

shung, three stages to the south-west over the hills. The Hlato tribes are farther to the north.

Rain fell heavily as Pereira started on July 21, but cleared subsequently. He had a stiff climb to the Sera La, 13,810 feet, on the Mekong-Ngom Chu divide, and from there had a fine view over ranges to the north, with one great range partly covered with snow about 30 miles off running south-east. From here he passed down a valley with many wildflowers, and at $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles reached Ganda monastery, the last 2 miles being through fir trees. This monastery is situated among fir trees at an elevation of 12,810 feet and holds one hundred monks. It is under China, the Chino-Tibetan border being a short way to the south. The Nang-chen king is the ruler.

Pereira was now in more wooded country than he had been in for a long time. The hills were covered with fir as he followed down the Ganda Chu on July 22. At 6 miles he forded the river and then had a stiff rough climb over rocks and among the firs in a side valley till at 8 miles he crossed the Si-tsou La, 12,910 feet. The descent, still among firs, was also rough and steep and led to the Tang-kwa valley. At 10 miles Pereira reached Tang-kwa, 12,330 feet.

The Chino-Tibetan frontier was crossed on this march $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Ganda monastery and 172 miles from Jye-kundo. The country north of it is under the king of Nang-chen. South of it the people are under Chamdo.

Proceeding down the Tang-kwa valley the next day Pereira reached Su-rü, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Twice he crossed the river by brushwood bridges. The