

we have Camp 192. The name of this place, where a few tents were pitched, is Yüri; a valley coming down from the S.W. is Tugerong; Langchu is an isolated hill to the west of the place; the snowy mountains to the south were called Shita and Shise.

At 7 o'clock the following morning, July 4th, the Gyang-chu was measured: breadth = 36.5m.; maximum depth = 0.40m.; average depth = 0.20m.; average velocity = 0.22m. a second, and volume = 1.6cub.m. a second. Two days later, in the afternoon, the same tributary was crossed higher up at a place where it was divided into several shallow branches difficult to measure, and carrying about 5cub.m. a second.

Farther west our road leaves to the north the hills of Tagbun-chagma, and to the south the two small hills of Tagbun-loma; in the former is a valley Tagok-tsang through which the Gyang-chu flows. Tagbun-chopta is the region round some pools a little further west. The whole day's march we have hills to the north, which may be regarded as the last and northernmost ramifications from this part of the Himalaya. The rock is red quartz and tight quartzitic mass, — in a hill called Aratorjung. On the other, or northern side of the road is the hill Ara-martsuk, and beyond it Chung-tsang; further on we leave, to the south, Ara-tanya. Having left these detached hills behind us, only an open plain separates us from the foot of the southern mountains, to which it may be some 5 or 6 miles distant; Muri and Muri-sangbuk are two hills near the Tugerung-brook, a tributary from the south to the Gyang-chu.

The plain is partly covered with grass, partly with gravel, and sometimes there are small naked dunes, specially where the Gyang-chu bends its course amongst the small hills. Äрки-chu is a tributary from the S.W., carrying some water. At the southern foot of the Churi hills the Gyang-chu is seen joining Tugerung and Äрки-chu.

Camp 193, Nangi, is at 4,627m. (15,176 feet), at the very foot of the Himalaya. There are many tents with great flocks of sheep, goats and yaks. To the N.30°W. is Nupkir a small isolated rock, to the north a small Mount Samchuk-tebo; N.23°E. a rock Kyambung-dsong with ruins; Sabo-sukser is a valley to the N.30°E.; N.58°E. is a dominating peak Shär-konka near Churi; Ngonur is a hill to the N.75°E.; Golung-kaleb a valley S.64°E.; Sagelung-kaleb a valley S.15°E.; and Gobuk a valley S.25°W.

Leaving Nupkir to our left we proceed northwards over the spongy or gravelly plain. As the distance increases from the southern mountains the snowy peaks again become more and more visible, though much is still hidden by the rolling brownish hills at their foot. At Gyang-chu-kamar the height is 4,661m. (15,288 feet). Here the Gyang-chu has a strong current and forms small rapids. Five tents were pitched at the place.

To the S.5°E. is the sharp snowy peak we had seen before; near it is said to be a pass, Kung-la, with a road of 8 days to Tovo in Nepal; S.24°W. is a peak