

From *Camp LXXVIII*, Pan. 85A and 85B, Tab. 14, was sketched. At its beginning to the left, N. 35° W., the perpendicular side of the knoll at the camp is visible. Just to the left of N. 1° W. is the broad valley mentioned above, and to the right is the saddle with the Pass *Kolok-la*. Then follow the red mountains to the east of our route, and to the S. S. E., the direction of our next day's march.

On *December 4th* we had 14.1 km. to the S. S. W. We rise only 32 m. on this march. *Camp LXXVIII* was at 4,784 m., at the first lake we were at 4,772 m.; then the ground rose to the foot of the mountains with a height of 4,808 m.; a little threshold was 4,854 m. high, and *Camp LXXIX* 4,816 m. After crossing a new, large ice-bed, we ride over hard ground with very poor grass here and there. It is difficult to tell from where these rather large beds come, and it proved impossible to get reliable answers from the Tibetans. It may be that they are branches of one watercourse coming from the latitudinal valley west of *Camp LXXVIII*. The drainage of this valley should, then, be parallel to and fall in the same direction as *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. On his map, Nain Sing has such a river north of *Bogtsang-tsangpo* and called by him, *Chu Zan Sangpo* and in its upper part, *Dongsang Chu* and joining the principal river which he erroneously leads to *Chargut-tso*. Where we crossed the different branches they ran N. E., but, obviously, by and by turn east and S. E.

The country again abounds in game. There were great flocks of kyangs and *Pantholops* antelopes.

We pass the gate-way. Its eastern side consists of a perpendicular rock of chalk-limestone of reddish colour forming a little crest to the east with solid rock in its upper part. The rocks at the western side of the gate have a moderate slope to the north, but are steep to the south, where there are remains of Tibetan camps and sheepfolds. The open space in the gate-way is only about 200 m., and to the eye the ground is perfectly level. South of the gate we soon reach a little depression covered with ice; its bed continues to the west, but is dry here; to the S. E. is a chain of ice-sheets looking like very small lakes. I do not feel quite convinced that we here have anything to do with pools. The location and direction of these ice-sheets seem rather to indicate a bed, through which, after rains, a branch of running water makes its way down to *Bogtsang-tsangpo*.

From the first ice-sheet the ground slowly rises towards the base of the southern mountains. On all sides the plain is surrounded by reddish, irregular mountains with rocky crests, ridges and small peaks, all rising from hills of detritus. The panorama 88A and 88B, Tab. 14, gives an idea of the general relief. From here the road slowly ascends to the little threshold of 4,854 m.; the valley going up, is broad and, to the east, bounded by reddish rugged rocks and hills, and to the west by dark, more rounded and a little higher mountains from which two dry watercourses come down. The