

tang. The view to the north is hidden by a comparatively high range on the right side of the Naong-tsangpo.

South of the 5 484 m high threshold there is a very deep-cut valley called Sangra-palhé; a whole series of deep ravines go down to it from the Sela ridge. A rock near the threshold is called Sereding and consists of quartzporphyrite. Between it and the principal pass is a conical rock called Serpo-tsungé, which stands as a boundary pillar between Chang-tang and Pod. The ordinary road follows the Sangra-palhé valley in summer; but as the bottom of the valley is filled with ice in winter, the Sela road is taken at that season.

West of Sela-la there is a very considerable range called Pabla, running towards W.S.W. This is the continuation of the Kyar, and perhaps of the Nien-chen-tang-la. The nearest part of the Pabla is called Sangra, a massive which gives rise to the Sangra-palhé. This part of the Pabla is very irregular and consists of several groups, separated from each other by deep valleys. Two such groups, west of Sela-la and Sangra, are called Torma-karu and Bupchung-ri; there is also a Bupchen-ri. Some of these mountains should perhaps rather be regarded as ramifications from the Pabla crest. On the way up from Camp 114 to near Sela-la one has the Pabla with its wild rugged forms all the way on the right hand. The range is broad, compact and irregular and has only small snow-covered summits, no considerable peaks. The name Pabla seems to be bounded on the section of the range which lies between my first and second lines of crossing.

East and west of Camp 116 several tributaries to the Naong-tsangpo go northwards and between them are rounded hills crossed by the road. They are passed in small secondary passes, two of which, a little to the west of Camp 116 are resp. 5 399 and 5 199 m high. As a rule they are marked with cairns and *mani*-flags. Camp 115 has a height of 5 134 m and is situated in the Naong-rung or valley of Naong-tsangpo. The prevailing rock is diabas-porphyrine.

With our present knowledge it is impossible to form any clear idea about the orographical arrangement between Naong-tsangpo and Bara-tsangpo. There must of course be a water-parting between them, perhaps a meridional ramification from the Pabla. But remembering the general tendency of parallelism I regard it more likely that there is a west-east running range, or perhaps two, south of Ngangtse-tso and Kyaring-tso.

Continuing to the W.N.W. from Camp 115 the road follows the valley of Naong-tsangpo, which is well marked between rounded hills where only occasionally hard rock, quartz-porphyrine, crops out. Sometimes the valley opens out to a little plain with grass and swamps. The ground is very uneven on account of the binding power of the grass-roots and the washing action of the water; otherwise the ground is gravelly. All the tributary valleys contain small, frozen brooks. One of them, from the left, is called Keang, two from the right side Kamchen and Kamchung; in the background of Keang three comparatively high peaks of the Pabla are visible with some snow. Nangba is a valley from the S.W. or left side.