

passes in the Alps lead through such magnificent scenery, while the difficulties on both sides are sufficiently exciting to satisfy any reasonable mortal. Though not the shortest, it is the most direct route between Zinal and Zermatt. A straight line drawn on the map from one place to the other, not only traverses the Moming, Schallenberg, and Rothhorn Glaciers, but cuts the two ridges connecting the Weisshorn, Rothhorn, and Mettelhorn at the precise points, to a hair's breath, at which we effected the passages. I have only to add that with minute local knowledge, there is no reason why the pass should not be taken from Zermatt; but without such indispensable aid, which, until the route becomes better known, will not be easily procured, a party attempting the descent on the Zinal side might be involved in serious difficulty before gaining the level of the Moming Glacier.

SUMMARY OF NEW EXPEDITIONS DURING THE SUMMER
OF 1865 (*continued*).

Alps of Dauphiné.

COL DU JODRI, *July 12.*—Made by Messrs. R. W. Taylor and W. G. Adams, with Joseph Basil Simond of Argentiére. 'On the night of July 11 we slept at the Châlet de la Montagne de la Selle, some 3 hrs. above Freney, intending to cross the Col de la Lauze from the west side of the Glacier du Mont de Lans. Owing to bad weather we were unable to start before 10 o'clock. Leaving the châlet on the right, we climbed a hill-side of turf and shale, and then followed the ridge to the foot of the steepest rocks, and skirted the rocks which close in the upland valley till we reached the edge of the glacier at 12 o'clock. We next crossed the glacier, bearing a little to the left, to a depression E. of the Jodri, reached by Messrs. Bonney and Mathews in 1863. (Time to this point 3 hrs. 20 min., so that the Col de la Lauze would be an easy day's walk from the Châlets de la Montagne.) After ascending the Jodri, which in clear weather will command an excellent view of the Dauphiné Alps, we descended on the NW. side to a point a little below the actual col. An easy snow slope led us down to a plateau with several stagnant pools. We then followed an arête which divides the valley in two, crossed to a couloir on the right, and ultimately, after a good many ins and outs, joined a small track which brought us down to the Vallon de la Selle, about an hour above St. Christophe. The descent requires a good guide, and in some places a steady head and a sure foot. This col, with the ascent of the Jodri, may form a good variation upon the Col de l'Alpe for persons going from Freney to St. Christophe. It is more direct, but not so short in point of time. Time, exclusive of halts, 7 hrs. 45 min.'—R. W. T.

Cottian Alps.

POINTE DE STE. ANNE, July 18.—Mr. Taylor's party made the first ascent of the S. peak of this mountain. 'We left Maljasset in the valley of the Ubaye at 5.45, and at 7.50 reached the Col de Ste. Anne, (9160'), leading from Maljasset to Ceillac. We then skirted the mountain W. for the col, in order to make the attack by the S. arête. (We found the screes were bothering, and should have saved time by descending to the plateau, and following the arête the whole way.) The arête, which consists first of large loose stones, and then of disintegrated slate, is very easy. We reached the top of it at 10.25. From it we went across a short snow slope, and over easy rocks to a lowish pinnacle visible from the arête. This we turned and took again to the snow, and so reached the bottom of the final peak, which we climbed without much difficulty to a ledge some 60 or 80 ft. below the actual summit, an awkward pinnacle of rock (11,278'). Adams climbed it in the interests of science; Simond and I let it alone, as there was but little to be gained in point of view. The N. peak appears to be some 100 ft. higher. It may be accessible from the point which we reached, but is at some distance. On the Ceillac side it does not look promising.

'The panorama can scarcely be surpassed. I cannot conceive a finer view of the Dauphiné Alps, the Pelvoux, Ailefroide, Meije, and the whole extent of the Glacier Blanc. This was the only side which was perfectly clear, but we saw at intervals the Mont Blanc chain, and some of the Graians, and once for a few seconds had a splendid view of the Viso. From the top of the peak the view towards the S. is very extensive, and must be extremely fine when the Maritime Alps are free of cloud. In descending, it is possible to avoid some of the rocks by a couloir of small loose stones to the right of the arête. Time, exclusive of halts—ascent 5 hrs. 45 min., descent 3 hrs.'—R. W. T.

