

uncomfortable, roundabout road over the western ridge, which, however, has to be used if the river rises more than 3 m. At Linga the Mü-chu is spanned by a long bridge.

From the terrace slope on which Linga-gompa is built, one sees to the north the mountains round Donglung, where the valley and the road turn in a right angle to the west. To the N. 38° E. is a little valley called Kipuk, and N. 65° E. a mountain called Pongra. Due east is a mountain called Luchen in the background of Bup-chu. Yavo is a right tributary to the Bup-chu. To the S. 50° E. is mount Gäbri, and to the right of it the valley Tsalung.

Above Linga the valley is generally as before, only at one place, Takar-tang, is it wide; at Linga, the Bup-chu junction, the breadth is considerable, but higher up the valley is sometimes as narrow as a gorge. From the left or east enter Kipuk-nima and Melung-pu with slightly snow-covered mountains in the background. Donglung-pu is the next. From the right we have: Niense-pu, the brook of which is divided into two branches over the fan, and each has a bridge. Koruk is a valley with some snow; then follows the Rechik; Chinchik is small, Langmar-pu is more considerable. Here the height is 4 331 m, at Camp 143.

Not far above Linga the rock consists of phyllitic-quartzitic schist; at the right side, opposite Tabu, and at Lang-metang the rock is pegmatite. A compact mountain at the right bank, called Takar, forces the river to the above-mentioned bend, Takar-tang. The terraces are 20 to 25 m high; blocks of all sizes are very common.

On the section between Langmar and Govo a great change takes place, for the valley, which so far has been meridional, now becomes latitudinal, running from west to east, parallel with the stretching of the great water-parting range to the north; the northern or left tributaries therefore now come directly from that range and not from ramifications. These left tributaries are: Pukchung and Pukchen situated between high but rounded mountain groups and ridges; Ke-tsangpo, the greatest of all tributaries above Bup-chu; it is also called Ogorung-tsangpo, although this name by some informants is only fixed to its upper course or perhaps to a branch in its upper part. Ke or Ker is a village near the junction. The mountains at the western side of lower Ke-tsangpo are called Namnam, those to the east Ami-ri-rung. So far as can be seen the Ke-valley comes from N. 10° W. and is regarded as a tributary to the Govo, although now, in April, the Ke had much more water than the Govo, which also forms rapids at the confluence; in the summer the Govo is said to carry more water, which is doubtful. Above the junction the Govo had now hardly $1\frac{1}{2}$ cub.m. water left. At any rate the Ke and Govo meet at Namnam-sumdo and form the Mü-chu; at the junction the Govo-tsangpo is spanned by a bridge. So far as can be seen from the junction the upper reaches of Ke or Ogorung-tsangpo are surrounded by considerable mountain masses, being parts of the Pabla range. The river is said to be formed by the brooks from several high valleys, and one and a