

to Chinese Turkestan, where a tract of country is still known as Jungaria. Pereira came across a fragment of the race when shooting in the Tian Shan.

Giamda was reached on October 6 at $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The road leads down the same valley, though the name of the river changes to Niem Chu and then to Jya Chu. The valley is mostly from 200 to 400 yards wide, with hills from 1500 to 2000 feet high rising above it. The path is fairly good though often stony and occasionally rocky. Four or five small villages were passed. At 18 miles the Jya Chu is crossed by a precarious temporary bridge, the old bridge having been washed away by the summer floods and a new one not having been built, as bridges in Tibet are built in winter.

Giamda, 11,750 feet, has forty families, of whom seventeen are Chinese. It lies between the Jya Chu and the Siarp Chu, which, uniting below the village, form the Gung-bu Zong Chu. This name is derived from the district of Gung-bu, which extends from Giamda to I-Tsé-la-gong on the Tsang Po. There is a small official here who with the head-man sent Pereira the usual present of eggs—most of them bad.

This was a glorious sunny day and the most enjoyable he had had; and the scenery was lovely. The evergreen mingled with autumn-tinted trees and bushes; and the clear stream was often in rapids and formed small islands which were covered with trees, prominent among which were small fluffy dwarf cedars. There were, too, quantities of blue flowers. Inner Tibet in September and October is in parts a beautiful country.