

such a ride in the rarefied air, the biting cold and the killing wind, especially when riding against it as during the latter part of the day's march. It is very difficult to use one's hands, one is nearly blown from the horse's back, the map plane cannot be used and I have to make a rough sketch in a little book. The marches have to be made very short, for one has a feeling that one could not keep one's blood circulating for another two or three miles. Arriving at camp, one is half dead, and must pass about an hour at the fire to be able to sketch the usual panorama. It is not advisable to travel through high Tibet during the winter.

The place where *Camp XCII* was pitched, is called *Korumteomal*, and the plain east of it, *Nadsum*. The mountains to the N. W. and N. N. W. were called *Dongying-tip*, or perhaps, better, *Dongjing*. These mountains are easily seen on Panorama 105A and 105B, Tab. 19, taken from *Camp XCII*. From this camp we see that the range of *Dongying* really dwindles to nothing, east of *Sarya-la*, for mount *Keva* is still visible to the N. 23° E. The hilly region to the N. E., is *Nadsum-sherke*, situated north of lake *Kung-tso*, and S. W. of the same; it seems to be a common name for the moderate hills of *Kung-lung*. When the Tibetans of *Nadsum* told us that across the region of *Nadsum-sherke*, or N. 38° E., there was a road passing a lake *Goang-tso* and continuing to *Bogtsang-tsangpo*, one feels tempted to believe that this *Goang-tso* is the same as the *Kung-tso*, though there may, of course, also be two lakes. When we asked where *Dagtse-tso* was, they pointed to the N. 40° E., which was about right. To the N. 67° E., the mountainous region was called *Tsomo-Kunglung*, to the N. 82° E., is a double peak called *Choge*, entered without a name on the panorama. To the N. 88° E., is the region of *Bogar-ngoyung* with mountains of the same name. To the S. 80° E., the country seems lower, and there is the valley of *Bogar-ngoyung* with a road leading to *Shansa-dsong* on the *Kyaring-tso*. To the S. 70° E., is a comparatively high mountain, *Changa* or *Chaga*, and S. 58° E. the high peak, *Chaga-pungnak*. To the S. 3° E. is the continuation of our road with a pyramidal peak at its side; there is said to be a pass *Chebuk-la*, which we never heard of later on. To the S. 12° W., a road was said to pass to a place called *Latse-dsong* which should not be confounded with the village of that name on the *Tsangpo*. It may perhaps be a place near the *Dangra-yum-tso*. Most of these names we had heard before from other native sources, and, therefore, they may be regarded as reliable.

On *December 22th*, our march goes S. S. W. for 9.4 km., rising 66 m. or at a rate of 1:142, *Camp XCIII* being at a height of 4,871 m. Even if the country is full of mountains, we thus find that the plateau-land character, at least along the road, is very pronounced. After a temperature of  $-19.6^{\circ}$  in the night, the storm again set in at 9 o'clock a. m., and we had it nearly straight in the face during the march. We now cross a broad, but as it seems, not very long latitudinal