the valley, and to the S. E. there is a lake, called *Kung-tsaka*, as we heard later on. A view from such a point as this is very instructive; one gets one's bearings and can make out in what direction one has to proceed. Now to the S. W. and south the mountains were too high, only to the S. E. did we have comfortable ground.

Going down between hills of red weathered limestone, we had soft ground as hitherto, as red as burnt bricks and with good yellow grass. The floor of the whole latitudinal valley showed itself in the same tints. Everywhere the tracks of kyangs were seen and a good many of wild yaks; a few of the latter animals were grazing in a side valley. The kyangs had been rare so far. Now they appeared in six different herds in the extensive valley. We know too little of high Tibet to be able to draw maps of the occurrence of the big game and its wanderings with the seasons. On a journey like this one gets, however, a very strong impression of the fact that in some regions there is no kind of big game at all, in others the yak is common, in others the kyang or both. The *Ovis ammon* may be met with only in rocky, steep, rugged mountains like those west of *Lashung-tso*. The marmot also suddenly made its appearance on our road, and there were no rabbits in the vicinity of the marmots' holes. Hares again became common around *Lashung-tso* after having been missing for many days. Only wolves lived everywhere, though never in large numbers. Only occasionally a fox could be seen. Bears seemed not to exist in these parts, at least we did not see a single one.

On the southern slopes of the range along which we now descended, the grass was so abundant that the tracks of the kyangs looked like red ribbons in it. It was softer than hitherto and even had a greenish tint. At *Camp LVII* there was a spring forming a round pool 15 m. in diameter and containing excellent fresh ice-covered water which, from the pool, continued in a little brook with extensive ice sheets. In its vicinity were Tibetan fireplaces and a little stone wall behind which hunters await the arrival of game at the pool.

On *November 9th* our route goes E. S. E. for 16.6 km. and falls 105 m. to *Camp LVIII* which is at an altitude of 4,889 m., the rate being as 1:158. We