

is pierced by a series of short dry and steep transverse valleys. To the south the Angsi-chu is seen coming down, — probably from a small glacier in the mighty southern range, and then turning eastwards to the Chema-yundung. The road therefore runs along the top of a series of moraine hills between two broad and flat valleys, both belonging to the Brahmaputra.

Immediately west of the uppermost Angsi-chu a little ridge of hills stretches northwards from the southern mountains. This ridge is the water-parting between the Angsi-chu, i. e. Brahmaputra, and the Ganglung-chu, i. e. Satlej. On the road it is still some distance to the water-parting, for the little oblong lake Tamlung-tso still belongs to the Brahmaputra, and at its western end a brook enters. Crossing this brook, which certainly is the westernmost tentacle of the Brahmaputra, we take the last short, somewhat steeper ascent to Tamlung-la or Tag-la, where the height is 5,298 m. (17,377 feet). There is no living rock within reach; the gravel and small blocks are granite in many varieties, and there is a good deal of sand. To the S.S.W. are the dark shoulders of Ganglung-gangri, the cradle of the Satlej, which cannot be compared in magnificence with the Kubi-gangri.

---