

to the great rounded heights where the valleys are comparatively shallow. East of Camp 119 considerable mountains are seen, from the valleys of which the water comes down to Tagar-ongma.

From Camp 119 the road again approaches a pass. It follows the very gravelly valley to Chesang, which receives from the right side the tributaries Chagelung and Lungsang, the latter with a road to the above-mentioned place Chingdu. Chialung is a point with pasture and a tent; further on the right tributary Chesang-larnang comes in from the S.E. The road up to the pass is not quite as steep as that of Shib-la, but full of detritus, nothing but blocks and gravel. Only near the pass is there solid rock of porphyrite. The name of the pass is Chesang-la, and its height is 5 474 m, only 32 m less than the water-parting Sela-la. This gives an idea of the general evenness of the crests. The pass is flat and covered with heaps of gravel.

On the south side the small valley Terung-pa goes down to the greater Yangsar. This valley is also full of blocks and gravel; it has three fluvial terraces, each about 5 m high, remains from a time of profuse precipitation. From the left side the valley Lever joins. One valley opens out to a plain and receives several tributaries from the right or west; the principal watercourse keeps to the left side along fairly high mountains. Camp 120 is called Tak-rerar, but the whole valley around is Sham. The height is 4 635 m.

Below the camp the valley again gets narrower. The widening of Sham must during rainy summers become a real swamp, as watercourses gather here from all sides. From the left a short and steep valley, Deunglung, comes down, from the right Pale and Yangsang. Here is a *mani-rigmo*, 45 m long.

Finally the Sham valley joins in a small widening the greater Bup-chu or Bup-chu-tsangpo, the most considerable river in this part of the Transhimalaya. It flows from east to west, and has even now, at the coldest season, open water in its middle, perfectly clear and with plenty of fish. At the junction the Sham river forms an ice delta in the gravel of the valley. In summer the Bup-chu is said to be so swollen that it cannot be crossed without a ferry.

It is difficult to understand the general orography in the upper reaches of Bup-chu. Its sources are said to be at a distance of two long journeys to the N.E. From its principal source the river first flows southwards and then gradually turns west. From the junction with the Sham it first continues S. 80° W., then west, and finally N. 80° W. and joins the Mü-chu near Linga-gompa. The distance from the junction of the Sham and Bup-chu to the junction of the Bup-chu and Mü-chu was reckoned by the Tibetans as two long marches; in fact it must be about 40 km. The fall of the valley on this distance is 136 m, for the first junction is at 4 467 m, and the second, near Linga, is at 4 331 m. On the other hand, the fall from Chesang-la to the Sham junction is more than 1 000 m, which gives an idea of the vertical undulations of this road.