

half day's march is reckoned to the sources. The distance to Chang-la-Pod-la is also one and a half day's march. This is in accordance with the stretching of the water-parting range, for, from the situation of the passes I have crossed its direction is E.N.E.—W.S.W. The distance to the Ogorung sources must, however, be shorter than the distance to Chang-la-Pod-la, as the road is probably much more uncomfortable. The water-parting range to the north which, further east, has the local name Pabla, is here called Kongmo. There are said to be no rocky mountains and peaks with eternal snow at all, but only high, rounded hills, covered with good grass in summer. Ke-shinglung is a small right tributary to the Ke, coming from the N.W. At Govo a northern tributary comes down from N. 20° W. under the name of Govo-pu; in its upper parts high, snowless mountains are visible; its brook irrigates the fields of Govo. This brook is called Govo-chu and is regarded as the upper course of Govo-tsangpo. The main river itself, which comes down from Chang-la-Pod-la, has the name of Pashu-tsangpo.

The right tributaries are: Geju with a brook irrigating the village Geju; this valley is cut through pegmatite. Chogelung-ongma and Chogelung-kongma with frozen brooks fed by springs. All the right tributaries were now April 18th, frozen, as being more protected from the sun. Chivu-gang comes from a fairly isolated mountain. Demolung, the ice of which formed real cascades far up in its valley; and finally Por-tsuk coming from S. 20° W. and with very powerful mountains in the background, amongst them a snow-covered peak. Por-tsuk and Govo-pu open at Govo; there are no roads in these tributary valleys which are said to be full of gravel and blocks.

The main valley remains narrow and is provided with sharp terraces in several stories up to 50 m high. Sand is common, and a ridge between the Mü-chu and Langmar valleys, as well as several other slopes in the neighbourhood, are sand-covered. Blocks of pegmatite are very common, a few of them real giants. The mountains on both sides are partly steep rocks, rising from the screes of detritus, partly soft rounded hills. Chemchung-tang is a place where the rocks slope steep down to the valley, and Döle-taka is a pegmatite rock on the left side. As a rule the mountains to the south are rocky, wild and low; to the north high and more massive. Looking westward from the neighbourhood of Govo the northern ramifications and shoulders show themselves beautifully, stretching southwards to the main valley and dictating the windings of its course; the river usually keeps to the left side of the valley.

Dönchung-taka is a terrace-plain, where caravans generally camp. Higher up the valley becomes more open. The rise is steeper; at Govo the height is 4 524 m., and the river forms rapids the whole way. The village of Govo, which is the last on the way to Chang-la-Pod-la, has the ordinary characteristic situation on the fan of the Govo-chu, and with its barley fields on a lower terrace, irrigated by the brook of Govo-chu.