

N. 68° W. is a flat peak belonging to the mountains on the western shore of *Lemchung-tso*.

On *February 23rd*, we marched 14.3 km. E. S. E. on very slowly rising ground or as 1:125, *Camp CCCXXXVII* being at 4,992 m. or 114 m. above *Camp CCCXXXVI*. We were, therefore, again approaching a transverse threshold in the great latitudinal valley. The temperature of the night was again down at -28.8°. A fresh western wind was blowing during the day, and the air was not clear. In the evening, as usual, the wind died away, and the night was calm.

The plain of the latitudinal valley seemed to be quite level, and the ground, consisting chiefly of fine gravel, was very favourable for the march. There are nearly no undulations. Grass is growing everywhere, and antelopes are very numerous. Dung of kyangs, but none of yaks, was seen. The hills north and south are not high, and their small valleys are broad and flat. In this part there are great divergences from Deasy's map, the country being too far from his route. His *Snowy Range* to which we ought to have some 20 km. more, was not yet visible. The great valley seems here to be about 15 or 20 km. broad. Its principal erosion bed was running at some distance south of our route. In the mouth of a little, broad valley at the north side, or to the left of our course, two black tents were seen at a distance of several kilometers. At the base of the southern hills, we discerned a square stone building, though it was too far to tell whether it was a hut or a *mani* wall. At *Camp CCCXXXVII*, we found grass and fuel; and some snow was still left in an erosion bed from the north. From this camp, Pan. 420A, B and C, Tab. 76, was sketched. It begins with the southern mountains, from S. 15° W., and continues S. W. and west. To the W. N. W. we have the plain open ground of the extensive latitudinal valley with mountains in its background, as it is turning to the right or towards the regions of *Lemchung-tso*. Then, to the N. W., north and N. E. are the mountains bordering the valley on the north. E. N. E. the country seems open; N. 86° E. is the northern-most point of the southern mountains; beyond this point, our route turns E. S. E. To the south there is a broad, open space between the ramifications from the mountains.

On *February 24th*, we made 11.8 km. E. S. E., still rising 126 m. or to 5,118 m., being a rate of 1:94. The latitudinal valley continues in perfect accordance with the general building of the orographical systems of western Tibet. It has the same general features as the day before and since *Lemchung-tso*, is broad, and rises very slowly. If the existing maps had been correct we would on the march of this day have crossed a »Snowy Range«, and a second one ought to have been in sight in front of us. The ground is very favourable, being mostly fine gravel of schist, and sometimes dust with vegetation and rabbits' holes. As we are rising again, there is more snow than the day before, and drifts remain in every furrow