

bank. It was only partly covered with snow. The people here are Mosu, but they have become Tibetanised.

On September 9 he marched $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Pai-yung-güng. There was a very steep climb by zigzag for three-quarters of a mile, then the path wound along the hill-side to Ta-key-no, 9687 feet, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At 8 miles there was a grand view of the Mekong winding among spurs and of a partly covered snow range not far off on the opposite bank. The path then descends by steep zigzags with the deep Shih-ti Chu valley far below on the left. At $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles this river is crossed by a plank bridge. Then there is a very steep climb by zigzags to a shoulder of the Mu-chia-gong slope. Pai-yung-güng, 10,088 feet, has twelve families. There is a small lamasery here, the monks of which had cartridge belts and swords. Here it was very cold.

The clouds lifted and there was a glorious view of a partly covered snow-peaked range to the west, which was probably the Salween-Mekong divide, and of the snow-covered Ka-ga-bu, which is estimated by Handel-Mazetti at about 20,000 feet, perhaps 38 miles to the south. The bearing to it was 178° . A still more imposing snowy peak was the Da-mi-yung, perhaps 15 miles off, and bearing 322° . This Pereira saw again from near Batang and estimated it at about 18,000 to 19,000 feet. It is on the Mekong-Yü Chu divide. Farther back could be seen the Dong-jia, partly covered with snow, probably on the Yangtze-Mekong divide.

Yakalo was reached on September 10 after a march of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The path winds down bare