

the names are correct, for in regions where the tents were not quite so rare as here, we had more opportunities to check the information given. Names, as for example *Teri-nam-tso* or *Kanchung-gangri*, are as definite as Ladoga or Ural. It is, therefore, only in the seldom visited districts to the north that sometimes involuntary mistakes can be made. Before leaving the question of names I will only add that I have written them phonetically, exactly as I heard them pronounced by the Tibetans. The spelling has then been controlled and in many cases corrected by Professor K. V. Zetterstéen of Uppsala.

On *November 15th* our route is 10.3 km. S. E. and S. S. E. The ground rises 88 m.; as *Camp LXII* is at 5,038 m., the rate is as 1:117.

For three days we had no wind worth mentioning, which had a very favourable influence upon the caravan in so far that no animals were lost. The assistance which they got from our 5 yaks, also contributed to the good condition of our ponies and mules.

We follow the eastern base of the hills at the other side of which *Gomo-gakcho* is situated. A valley coming from them was called *Chakyam-ningra*, in the background of which, a part of mount *Seo-yunna* is situated. Along this valley a road was said to go to a pass and beyond it to continue S. S. E. To our left is still the plain of *Kuge-kemar*, where long lines of black stones were erected by the hunters; an antelope never crosses such a line, but follows it and thus is led to the trap where it is caught.

The plain comes to an end and we slowly enter the valley which comes from *Tseka-guva* and has the same name as this mount. We are again on a well-trodden and worn road along the sides of which at several places the traces of Tibetan camps were to be seen. There is good grass, softer than hitherto. The ground is fine dust; at some places gravel had fallen down from the side rocks, though hard rock is rare. It consists of grey schistose clasto-phyric quartzite. A ribbon of ice 2 or 3 m. broad occupies the lowest part of the bed, and ice is seen in some small side valleys as well. Antelopes are grazing on the open plains of this fairly broad valley. In the surroundings of *Camp LXII* several herds of kyangs were seen, some 8 wild yaks and then again some antelopes in small flocks. The camp was placed at the lee side of a ridge which may be regarded as the northern continuation of *Seo-yunna*. At this place the brook of the valley looked more considerable than it is, on account of the extensive ice-sheets in its bed, but open water was still to be had. The valley of *Camp LXII* is a flat trough, to which small water-courses gather from the south, S. E. and east. Pan. 69, Tab. 11, shows the view so far as it is open. To the S. 40° E. mount *Tseka-guva* rises, and to the S. 7° W. is the highest peak of *Seo-yunna*, which from here looked like a dark bulky mountain, not very high, and with a few patches of snow, probably eternal.