

a large ice-sheet. In the neighbourhood, two armed men were watching 300 sheep. They proved to be merchants, and their sheep were loaded with salt in small sacks. They came from *Tabie-tsaka* which was pointed out as being situated N. 55° W., and they had been on the way for seven days. They had marched by the same N. W. valley where we had seen the tracks of the yak caravan. So far as I have been able to make out, there is no pass to cross on this road which follows a latitudinal valley. The men asserted that only natives of *Bongba* were allowed to break salt from *Tabie-tsaka*, all other Tibetans having to pay taxes. The district of the salt lake, they called *Bongba-barma*. *Camp CCCLXX*, they called *Tuputok* and the little depression N. E. of it, *Chabuk-tso*. Then they slowly disappeared to the S. 60° E. Their home was at *Yangchut-tanga*, 20 days E. S. E. They march very slowly, and the sheep graze during the march. A lonely wanderer told us of the pass, *Nima-lung-la*, farther south. Wild geese became more numerous, flying north as a rule.

Pan. 450A and B, Tab. 84, gives an idea of the region just described in words. To the north, is the entrance of the valley which, turning to the left or N. W., goes to *Tabie-tsaka*. N. 13° E. is the direction of *Satsot-la*, N. 63° E. is the comparatively high conical hill, and to the east is the mouth of the large tributary valley mentioned above. To the south is the depression of *Chunit-tso*, and to the S. W. and west a part of the range along which we were to go south the next day.

On *April 2nd*, we continued S. S. W. for 14.5 km. to *Camp CCCLXXI*, which has about the same height as the previous one or 4,747 m. The minimum temperature was -11.6° and the day was windy and cloudy. The morning was nearly always clear and calm. Many flocks of wild geese were coming to and leaving the open water of the frozen pool near the camp. Another very shallow and frozen pool was situated south of the camp, and should rather be regarded as the cut-off northern-most end of *Chunit-tso*. At its northern shore very near our camp, several springs come up. One of them was as hot as it could be on this height, the water boiling and sending up small clouds of vapour. The water has a sulphureous odour; it is surrounded by formations of calcareous sinter. A little brook from this spring enters the pool which is kept open for a short distance by the hot water. The red conical mount belongs to a range stretching N. N. W.—S. S. E. and running along the eastern shore of the lake.

Leaving *Camp CCCLXX*, we follow the eastern shore of the pool and soon reach the northern end of the lake. The pool is in connection with it by means of a broad bed between low terraces; in this bed the water partly runs below the earth. The pool is only a trifle higher than the lake, *Camp CCCLXX* being only 2 m. above *Chunit-tso*, which, therefore, is at 4,745 m. Along the western shore of the lake, the soil consists of light grey clay, perfectly even. The water of the