

are crossed, and finally we enter a somewhat larger bed, being from 10 to 15 m. broad. At its left side or lee terrace, some snow was accumulated. *Camp CCCXLIV* was pitched at the eastern base of a little detached hill where we had some protection from the wind. Tibetans had camped there before. Grass and fuel were good and snow remained on the slopes. The bed had at its left side, a terrace 1 m. high. To the north, east and south, Pan. 426A and B, Tab. 78, was sketched. It shows, to the N. W., the depression of *Lumbur-rigmo*; to the north and N. E., the mountains which, to the north, border the eastern continuation of the latitudinal valley; N. 65° E. is the open gap of the latter. N. 79° E. is the first projecting hill belonging to the mountains south of the valley. To the S. E. the country also seems to be very flat and open, though the ground rises in this direction to a threshold. To the south and S. S. W. is the continuation of the southern mountains.

On *March 4th*, our march goes 11 km. S. E. The ground rises for 7.6 km. to the threshold of 4,886 m., or 126 m., being a rate of 1:60. From the threshold, we had 3.4 km. to *Camp CCCXLV*, being at a height of 4,748 m. and, therefore, 138 m. below the pass; the rate is here as 1:24. The storm continued the whole night and the whole day, though not quite as strong as before. The temperature was only -13.8° in the night.

Behind our hill, two men had a tent and were watching 400 sheep belonging to a Tibetan from *Senkor*. E. N. E. in a furrow, there was another tent. We slowly approach the southern range, and have to cross innumerable erosion furrows gathering from small valleys and from the slopes, joining one another, resembling the branches of a tree. As usual, they contain drift snow at their lee sides, sometimes deep and sometimes troublesome to cross. There is also a good deal of snow on the ground between the furrows. To our left kyangs and antelopes were seen. The whole way, there is grass. Looking back towards *Lumbur-rigmo*, one could see the sand- and dust-laden wind like brown and reddish yellow veils sweeping across the plain, giving the impression that the wind was much stronger on the even ground than here in the vicinity of the hills. On the threshold, which is very flat, a cairn had been built. On its eastern side, a winding erosion furrow went down, rather deep-cut and with comparatively steep slopes on both sides. It is joined by numerous small tributaries. The principal bed which we follow, contains much drift snow. To our left a rather low ridge stretches E. S. E., to the right the mountains gradually seem to become lower and finally to disappear in a large plain, the eastern boundaries of which cannot be seen in the haze of dust. Our descending valley also emerged into the plain, and as grass, fuel and snow are more likely to be found near the base of the hills, we stopped at the lee side of a little mountain, amongst blocks of grey quartz-biotite-diorite (hornblende-granite). On the threshold the living rock was greyish green, very weathered, phyllite with veins of quartz.