

cloudy in the afternoon. This explains that the temperature at 7.30 o'clock a. m. was $+8.2^{\circ}$, and at 1 o'clock p. m., $+6.1^{\circ}$. However, we had found that March is the month in which the power of the winter is broken and the spring begins. During the first half of March, the winter had been so cold that one or two of our mules had frozen to death. In the last days of March the weather was so hot, if there was no wind, that we had to lay off some of our winter clothes. The ice was rotten and melting, snow very rare, and insects began to move on the ground and in the air.

After crossing a little valley we entered the valley of *Satsot-la* with a well marked erosion furrow and much gravel. From the threshold of this little pass, which is only a little more than 100 m. above the surface of *Chunit-tso*, the view is open to the S. S. W. and S. S. E., the rest being hidden by hills. To the S. 7° W., a part of the lake is in sight, white to the left, blue to the right, indicating that it is still partly ice-covered. It occupies a large part of a flat depression which, to the south, is bounded by a mighty range with several snow-peaks and crests. But in the prolongation of the lake, or S. 7° W., the mountains appear lower and there we seem to have a favourable way for a few days.

Here we had thus discovered a new lake, belonging to the same curious chain of lakes, most of which had been discovered by Nain Sing. In this chain we may reckon *Tengri-nor*, *Mokieu-tso*, *Kyaring-tso*, *Chikut-tso*, *Marchar-tso*, *Ngangtse-tso*, *Dangra-yum-tso*, *Teri-nam-tso*, *Karong-tso*, *Chunit-tso*, *Tarok-tso*, *Tabie-tsaka*, *Poru-tso*, *Shovo-tso* and *Nganglaring-tso*. It is worth while remembering that the extensive latitudinal depression which is indicated by this chain of lakes, affords the most splendid northern boundary of the orographical system of *Transhimalaya*. *Shuru-tso*, on the other hand, does not belong to this chain of lakes, as it is situated in the middle of *Central Transhimalaya*.

On the pass the rock consisted of red quartz-porphyrific dacite or tuff-porphyrific. The slope down is moderate amongst gravel. At its base the grass was good. Farther on, the clay ground is barren in some places. From the N. W. a large valley enters with a red conical mount in its background. In its mouth there is a spring surrounded with ice and grey clay hills. To the left, at the base of a conical hill which had been visible two or three days, was a tent and flocks of sheep. Three sheepfolds were passed. In the valley were the tracks of several hundred yaks, which had marched to the N. W. through the above-mentioned valley, obviously to *Tabie-tsaka* for collecting salt.

We ascend a flat ridge which borders the lake depression on the north. On its top was a *mani* with yak horns; two round *manis* had been seen on the southern side of *Satsot-la*. To the S. 81° E., opens a considerable valley at the southern base of the large conical mount. Just east of our route, is a little dry, clay depression. From the flat ridge we go down a terrace to an erosion bed, with