

March 17th, we travelled 10.4 km. S. E. along the base of the hills, to *Camp CCCLVI*, 4,505 m. high or 2 m. below the previous camp. The minimum temperature was at -13.2° , the clouds were light as a haze. A fresh S. W. wind was blowing at noon.

First we crossed the plain of the lake, situated perhaps 10 m. above its surface. From here, two or three patches of open water were visible. According to the nomads, a lake situated east of *Tongka-tso*, was called *Tong-tsaka*; the latter could not be seen from our route. Then we had to march across the flat slopes from the hills to our right, and from the last of these a plain again appeared. Several deep-cut beds lay across our road. A herd of the little *Gazella* antelopes was seen. In a valley to our right, there was a tent. The second plain which also was cut through by numerous ravines, is, as the first, in connection with the even land surrounding the lake.

Camp CCCLVI was pitched in a ravine near the base of the hills, containing snow which now began to be rare. Pan. 437A and B, Tab. 80, taken from this camp, give a good perspective view of the country. To the south, west, and W. N. W., are some of the hills in our neighbourhood. The hill N. 75° W., still belongs to the southern mountains of the latitudinal valley, but the hill N. 53° W. belongs to the northern. Between these two, therefore, is the even floor of the latitudinal valley. At about N. 30° W., is the western end of the lake, and beyond it the northern mountains. Eastwards the view is hidden by a detached hill in our vicinity.

A poor Tibetan and two children who had their tent not far S. E. of our camp, gave us the following information. The snowy mountain visible to the S. 40° E. on Pan. 434C, Tab. 19, they called *Yä-gangri*. The region of *Camp CCCLVI* was called *Ganpo-gatle*. The whole district from here to the south, was *Bongba-changma*, the northern district of the province of *Bongba*. The road we were to follow during the next few days, was called *Yumtso-chaklam*, which indeed was correct, as we later on crossed a pass called *Yumtso-la* and another called *Chaklam-la*. We also would have to cross a river with the name of *Sangchen-gi-chu*, which was in accordance with a third pass, *Sangchen-la*. During the next three marches, we would, very likely, come across 3 or 5 tents, the flocks of sheep of which had suffered very much from the severe winter. The nomads of this region also complained of the bitter cold and the strong winds of this winter. As to *Serleb*, obviously the same as the above-mentioned *Seleb*, they said it was the name of the district eastwards. They knew of the district *Tang-yung* which was very mountainous and stony and where there were no nomads.