

The living rock at *Camp LXVII*, or rather a short distance N. W. of it, was reddish grey quartzite; on the little threshold the rock consisted of white quartzite with much felspar.

On *November 22nd* we had 9.6 km. to *Camp LXVIII* and the direction was S. E. On the march we again descended from 5,167 to 5,003 m. or 164 m., corresponding to a rate of 1:58. The altitudes given show that the surface of the ground on the plateau-land, disregarding the mountain groups and ranges, forms waves reminding one of the long flat rollers of the open sea. It sometimes takes several days to cross such a flat protuberance of the ground.

Another curious phenomenon was that the temperature on the night before the day in question did not sink below  $-18.5^{\circ}$  or a difference of nearly  $14^{\circ}$  from the preceding night. Such changes are local and generally depend upon the clouds.

The country during the day's march is monotonous as we follow the N. E. foot of the same mountain range up and down across slopes and erosion beds. We stick to the great road of gold- and salt-diggers, which on the slopes consists of some 50 paths where the sheeps are accustomed to walking amphitheatrically. From a point about halfway, the mass of *Mayu-gangri* is again visible to the N.  $31^{\circ}$  E., and to the N.  $15-28^{\circ}$  E., at no great distance there is a white depression, perhaps a temporary salt lake, which may contain water after heavy rains. From a little secondary threshold, the road goes steeply down to a valley where jack-daws were very numerous. At a distance of 2 or 3 km. to our left is a small lake depression to which several dry watercourses were directed and which now seemed to contain no water. The lake is situated on a plain with grass still partly green. Kyangs and antelopes were seen at some places and one single wild yak. Ravens and small birds were numerous. In several of the ravines and beds there are fireplaces, showing that water is to be had in summer; now every one of them was dry, not even ice was to be seen, and the only snow in sight was on the top of *Mayu-gangri*. In front of us there is finally a short but very steep range stretching from west to east. Leaving it to our left we turn S. W. and go up into a broad valley, pitching *Camp LXVIII* near a little isolated rock, where there are many old nomads' camps with dung of sheep and tame yaks. A spring had open water which lower down formed ice-sheets. The name of the place is *Kebe-chungu*. The mountains to the S.  $30^{\circ}$  W. were called *Chuchak-nagmo*.

From *Camp LXVIII*, Pan. 77<sup>A</sup> and 77<sup>B</sup>, Tab. 12, was taken, showing the accentuated mountains in the neighbourhood. *Keling-tavo-amchuk* is visible to the N.  $48^{\circ}$  E. To the N.  $68^{\circ}$  E., there was a peak they called *Chea-govo-rachek*, indicating either that this name belongs to a mountainous region or that the first information in connection with that name was wrong. The living rock predominating during the day's march was grey, dense limestone which also formed the rocks around the camp.