

below the soil, but again comes to the surface and soon freezes. The water, especially in the pool, contains excellent fish. The name of the spring is *Loma-tseba*. *Choge* is a high mount to the east. *Kung* is a mountainous region of red hills just west of *Choge*. *Sang-chung* is a mountain to the N. E. of the transverse valley, coming down from it and joining the latitudinal valley near *Camp XC*. *Devung*, also pronounced *Tebung*, is a transverse valley to the N. W. *Tana* is a valley S. S. E. *Allok* is a transverse valley parallel to the latter and west of it, both thus coming from the southern mountains. *Ngorcha*, also called *Dongying*, is a snowy peak to the S. E., situated on the high range bordering our valley to the south. *Tag-la* is a pass across the mighty range to the S. W.; it is said to be high and uncomfortable, and the road crossing it is rarely used. When asked in which direction *Dangra-yum-tso* was situated, the Tibetans of *Neka* pointed straight south, and the *Ngangtse-tso* was said to be to the S. 40° E.

The S. W. wind was cold and furious as usual and made all work and every observation very difficult. Of the 96 animals from *Leh*, we had only 12 left, though the Tibetan yaks had saved us.

Pan. 104A and 104B, Tab. 18, from *Neka*, is very instructive and gives us an excellent idea of the plastic aspect of the country. To the N. W. we have the deep-cut *Devung* valley between more or less rocky ridges. To the north is a comparatively mighty part of the northern range, and to the N. E. the rugged cliffs of *Sang-chung*. The mountains N. 62° E., prove to be a rather insignificant ridge. To the east the country is open for a good long way, forming a plain, bounded on the east by the ranges and ridges of *Kung-lung*. To the S. 22° E. is *Ngorcha* or *Dongying*, and west of it, the deep and accentuated *Tana* valley. The *Allok* valley is also surrounded by rather mighty mountains, and in its background, we behold what may be the crest of the principal range. To the S. 72° W. a transverse valley parallel to those just mentioned, leads up to the pass, *Tag-la*. Due west the country is quite open, and no mountains are visible in the western continuation of the latitudinal valley. The panorama should be carefully compared with the map, Pl. 6. Both combined, give a very clear conception of the landscape, but the panorama is, of course, more realistic, as it shows us everything in sight and in a horizontal view, whereas the map gives us the vertical projection, and shows us the mountains and valleys as they are situated in relation to one another.

In the night, the temperature did not fall below -13.8° and remained high as always, during storms. The next day, the storm was so furious that we could not move. In the morning the sky was fairly clear, but about noon it became troubled by heaps of dust and sand, carried along by the wind. Even fine gravel is brought away and constantly beats against the tents. Light white clouds, standing at right angles to the wind, covered the sky. After midnight the atmosphere