N. B.—This peak and the adjacent col appear to bear the name Des Orches in Bourcet's map. The col is only known to the people of Maljasset as the route taken by the processions to the chapel of St. Anne, at the foot of the north peak. We therefore think this name the better one, as being recognised by the inhabitants.

Graian Alps.

ORMELUNE, July 29.—Mr. Robert C. Nichols, accompanied by Joseph Victor Favret and a porter, ascended the path leading from the head of the Val Grisanche towards the Col Vaudet, and turning to the right found another col parallel to this, but nearer to the Ormelune. The height of this col is about 9,587 ft., and it leads down to the same point in the Val de Tignes as the Col Vaudet. They afterwards ascended the E. peak of the Ormelune (height about 10,796 ft.). The two other peaks are somewhat higher, the western being thought to be the highest, but must be ascended from the Tignes side.

MONT BASSAC, July 30.—The same party ascended from the châteaux of Vaudet to Mont Bassac (called Bec de la Traversière in the Sardinian map, height about 11,335 ft.), at the eastern extremity of the arête at the head of the Glacier de Vaudet, and south of the Col de Bassac. The summit was reached in 3½ hours. They descended the

arête leading to the top of the Col de Gailletta, and thence by the Glacier de Réma to Tignes in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This peak is easily gained, and affords a good route from the Val Grisanche to Tignes.

On July 31, the same party left Tignes, and crossed a new col to Val Prémou, passing to the south of a peak (not named), on the north of which are the Cols des Frêtes and du Palet. The height of the col is about 9,700 ft. A small glacier is crossed in the ascent, which occupied $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Tignes, and the descent commences by a steep rocky couloir to the montagne of Plantrin at the head of the Val Prémou, and required $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours fast walking to reach Champagny. This pass it is proposed to call the COL DE PLANTRIN.

COL DE LA SASSIÈRE, August 7.—Messrs. Nichols, Rowsell, and Blandford, with Favret and two porters, left the châteaux of Vaudet at 9.30 A.M., and ascended to the plateau of the Vaudet glacier. Crossing the bergschrund they reached a point in the ridge, connecting the Sassièrè with the Mont Bassac, to the left of the apparent col, in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours. After a short descent by steep rocks, they reached a couloir leading to the valley near the foot of the Glacier de Réma, and arrived at the châteaux of Sassièrè at 5.15 P.M. The height of the col, from a barometer observation, is 10,896 ft.

ST. HÉLÈNE, August 9.—The same party left the châteaux of Sassièrè at 3.20 A.M., and ascending the rocks above the left bank of the lake, reached the SW. glacier of the mountain in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. To avoid the steep ice slope above the bergschrund, they climbed up between the glacier and rocks on the left, and then by the rocks above to the highest point seen from the valley. Hence a short arête, principally of snow, led to the northern and highest peak. This was reached at 9.20 A.M. The height of the mountain by a barometer reading, compared with Aosta, appears to be 11,861 ft.

N.B.—The St. Hélène is the peak which was taken by Mr. Mathews for the Grand Appareil, in his account of the Col de Gailletta in 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' 2nd series. The real Grand Appareil, ascended by the same party in 1863, is situated a short distance to the north of the col on the east side. The St. Hélène occupies nearly the position of the Pointe de Bazel in the Sardinian map, and is considerably to the south of the col, and on the south-east side of the Glacier de Réma. In ascending the valley from Tignes and for some distance up the glacier, it appears however to occupy the position given in that map to the Grand Appareil. It is also considerably higher than that peak. Hence Mr. Mathews' mistake.

Range of Mont Blanc.

September 18.—Mr. R. Fowler made the third ascent of the Aiguille Verte, leaving the Pierre de Béranger at 4.15 A.M. A little aiguille of rock projects from the arête which runs somewhat S. of E. from the summit of the Verte. From this little aiguille a ridge of rocks descends flanked by a couloir of ice on each side. In the ascent Mr. Fowler followed the ridge and passed over the summit of the little aiguille along the arête to the top of the mountain. This course, however, involved several difficulties, and, in the descent, he left the arête at once and got on to the ridge by crossing one of the couloirs at a

point some distance below the little aiguille. The summit of the Aiguille Verte was reached at 12.30, and Chamouni at 10. In Mr. Fowler's opinion, future travellers would save an hour by following the route by which he descended, and by starting earlier they might make the ascent and return to the glacier by 1 p.m., which would diminish the risk from falling stones. Guides—Michel Ducroz and Michel Balmat.

