

different source branches of the river are fed. Its bed is completely filled with ice from side to side, so far as the eye reaches, and the narrow valley is bounded by very steep rocks and slopes. In its background, snow-mountains are visible, not very high.

The right tributary which we follow, has ice only here and there in its upper reaches. The valley is regular and hardly 1 km. broad the whole way. There is not much gravel and a good deal of grass, partly the common variety, partly the fine, low, dense, alpine grass resembling soft carpets and which is especially esteemed by the yaks. The ground is, therefore, very comfortable, and the rise, moderate. Dung of wild yak is abundant, proving that the animals visit these high valleys in summer. The kyang seems to be a more rare guest. There were no signs of other animals; only rabbits' holes.

After a march of 10 km. it became obvious that it was impossible to proceed farther in this direction. The valley came from a ring of snow-covered flat mountains where three short glaciers were seen; the one from the pass seemed to be fed from two fields of *névé*. The view to the S. 30° E., is found on Pan. 382, Tab. 67. From the same place, the point where we turned back, the sketches 381 and 383, Tab. 67, are drawn. We camped in the mouth of a tributary valley from the east. This valley was also blocked in its upper regions by impracticable mountains which appeared to be the northern ramifications from the glacier group just mentioned. A very strong wind was blowing most of the day, though in these closed valleys, it is difficult to tell from which direction it comes.

The height at *Camp CCXCIV* was 5,300 m. On *January 2nd*, we had 13.5 km. down to *Camp CCXCV* at 5,088 m., or 212 m. lower, thus giving a fall of 1:64. The minimum temperature was  $-25.2^{\circ}$  and the sky was clear. Having built a cairn adorned with an old yak's skull, we again marched down the valley. At the point where it joins the *Kara-kash*, were two small sheepfolds about 3 m. in diameter, and probably rather old, for it is not likely that shepherds visit these regions nowadays. *Camp CCXCIII* was passed, and we continued along the right brim of the *Kara-kash* ice. Steep screes of sharp-edged gravel fall down to it. Here and there are small patches with soft ground and some grass. There is a path, though we could not tell whether it had been trodden by men or wild animals. The valley becomes broader, with gravel and sand to the right of the ice. The living rock is dark grey quartzitic sandstone. Finally, the ice-sheet is divided into branches and there is no running water. The valley turns more and more to the right or N. E. and E. N. E. In its background there are moderate mountains, without snow. The erosion bed with its ice keeps to the left side of the valley. *Camp CCXCV* was pitched on soft, sandy ground at a narrow place of the *Kara-kash* valley, where grass, ice and yak dung were abundant. Pan. 384, Tab. 67, is a sketch of the camp with its surroundings.