

As could be expected the morphology on the southern side of Transhimalaya is much more accentuated than on the northern side. Already through the opening of Sele-nang one sees a confusion of ranges, ridges and more or less rugged peaks, nothing rising above a certain maximum height, just as the waves of a sea.

The road goes steep down to the S.E., and already at Camp 117 the height is 5 225, or 281 m below Sela-la. North of the pass the road rose regularly through the valley of Tagrak-Naong-tsangpo; south of the pass it crosses a series of secondary passes between many rivers, most of them tributaries to the Mü-chu-tsangpo, which is left to the west of the road.

From Sela-la the Sele-nang goes S.E., but soon turns south, receiving several small tributaries from short and steep valleys. Its bottom is full of gravel and ice. Tumsang is a more considerable side valley from the left. In its background, to the N.E., the eastern continuation of the Pabla is clearly seen. A valley from the right is called Shinglung. All tributaries contain frozen brooks. Near the valley Ting-ring from the right the rocks consist in breccia of quartz-porphry. Horyu is a valley from the left side. The Sele-nang is well defined, rather broad than narrow, not very winding, and with double, sharply developed terraces at both sides. At Selin-do, Camp 118, the height is 4 832 m, which means a very considerable fall from the crest of Transhimalaya.

A little lower down the road leaves the valley of Sele-nang and goes up the left tributary, Porung, to the S.E. So far as can be seen the Sele-nang continues to the S.  $58^{\circ}$  W., probably turning gradually more to the S.W. Sangra-palhé joins it. The joint river is a right tributary to the Bup-chu, which falls into the Mü-chu-tsangpo. To the S.W. the country is a hopeless confusion of mountains. At the junction of Sele-nang and Porung the rock looks like sandstone, but is probably originally porphyry. Here some hot springs rise from the gravelly ground; one of them has a temperature of  $53,28^{\circ}$  C.; the water is sulphurous, but contains algæ, and the place is called Tsaka-chusän or the »salt, hot water». The hot springs appear along a line in the valley at least 100 m long.

The first right tributary to the Porung is Chagsa, rather deep cut. The mountains on the left side of the Porung are high, partly snow-covered, and consist of mica-schist. Pomo-nesang is a left tributary full of ice. From the N.E. or right side enters a great valley, Terkung-rung, with road to a region called Chingdu, and receiving some small tributaries: Kela, Kerme, Noker, Melung, and Dra. Bara-sumna and Terkungma are left tributaries in its lowest part; up the latter is also a road to Chingdu and to Shagar, Letung and Karpo, probably pasture-grounds to the east. The Terkung is surrounded by comparatively high mountains. Between Porung and Terkung-rung a dominating mountain is called Marchem. The two valleys join on a little plain, well watered, and receiving two small valleys, Dakchung and Kunglung.

Higher up the Porung is bounded by low rounded hills; the bottom of the valley is quite filled with ice, and forces the road to keep to the left hill side.