CHARDONNET, *September 20*.—Mr. Fowler with the same guides made the first ascent of the Chardonnet. He left Argentière at 3.5 a.m. and went up the NE. bank of the Argentière glacier, till below a little glacier originating in a couloir of black ice coming down from the Chardonnet. Mr. Fowler then ascended to the col on the W. shoulder of the Chardonnet. From this point an ascent proved to be impracticable. Mr. Fowler returned to the edge of the couloir of black ice and worked up a succession of couloirs from this point till he again reached the arête between the top of the mountain and the col previously reached. From this point, a climb of alternate rocks and snow brought them to the apparent top. This, however, proved to be connected with a point 40 or 50 ft. higher by a ridge of ice, 'the sharpest,' says Mr. Fowler, 'I ever saw.' It was possible however to cross the couloir of which it formed the summit a little lower down, and thence to the top there was no difficulty. Mr. Fowler and Balmat had to be lowered down by the rope to the point where the couloir was crossed, and Ducroz was left behind on the first or apparent summit. The summit was reached at 2 p.m., and Argentière at 9 p.m. Stoppages 1 h 45 min.

In the French Government map the heights are given thus :—

Chardonnet	.	3,823 mètres, or 12,540 ft.	
A. d'Argentière	3,901	" "	12,800 " (in Ball, 13,116)
A. Verte	4,127	" "	13,200 " (in Ball, 13,432)

Monte Rosa District.

BRUNEGGHORN, *September 19*.—Messrs. G. F. Cobb, W. D. Rawlins, and R. B. Townsend, François Devouassoud of Chamouni, and Antoine Clément of Champéry, left Randa at 2 a.m., and mounting on the left or northern bank of the Bies glacier arrived at the Bies Joch at 9.40. The ascent was mainly over scree and rocks, the latter difficult. An hour's climb from the Col up a slope of frozen snow brought them to the summit of the Brunegghorn, whence a very grand and varied view was obtained. Descending by the Turtman glacier they reached Gruben at 4.5, where they halted to dine, and arrived at Turtman at 7.30 the same evening. The ascent of the mountain from Gruben would be comparatively easy, but it does not seem practicable to reach the summit by any other way than that of the slope connecting it with the Bies Joch. The total actual walking from Randa to Turtman was 12½ hrs.

N.B.—It is said that the Brunegghorn was ascended some time ago by the curé of St. Niklaus, but there is no known account of his ascent.

Bernese Oberland.

LAUTERBRUNNEN BREITHORN, *July 31*.—Mr. E. von Fellenberg, with
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Peter Michel, P. Inabnit, P. Ecke, and J. Bischof, started from Trachsellauinen on the morning of the 30th, and mounting by the Wetterlücke, slept that night in a tent on the rocks E. of the col. On the 31st they ascended the Breithorn by the W. arête, and reached the summit about 10.45. On the same morning Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, with C. Almer and C. Lauener, left the Steinberg chalet at 2 A.M., and mounting by the Petersgrat, rounded the Tachingelhorn, and reached the summit of the Breithorn at 10.50. Both parties remained about an hour and a half on the summit. Mr. E. von Fellenberg then descended to Kippel, and Messrs. Hornby and Philpott by the Wetterlücke to Lauterbrunnen, which they reached at 10.30. The Petersgrat route, though longer than that of the Wetterlücke, is so much easier that time is probably gained by adopting it. The rocky W. arête of the Breithorn is easy to climb, though from a distance it looks formidable. The upper part of the mountain is a sharp snow arête, having two summits of nearly equal height, and a short rocky saddle between.

WETTERLÜCKE, *July 31*.—In returning from the Breithorn Messrs. Hornby and Philpott descended the Wetterlücke by a new route. After descending a little below the col on the N. side, they bore to the right, in order to reach the rocky buttress which from below is seen to support the upper portion of the glacier. The descent on to this was very difficult, from the extreme steepness of the ice wall where it abuts upon the rock. When once this is reached all difficulty is over, and much time is saved, as an easy descent over rock, snow, and moraine, is substituted for the serious glacier difficulties of the old route. The passage, however, from the glacier to the rock must always be difficult, and might, in some seasons, prove impracticable.

