

to Ngu-chao was easy. This was a hamlet of five houses in a small valley with some cultivation. Its elevation is 11,984 feet.

A gentian, which Pereira had found so common in Tibet at 13,000 feet, he saw again on the Chia La. It is the gentian nubigena. There was also a little yellow flower, rather pulpy, which grows in marshy places.

There was considerable fear among the Chinese escort of raids on the next day's march, and they wanted to get ten men as escort. The Gunka Lama's men had fled into the hills and might be dangerous. But Pereira thought two additional men would be sufficient, and proceeded on September 17 to Chia-hi-ting,  $16\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The road lay down the valley, joining the Chung-tsa stream at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and crossing it by a poor bridge on two piles at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles, at an elevation of 9978 feet. Half a mile beyond is the village of Chung-tsa, consisting of twelve dilapidated houses, with another twenty scattered about. This is the Tsong-en on the maps—in Chinese Chung-ai. The Gunka Lama lives at the Sogong Gompa, lower down the river. The road continues up a small valley between low shrub-covered hills to the watershed at  $14\frac{3}{4}$  miles, and then along level ground amid fir trees with open grass spots, and farther on an open plateau with the Mai-ya stream below flowing south among grassy fir-covered hills. Chia-ni-ting, 12,209 feet, consists of thirty scattered houses on a sloping hill-side.

Here a representative of the Markham Ti-jei was awaiting Pereira. He said the Ti-jei was sick at Lhandu Di, just over the border, and asked