

Somewhere near *Camp XCVIII* and *Camp CVII*, we crossed the route of Nain Sing on his memorable journey of 1874. On *January 17th*, we travelled S. E., passing *Camp CV* and *Camp CVI* and finally following the eastern shore of the lake, southward to *Camp CVIII*, where fresh-water springs formed an extensive ice-sheet. In a little valley in our neighbourhood, called *Damsa-keva*, were two Tibetan tents. The day was very cloudy and twice or thrice some snow fell, not even enough to make the soil white.

From *Camp CVIII*, I sketched a last panorama, 122A and 122B, Tab. 22, of *Ngangtse-tso*. There we again recognize some of the features of the surrounding mountains which are already familiar to us from several other panoramas. From about N. 41° E. to east and E. S. E., we have the isolated mountain group situated north of *Marchar-tso*. To the S. 80° E., the country is open in the direction of *Marchar-tso* and its prolongation. From S. 61° E. and thence the whole way around, across south and to the west, we have the range situated south of the two lakes, the southern boundary of which may be said to be marked by *Tagrak-tsangpo* and its valley. To the N. 83° W., is the northern-most promontory of the shore between *Camps XCIX* and *CIV*. To the W. N. W., are the mountains rising between *Ngangtse-tso* and the northern half of *Dangra-yum-tso*. From about N. 60° W. and thence the whole way to the right until the end of the panorama, we have the ranges bordering the *Ngangtse-tso* on the north, and N. 33 W., we recognize the entrance to the *Laen* valley.

At *Camp CVIII* on the S. E. shore of *Ngangtse-tso*, the first great section of my journey in Tibet had come to an end. We had crossed the boundless *Changtang*, the plains and mountains of the northern plateau-land, and we had also crossed the zone of the Central lakes and the small ranges between it and the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. In a later chapter, I will give a general résumé of the morphology of the whole country.

Only two or three observations will be shortly entered here. We had found grass nearly everywhere, and it, therefore, seems that western Tibet, regarding the vegetation, is more favourably situated than eastern Tibet, where I, in 1900 and 1901, had met with greater difficulties from want of grass, though I then travelled during the summer. Therefore, the ground is more solid on my route of 1906, for the soil is bound by the roots of the grass and other plants. On the barren stretches of the eastern routes, the ground was generally very soft and trying, often more like a quagmire which could not be crossed without danger. Mud-flows were a more general occurrence in the east than in the west, though we had had soft soil beyond the *Chang-lung-yogma*. Later on in the autumn it was, as a rule, difficult to tell whether the soil was soft or hard in summer, for in the cold season, everything is frozen. Still the barrenness of the eastern regions is