

The ground is destroyed by rabbits' holes. The valley is broad, but just at its mouth, it becomes somewhat narrower. Here were springs with good running water, and the grass was better than hitherto. A round *mani* was found at the place, with well carved and inscribed stone-plates and horns of yak, some of them with the coronal bones. The camp was pitched at the right side of the valley, near some sheepfolds and not far from a Tibetan tent. A panorama, 109A and 109B, Tab. 19, was sketched. Between S. E. and south, the lake with the mountains of its opposite shore, was visible. To the S. 35° W., was the last hill at the right side of our valley and up to N. 18° E., the ridge bounding the valley to the west. N. 18° E., shows the saddle of *Laen-la*. To the N. E. and E. N. E., is Mount *Gyabsang*. On the slope of the hill west of our camp, was a grotto with a stonewall in front of it. It contained a sack of barley and some straw, and was the *samskang* or dwelling-place of a hermit or wandering lama, Lama Togldan.

One of our neighbours gave some additional information. According to him the name *Laen*, or perhaps better *Laän* or *Laäng*, the nasal sound nearly inaudible, appertained to the whole valley of *Camps XCVI* and *XCVII*. *Marku-tso*, a name that we had heard before, belonged to a small lake north of *Ngangtse-tso*, perhaps situated somewhere east of *Camp CV*. It is not the same as *Marchar-tso*. It is entered on Nain Sing's map, and is a new proof of the veracity and conscientiousness of the famous Pundit. The mountains to the S. 40° E. and S. S. E., he called *Pongchen*, which was confirmed on our march south of the lake. The mountains straight south, he called *Paklam*. In accordance with earlier information, he considered *Dangra-yum-tso* smaller than *Ngangtse-tso*, which is, as I have said, improbable, but still may be true. Its southern end was pointed out to the S. 60° W., though according to other information, it ought to be straight S. W. from *Camp XCVII*. The two small peaks on each side of the opening of the *Laen* valley, were called *Kato*, to the east, and *Yangbok* to the west. He reckoned seven days to *Govo* by the pass, *Pongchen-la*. The highway to *Shigatse* goes east of the lake. *Kemar* was said to be one day on horseback to the S. E. and thus situated east of the lake. The road on the western shore, was longer and more difficult. *Kemar* is obviously only a certain region, to which nomads come in the autumn; now it was uninhabited. West and south of the lake, were several nomads' camps hidden in the valleys, but none quite near the shore. The lake began to freeze one and a half month ago, and would remain frozen another four months. It was, however, different in different years, as the ice was sometimes said to break up in the beginning of March, which I do not believe is possible. He said that the nomads never cross the lake as they are afraid of it. He, therefore, could give no information about the thickness of the ice. Springs were to be found at many places around the shore. Our first research gave the result that the water was brackish and