

brown, reddish, pink and yellow colours. To the north the hills are more compact, and even the opening of the valley we came down through can hardly be recognized. To the east the country is fairly open, to the south and west the mountains are more interrupted. It is difficult to make out any prevalent orographical order, though it seems as if the general stretching were from west to east. The grass of the steppe is not very good. At *Camp LXXV* there were fresh springs. Near a black promontory to the S. W. four Tibetan tents were visible and two others to the south. The shepherds we had met above *Bogar-yung* had given us the name of *Dirung-ungota* for the large plain; from the same informants we had obtained the names *Yumrang-lopchangs*, *Mukpo-malung*, *Loma-yäsung* and *Bogar-yung*.

Pan. 83A and 83B, Tab. 13, is taken from *Camp LXXV*. The impression of a plain is given principally by the comparatively great distance to the mountains all around. The latter, therefore, seem somewhat lower than they are in reality. The panorama also shows very clearly that these mountains are distributed into different groups and masses, the plastic forms of which betray a very advanced state of denudation. Both to the east and to the W. S. W. the country is open, and the plain may, therefore, be regarded as a part of a latitudinal valley of no small dimensions. The east-west stretching of the mountain ranges and great latitudinal valleys now begins to be more and more pronounced. For several days' marches the tectonic lines had been running north-south. But in the extensive and broad belt of interior Tibet which is situated north of the great lakes and parallel to *Transhimalaya*, the east-west lines are predominating. This fact is clearly illustrated by the stretching of the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. The routes of Nain Sing, Littledale and myself, which we would cross within a few days, also indicate the most comfortable direction of progress in this part of Tibet.

According to the general map in 1:1,000,000, constructed by Colonel H. Byström, my two meridional marches from *Camp LXXIII* to the neighbourhood of *Camp LXXV* coincide with the route of Captain Bower in 1891—1892.

The nomads of the district around *Camp LXXV* were not of the hospitable and friendly disposition as the nomads from *Gertse*. They only sold us some sheep, butter and milk, but would not assist us with yaks nor tell us the names of places around the camp. They only told us we had four days more to *Bogtsang-tsangpo*, and in two days we should meet other nomads. They were subject to *Deva-shung* in *Lhasa*, and would not have any intercourse with a caravan in which there was a European.

A wanderer from *Nakchu* made his appearance at our tents and gave us some interesting information that has to be recorded. He belonged to a company of eight wandering tents from *Nakchu* which had made a pilgrimage to the sacred lake of *Manasarovar* and now were on their way home, camping at about half a day's march from us. They reckoned 35 persons including women and children, and had 600 sheep