

sandstone and schist. Many tributaries enter from both sides; from the right or S.W. we pass: Lublung, Pang-ningri, Tingring, Gukchen, Panglung-marmo, Tsukchung with steep rocks on its left side, Tsukchen, comparatively great with a road over Tsukchen-la to the *tasam*, and finally Kyam-ngoya. From the left or N.E.: Serchung, Sara-nakto, a great valley with fairly high mountains in its background, Sanga-lung and Kanda with road to a pass Kargong-la; another Sanga-lung comes down at Camp 176, where the region is known as Kyam-ngoya, 4,670m. (15,318 feet). Here 15 tents and great flocks were seen.

Continuing in the same direction the road runs at some distance from the Men-chu, on the top of its left hand terrace. From the road one has a fine view to the S.W. over the bottom of the valley with its tents and flocks and its meandering brook; the valley is well populated; as a rule I found more population in the small hidden side-valleys north of the Tsangpo, than along the Tsangpo itself; at Tamashär, for instance, were pitched more than a dozen tents with great flocks.

The valley may be some 8km. broad; the road is good and, as usual, decorated with *mani* walls. The gravel is often gneiss coming from higher regions. On the right or S.W. side we notice the small valleys Gablung, Tsalung-karo, Täshi, Gungö with a pass, and Särchung. On the left or N.E. side: Saser a great valley between wild and steep rocks, Chang-la-tak a hill at the foot of high mountains, and Chäjung a small valley.

Camp 177 is situated at a brook, Konak, a northern tributary to the Men-chu, and at a height of 4,729m. (15,511 feet). I was told here that the considerable range we saw to the north was pierced by Rukyok-chu, a right tributary to the Chaktak-tsangpo, and that a range farther north was the water-parting between the Tsangpo and the plateau-land. This proves how much native information is to be relied upon; a year later I should get an opportunity to see the country myself.

To the N.23°W. from this camp there is a broad and open valley with a small snowy peak in its background; N.11°E. is a peak in the nearest range called Chashung-kang; to the right or east of it is the valley of Kilung and Kilung-nagmo; to the N.30°E. is a peak »from the top of which the whole world is visible«, as the Tibetans put it; that peak is identical with Wood's 23,150 feet peak, and is here called Lombo-kangra, the Lunpo- or Lumpo-gangri of the northern nomads. To the N.47°E. is a snowy peak Tsumo-sorayang, visible beyond and above the nearest range. On the latter is Shäkyung a peak to the N.56°E., and to the right of it is the valley of Tsalung. To the S.E. is Mount Kotsang, and to the S.67°W. a valley named Kepo-lung.

From Camp 177 I made an excursion to the foot of the nearest range to the north. The slowly rising ground is spongy, well grassed and pierced by millions of rabbit holes. Further on there is a good deal of granite and gneiss gravel, and ridges of the same material, probably old deformed moraines. Puttuk is a little valley crossed by one road, and goes with several ravines to the chief water-course Kilung.