

well wooded and with patches of Lisu cultivation on the lower slopes.

Creepers like long streamers were hanging from some of the trees. Pereira had noted the same in Tibet and West Szechwan. His Tibetan boy called it Lao-wa-yen, or "Raven smoke". Some of the last of the rhododendrons were in bloom, and there were a good many ferns on the hill-sides.

Tsuan-t'ien P'o, 8670 feet, was reached at  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and another grand view was obtained down the valley with (probably) the high range of the Yangtze in the distance. Beyond this the road wound along the hill-side, and finally there was a steep descent through a wood to Ta-Liu, a village of twenty houses, with ninety more scattered round, at an elevation of 7451 feet. The people round were partly Chinese and partly Lisu.

Keeping along the hill-side on the following day for the first 3 miles, Pereira then had half a mile of steep descent to a bridge over the Ch'u-i Ho, 6230 feet. The bridge was covered with a wood roof on mud walls. On the other side was a very steep climb and some bad pieces up steep rocky places among trees, chiefly fir, to the top of Ta-lo-han-sung-P'o, 7810 feet, at  $5\frac{3}{4}$  miles. Then the path lay high up along the hill-side with a deep valley on the left to the top of Chi-tan P'o, the Egg Hill, 8200 feet, at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles, a pleasant spot with grass, some trees and a spring. Then after a steep descent of 450 feet the road rises to K'ou-tzu-chin P'o, 8050 feet, at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles, after which there are some steep descents; but the road passes along the hill-side among fir and bush till at 15 miles it descends to the very fertile