SILBERHORN, *August 10*.—Messrs. Hornby and Philpott, with Christian Almer, Ulrich Almer, C. Lauener, and J. Bischof to carry a ladder, left their bivouac under the Roth-Brett at 4 A.M., and after 10 hours of most difficult climbing up the steep N. buttress of the Silberhorn, which faces the Wengern Alp, reached the summit at 2 P.M. Bad weather coming on, with a heavy fall of snow, compelled them to relinquish their design of ascending the Jungfrau from the head of the Giessen glacier, and made even the descent to the Schneehorn a matter of some difficulty. Here the party was benighted, and compelled to remain till morning on the rocks at a considerable height above the Guggi glacier. On the following morning they descended to the Guggi glacier, and reached the Wengern Alp hotel at 8.30 A.M.

JUNGFRAU FROM THE WENGERN ALP, *August 29*.—Sir G. Young and Mr. George, with Christian Almer, Johann Baumann, and three porters, left the inn on the Wengern Alp at 1.50 P.M. on August 28, and took the now well-known route to the Jungfrau Joch. The Guggi glacier was very bare of snow, making the ladder very useful, and the porters were heavily laden, so that the party did not reach the great crevasse till 6.55. Turning sharply to the right above it, they made for the rocks of the Schneehorn, but finding a slope of hard ice close to the rocks, were much delayed, and were unable to halt for the night until past 8. Starting at 4.50 A.M. on the 29th, they climbed to the top of the Schneehorn, whence two porters were sent back, there being evidently

no further need of the ladder. Descending a little they passed along the level plateau from which the Giessen glacier falls, and after a short piece of sérac and another plateau reached at 7.15 the Silber Lücke, or col between the Jungfrau and Silberhorn. After climbing along the very narrow but not difficult arête for about an hour, they diverged to the right on to easy slopes of névé, which brought them at 9.35 to the little plateau lying between the false top of the Jungfrau, as seen from the Wengern Alp, and the true summit. Ascending first the false peak, they thence reached the true one in 32 min., climbing up steep but easy rocks to the ridge a few feet W. of the actual top. The whole route, from the Silber Lücke upward, may be clearly seen in the frontispiece. Leaving the summit at 11, they gained the Roththal Sattel at 12.58, having to cut steps a great part of the way, and made their way thence to the top of the Mönch Joch by 4.10 P.M. The wall of the Mönch Joch was this year so broken as to be almost impassable by the usual route, and a rather longer way, much further from the Eiger, had consequently to be taken. This brought them to the side of the glacier below the Eiger Höhle at 6.30, and bad weather coming on shortly afterwards made it impossible to find the way down on to the Eismeer. They were therefore obliged to spend the night on the hillside, wet through, and reached Grindelwald at 7 A.M. next day. Total actual walking 21½ hours.

NESTHORN, September 18.—Messrs. George and Mortimer, with Christian Almer and his son, a boy of sixteen, started from the Bell Alp inn at 4.5 A.M., reached the edge of the Ober Aletsch glacier at 5.40, and went straight up the branch of the latter leading to the Birchgrat. Passing the base of the Nesthorn, they found themselves at the foot of a steep curtain of glacier, broken in five places by protruding masses of rock, which extends from the Nesthorn to the part marked 3585 mètres on the Federal map. (These masses of rock are in the Federal map so joined as to give the idea of a long ridge, but the rocks are in fact very widely detached.) Ascending the steep channel between the two masses of rock which are nearest to the Nesthorn, on which many steps had to be made, they reached at 9.50 the ridge overlooking the head of the Gredetsch thal, and turning to the left, kept to the edge of the precipice, where a sort of trench between the rocks and snow offered an easy route. Ascending first a minor peak, which masked the real summit, and returning again to the rocks, they gained the summit in 1½ hr. more. The view is perhaps the finest in the Alps, extending from peaks that could not be identified, dimly seen far beyond the A. de Trélatête, to the Orteler Spitze, clearly distinguished, and peaks equally distant and further to the N. Almer considered it superior to the view from either the Dom or the Aletschhorn. The descent was made by precisely the same route. Total actual walking—up 6 hrs. 20 min., down 4 hrs.

