

a profile may be sketched of this section, showing how extremely flat the range is at the line where we crossed it.

All night and all day the storm continued with the greatest fury, and the temperature had only been at -14.1° . From the camp we had, in the morning, an excellent opportunity to study the action of the wind over the extensive plain and the mountains to the north. Especially to the N. E., large compact clouds of red dust were swept from the ground and sailed up the slopes of the mountains around mount *Keva*, which now and again disappeared. These red clouds seemed to rise to a considerable altitude above the highest crests of the mountains and then to disappear beyond them continuing their journey, God knows how far. At other places where the northern mountains were yellow, the clouds of dust had a yellowish tint. From the ground of the plain small clouds of grey dust were ploughed and whirled up by the tremendous force of the wind, but seemed to rise less high than the red and yellow clouds. As the strongest and most constant winds in high Tibet come from the S. W. and W. S. W., the sides of the mountains directly exposed to the wind, are more carved out by corrasion, and all the fine material existing is swept away. On the lee sides, the action of the prevailing wind is less energetic. This fact plays a certain part in the weathering as I have tried to explain in my *Scientific Results*.

On the left bank of the watercourse of *Camp XCI*, a *mani-rigmo* was standing. Leaving it we marched east and E. S. E., crossing some fairly deep-cut valleys with ice, and slowly ascended in the direction of the pass, which by and by turned to the S. E. and south. To the east a labyrinth of hills is seen with numerous small valleys going to the central parts of the large plain. The rock was yellowish white and light reddish chalk-limestone. Crossing innumerable small erosion furrows, we finally go up to the little pass of *Sarya-la*, a flat and comfortable saddle of greenish grey sandstone. Pan. 108, Tab. 19, shows the view to the south from the pass.

The valley going down from the pass, is at first directed to the E. S. E. and receives several branches from the trough to the west of the road, which must all be crossed. Here two tents and some sheepfolds were passed, as usual, placed as much as possible to the lee side of the prevailing S. W. wind. The convex part of the stone-folds for the sheep, therefore, was directed to the S. W. The pass valley runs to the S. E. and our road goes south over slopes consisting of hard yellow clay and dust, with grass. To the west we see the rocky range we have just traversed in the *Sarya-la*. Not very far eastwards this range seems to come to an end. From its eastern part, some erosion beds go down to the plain east of *Camp XCII*. This camp was pitched at the base of hills giving some lee from the wind. There was the ice-sheet of a spring. Grass and fuel was found at some distance. In the neighbourhood, were two Tibetan tents. It is impossible to describe