

as the other places before mentioned, to be visited by gold-diggers every summer. After seasons of comparatively large gain, the number of visitors used to increase. After years when the sand only yielded a small amount of gold grains, only a few diggers returned. Our road approaches the hills, and at the point where our direction becomes southerly, solid rock at last cropped out of the detritus and proved to be light grey quartzitic sandstone. No other living rock was passed the whole day. Turning around the base of the hills we finally direct our steps to the S. W., crossing some watercourses which all, no doubt, by and by join one principal bed directed to *Gomo-tsaka*. The last bed contained ice and some running water, and near it *Camp LXI* was pitched.

The names given us during the march were the following: *Shemar-tibo*, a mount at some 15 km. E. S. E., and *Tseka-guwa*, hills to the S. E. The same name was said also to indicate the valley leading up to *Camp LXII*, and farther S. E. *Seo-yunna*, a meridional range farther south with some snow. The snowy mountain *Mayu-gangri*, was still in sight at a considerable distance E. N. E. Behind the hills south of the camp and to the S. W. of it, there was said to be a region called *Gomo-gakcho*, where gold was to be found. All the names here mentioned, except the last, are to be found on Pan. 71B, Tab. 11. We see here the mountains N. W., north and N. E. of the camp. The corner to the N. 54° E. is the one at which our direction became S. W.¹ To the N. 83° E. the snowy peak of *Mayu-gangri* is seen rising above the plateau-land. The pyramidal, but not very high, peak, *Shemar-tibo*, rises to the S. 69° E. To the S. 45° E. is *Tseka-guwa* which is rather a region than a mountain. To the S. 15° E. a part of the snow-covered *Seo-yunna* is in sight, and would later on be approached by our route.

Regarding the names in such a region as this it is, of course, difficult to tell whether they are absolutely reliable or not. I have said before that we, regarding the first names given us, could check the veracity of the three natives we had met so far, for they gave, independent of each other, the same names. But now, during the few days' march when we only had the two Tibetan guides to ask, it was difficult to check the veracity of their information. I used to have the younger man with me. He was about 30 years old. My caravan-bashi, Mohammed Isa, used to question the older man, who was about 50 years of age. In camp we compared

¹ The hills to the right of this corner are situated on the other or eastern side of the plain, *Kuge-kemar*, south of *Gomo-tsaka*. My map-drawer, Lieutenant Kjellström, has been conscientious enough not to enter it from the panorama to the map. Here again is an example of how the panoramas complete and fill up the map. The bearings on the map are not always quite in accordance with those of the panoramas. This is due to the fact that my field-map has been forced into the net of co-ordinates and into accordance with the points fixed by the Survey of India and British exploration in general. In cases of disagreement the bearings of the panoramas are more reliable, since no force had been laid upon them.