

The view to the N.E. is very interesting. The straight, grey and not very deep-cut valley of the Kubi-tsangpo is seen stretching north-eastwards between ridges and ramifications; when seen from above the long Kubi lake looks rather like an alluvial plain of fine grey glacial clay, covered by very broad and shallow river-branches; perhaps it is more correct to call it a widening of the river-bed itself. Further down two or three widenings of the same kind are visible, and only below them the river concentrates itself to one narrow bed. Beyond it, in the distance, is again the flat, even Transhimalayan system with its innumerable pyramidal peaks, all of the same height like the blade of a saw; the great distance makes the different ranges melt together to one single mass of mountains.

On the surrounding heights the same specimens of rocks prevail as near the source, especially gneiss and granite; on account of the exposed situation many of the blocks are strongly windworn. From the height of the hills the slope goes very steep down amongst blocks, gravel, brooks and pools; finally the slopes become more rounded and covered with grass. At Camp 202 the height was 4,844 m. (15,888 feet), nearly the same as Camps 200 and 201.

The march of July 15th took us N.N.E. 15.1 km. Dongdong-chu now carried about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cub.m. muddier than a few days earlier. The road follows the Kubi-tsangpo at some distance over a ground full of gravel and small blocks, brooks from springs and small snow-patches, and swamps. A gradual slope takes us up to Kargang-la 5,182 m. (16,997 feet) high, and situated in the same ridge as Tso-niti-kargang-la not far to the N.E. From this point the Dongdong massive appears to the S.  $50^{\circ}$  W.; to the right of it is a glacier, and W.S.W. the wild peaks of Chema-yundung-pu. Due west is another glacier, which must also send a brook to the Chema-yundung-chu. To the N.  $78^{\circ}$  W. is a snow-covered group with an abrupt promontory N.  $70^{\circ}$  W., called Dugmo-kar. N.  $68^{\circ}$  W. the country looks rather open. N.  $55^{\circ}$  W. the mountains which belong to the Transhimalaya are visible. N.  $35^{\circ}$  W. is a violet-coloured conical peak in our neighbourhood. Direct north one sees a part of the narrow passage through which the Chema-yundung flows and which is called Chema-yundung-char-bup. To the N.N.E. the Maryum-la is pointed out surrounded by a labyrinth of mountains in brownish, reddish and rose colours, and with hardly any snow at all towards the south. Far away N.  $57^{\circ}$  E. is the peak Lasar. A little valley goes down from the pass, in which Camp 203, Dara-sumkor, has a height of 4,931 m. (16,174 feet).

From this place our direction becomes N.N.W., and we ascend amongst moraines and, higher up, hills, where living rock occasionally crops out, serpentine of pyroxenite, green and black. On the flat pass Tugri-la, 5,270 m. (17,286 feet) high, the rock is diabas and pyroxenite. Seen from Tugri-la the Chema-yundung-pu, visible to the S.  $75-83^{\circ}$  W., has a more bulky and rounded appearance. To the W.N.W. that part of the valley is seen where the Chema-yundung-chu issues from the high mountains and reaches more open ground, called Kunjung-gedok. To the N.  $74^{\circ}$  W.