

gap at the extreme left of Pan. 412B, is the latitudinal valley by which we had marched in the course of the day. To the N. N. W., north and N. E., the high erosion terrace at the right side of the watercourse of the latitudinal valley is readily visible. To the E. S. E. is the upper continuation of the same valley, by which we had to march the next day. S. 55° E. is a peak cropping up above the horizon and situated at a considerable distance.

On *February 11th*, we continued 12.7 km. to the E. S. E. rising 114 m. or to 5,055 m., which is at a rate of 1:111, or considerably steeper than hitherto, though still very gradual. The march is monotonous in the latitudinal valley. The ground is nearly even, and, at any rate, the undulations existing, very flat. To our left or north are small hills of loose material. Again a large ice-sheet is passed in a bed that we cross. It contains fine gravel. The ground otherwise is sand and sparse gravel, traversed here and there by shallow furrows and beds. The snow again increases though it remains only in beds and at lee sides of terraces. The grass soon ceases altogether, but *yapchan* is still growing though not in abundance. Fresh footprints of three men were seen, probably antelope hunters. At the ice-sheet had been a Tibetan camp. Thrice we saw herds of kyangs. Hares, ravens and small birds were also seen. The region which now was so desolate and quiet must be comparatively well inhabited during the summer when the gold-diggers come and stay. In the mountains, barring our progress, three passes seemed to be situated, all high, though we got the impression that the northern-most would be the most comfortable. To the north, a rather large tributary opens, and in its background, the snow-range of *Aru-tso* again shows its mighty crest. Rawling may have travelled by this valley. We follow the main watercourse of the valley, which higher up contains ice. To the north or right side, it is bordered by low hills with some grass. Behind a projecting red cape from these hills, we made our *Camp CCCXXVII*. Here the ice had been sanded over, proving that hunters or nomads with tame animals had passed a short time ago. In the neighbourhood was a sheepfold. The temperature of the night had been -25.8° . The morning was fine but already after 8 o'clock, a fresh west wind began to blow. The living rock at *Camp CCCXXVII* was dark grey arkosic sandstone; in the bed below, the gravel consisted of reddish brown quartzitic sandstone. From this camp Pan. 409, Tab. 73, was sketched, showing a not very promising country to the east, as the ground was rising everywhere and we would soon have to cross a pass.

On *February 12th*, we proceeded 10 km. to the E. S. E. The ground rose 262 m., as we started from 5,055 m. and *Camp CCCXXVIII* had a height of 5,317 m. The rate is, therefore, as 1:38, which, however, chiefly is due to the place we chose for our camp, being at the side of the floor of the valley. Otherwise the rate of ascent would have been less steep. The minimum temperature of the night was -23.6° .