

high and difficult mountains appeared to be situated. The country seemed to be easy both north and south of the lake.

In the mouth of a small northern valley in the beginning of the march, we had seen dung of sheep and other signs of nomads' visits. The S. W. wind was very strong the whole day, and swept enormous quantities of dust along the plain. Towards evening it abated. At *Camp CCCXXXIII*, the living rock was yellowish red conglomerate and reddish brown quartz schist.

On *February 20th*, we marched 11.3 km. E. S. E. descending 113 m. or to 4,820 m. which was the height of *Lemchung-tso*. The rate is as 1:100. The night temperature was down at -28.2° ; the wind kept on blowing, though not as strong as the previous day. The sky was perfectly clear. Of our caravan, $\frac{1}{4}$ or 10 animals remained.

We steered towards the little isolated mount, on both sides of which the lake was visible. As the lake seemed to be rather extensive to the south, we preferred to march along its northern end. The plain was free from snow, except two or three small patches. Several broad and shallow erosion beds were crossed, with *yapchan* plants on both sides. Antelopes were numerous, a few kyangs passed by, and hares were living here in greater numbers than anywhere else. The soil consists partly of clay, partly of sand, and has, in the latter case, a good deal of grass. Before reaching the little hill, we crossed two beach-lines, being at about 15 and 10 m. above the lake. In the first slope of the little hill, was a grotto where nomads had left a hand-mill and two yak-skins. Following the base of the hill in the direction of the shore, we had the northern-most part of the lake to our left. The clay deposits had here been modelled by the winds and weather in the most fantastic way. Here the shore was barren, but west of the lake and on the slopes of the little hill, the grass was better than hitherto. *Camp CCCXXXV* was pitched on the very shore-line of the lake where a fresh-water spring came up; its water was 2 or 3 degrees above zero, and a few square metres were, therefore, open in the ice of the lake. The shore-line was directed S. 35° E. and along it, was a path obviously trodden by men. Dung of sheep was seen. To the S. 46° E., the country seemed to be very even and comfortable for our march. On a slope of one hill, an *Ovis ammon* fled southwards. The living rock of this hill was light grey, dense limestone.

The panoramas taken from *Camps CCCXXXIV* and *CCCXXXV*, give a good idea of the appearance of this part of the country. On Pan. 418A and B, Tab. 75, we see between N. 71° W. and N. 41° W., the opening of the latitudinal valley and to the N. W., north, east and E. S. E., the low irregular mountains bounding the *Lemchung-tso* basin in this direction. From the camp itself, neither the lake nor the hill is in sight as it is hidden by small undulations of the ground. S. S. E. and south are hills of no great size. From *Camp CCCXXXV*, the two water colour