Christian Almer, on August 25, led a large party up the Wetterhorn by a new route, which avoids the rock climb, and if the snow is in good order saves nearly an hour. 'About 20 min. above the Gleckstein we diverged to the right, reached the glacier where it is nearly level, and then mounted a steep ice slope to the left. From the top

of this slope we bore to the left (the way to the Lauteraar Joch being to the right), and in about 30 min. reached the base of a great funnel-shaped couloir, well lined with snow, up which we went without difficulty, and gained the plateau, from which rises the final peak, rather nearer to the Mittelhorn than the point reached *viâ* the usual rocks. In spite of the ice-wall, which took an hour's step cutting, and of very slow going, we reached the foot of the peak in little over 3 hrs. from the Gleckstein, the time usually allowed being 4 hrs. Twelve days later, however, the great couloir was almost empty of snow, and far less easy of ascent than the usual route. This way may be recommended if the snow is pretty firm, especially to large parties, for whom the falling of stones is a serious inconvenience.'—H. B. G.

Bernina District.

CAMBRENA SATTEL, August 7.—C. C. Tucker, J. H. Carson, and G. Head, with Ambuhl of Pontresina, started from the Bernina Häuser at 4.20 A.M. Leaving the Bernina road at the first lake, they ascended the Cambrena glacier, and keeping well to the left, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. reached the Cambrena Sattel, a curious gap overlooking the lower ice-fall of the Palû glacier. Turning to the right they passed for 2 hrs. along slopes of shale and rock, under the mass of Piz Cambrena. The upper ice-fall being too much broken to be speedily ascended, they climbed the steep rocks to the right, and thus reached the névé of the Palû glacier. After some hours spent in forcing their way through the mass of sérac and crevasse that fringes the Piz Palû, the snow-field of the Upper Fellaria was attained. From the ridge connecting Piz Rosso and Piz Zupo they descended to the Fellaria châteaux by the route of the Bella Vista, and subsequently of the Sella Pass, hugging the Piz Zupo in their descent. The route thus indicated is the Passo di Gambéré of the Austrian map, and offers a fine variation on the route generally adopted in the tour of the Bernina. Actual walking— $12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the Bernina Häuser. It is right to say that the rottenness of the snow, the heavy storms encountered, and the perplexities of their guide, probably added an hour to the length of the excursion.

September 1.—Messrs. J. Rigby, F. North and D. Jones, with A. Fleuri and A. Ambuhl for guides, left Pontresina for the Fellaria châteaux *viâ* the Palû and Fellaria glaciers, intending to complete the tour of the Bernina by the Sella pass the following day. The pass to the Fellaria châteaux had been already made earlier in the season by a German gentleman with the same guides, and subsequently by Messrs. Tucker, Carson and Head. 'We quitted the high road of the Bernina pass just before arriving at the Lago Nero, and ascended the slopes on the right bank of the Cambrena glacier for 1 hr. We then struck the ice, and taking a southerly direction soon gained a depression in the ridge bounding the glacier. Here the P. Verona and the long tongue of the Palû glacier came into view. After descending a short distance, we wound round the rocks on our right, and in 1 hr. from the col reached the Palû glacier just below the upper ice-fall. At this point we deviated from the route pursued on the previous occasions. The former explorers had reached the upper névé of the Palû glacier by the rocks, but

Fleuri thought we might succeed in making our way through the ice fall—certainly the more direct course. However (perhaps owing to peculiar character of the season) the difficulties proved greater than he had anticipated, and after forcing a passage through gigantic séracs for a considerable distance, he pronounced further progress to be impossible. It was now too late to try the other route, so we were compelled to abandon the expedition and return to Pontresina. On the night of Sept. 3 we slept at the Bernina inn, and leaving at 8 o'clock the next morning followed our old course to the Cambrena glacier, but instead of ascending to the depression as before, struck up a short ice-slope on our right, and crossing the upper névé of the glacier, reached its south-western extremity in 4 hrs. after leaving the inn. The glacier is here separated from the upper portion of the Palù glacier by a ridge of rock descending from the P. Cambrena, and running nearly east and west. The highest point of this ridge is unnamed, but is marked in the Federal map as 3429 mètres in height. In order to gain the lowest point of the ridge between the nameless peak and the P. Cambrena, it was necessary to cross a schrund and to ascend a steep slope of mixed ice and rock. The schrund was passed without difficulty, but the ascent of the slope occupied 2 hrs., as more than 200 steps had to be cut in hard ice. After a halt of three quarters of an hour on the col, we descended by easy rocks to the upper névé of the Palù glacier, and keeping pretty close to the rocks of the P. Cambrena and P. Palù in about 2 hrs. reached the line separating the glaciers of Palù and Fellaria. Descending from this point we soon fell into the usual route for the Sella pass, which we reached in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more arrived at the Misauna châteaux, where chars were awaiting us. The whole time from the Bernina inn to Pontresina was 16 hrs., of which 2 were spent in halts and 1 in the rough drive down the Val Roseg. The high level tour of the Bernina is certainly an excursion of first-rate interest. By sleeping at the Bernina inn the expedition is brought within the compass of a single day, and the discomfort of a night at the Fellaria châteaux is avoided. When the new inn on the Bernina pass is finished, nearly an hour would be gained by sleeping there.'—D. J.

OFEN FUORCLA.—From the Ofen Wirthshaus, in the valley leading from Zernetz to the Buffalora pass, to Tarasp in the Unter Engadin. This short and easy pass was made by Mr. Girdlestone in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walking, the usual route being double that time. 'At the second *tobel* above the inn at Ofen, keep to the left into a lateral valley—the stream is the best guide at first, but when its bed becomes very steep, the bank to the left must be mounted, after which the Fuorcla, a well marked col to the left of the highest peak at the head of the valley, comes into sight. The descent presents no difficulty whatever.'—A. G. G.

Lombard Alps.

August 5.—Messrs. Sedley Taylor and Hugh F. Montgomery made a new pass from the head of the Val di Fum to Pinzolo. Having ascended the more westerly of the two glaciers which descend into the valley, nearly up to the ice-fall, they reached a couloir which led by

steep slopes of ice and rock to the snow plateau, from which the peaks of the Adamello range emerge. An easy glacier gave access to a steep stony gully, by which the beaten track of the Val di Genova was reached at a point about ten miles above Pinzolo.

August 8.—The same party made the first ascent of the CARÉ ALTO from the Val Borzago. It is but to keep to the proper right of the valley until the glacier is reached, and then to work obliquely across it to the NW. arête of the peak. This proved extremely steep, and involved step-cutting up a slope of 54°. The summit is a rock cone lying behind the snow peak, which appears from the glacier to be the highest point. It appears from a notice in the *Fremdenbuch* at Pinzolo that the first ascent of the Adamello was effected on September 15, 1864, by Julius Payer, a lieutenant, in the Austrian service, who also about the same time crossed the Bocca di Brenta.

P.S.—The following notes reached us too late for insertion in their proper places.

July 17.—Messrs. Thompson, Mansell, and Sowerby ascended the Piz NER (10,036') from the châteaux of the Etzli Alp. Following the route that leads to the Spillauer See, they turned S. before reaching it, and after climbing some moraine slopes and crossing a small glacier, reached the foot of the peak, whence an hour's scramble over rocks brought them to the top. The guide, J. M. Trösch, asserted this to be the Crispalt, and it evidently slightly surpassed the mountain of that name on the Federal map, which is marked 21 mètres higher. Descended through the Val Guif to Sedrun. Whole time about 8 hrs.

July 21.—The same, leaving the Alp Plattas above Curaglia, at 5.10 A.M., and first crossing the ridge to the W. by a low col, and then keeping S., gained the névé of the right arm of the Medelser glacier, which they followed nearly to its head, and then crossed by a narrow col between the peaks marked 3,153 and 3,175 at 8.50. Descended thence to the Ufiern pass (2,660m.), and down the Val Camadra to Olivone, which was reached at 2.10. Weather very thick and a high wind. The pass cannot be much under 10,000', as the aneroid was just about 20°.

July 28.—The same party ascended the TRESERO (11,800') from Sta. Catarina, and were disappointed to find the cairn erected by Tuckett's party a month before. The ascent and descent were both made by the first glacier branch that descends into the Gaira Thal, and the S.W. arête, which was crossed into the basin beyond, and regained just below the summit. J. M. Trösch, after a single reconnaissance from the Confine, led the way up without a check. Time up, 5 hrs. 20 mins.; down, 3 hrs. 20 mins., including halts.

Herr Mojsaisovics, in the *Jahrbuch* of the Austrian Alpenverein, observes that a passage may be effected from the baths of St. Catarina to Suldén in less than 7 hrs., by what he calls the 'Janigerscharte,' a notch or depression on the right or E. side of the Suldén Spitze, which leads from the Langerferner to the Suldén Thal. This point may be attained from the baths in about 4 hrs., and affords a much shorter and easier passage than the Königs Joch.