

the mountains are comparatively high, to the right mere hills. Leh-sharma is a camping ground in the valley. The Bumnak-chu had now very little water. Near Camp 148 there are some small thresholds of living rock, consisting of quartz-porphry. Below this camp the Bumnak-chu flows to the north, but soon turns N.W. and receives a tributary from a labyrinth of hills.

Beyond Bumnak the country crossed by our road, which is also the ordinary caravan road to Dangra-yum-tso and Chokchu, becomes more undulating. A fairly steep ascent takes us up to the little threshold Ting-la, 5 105 m, which is a water-parting between the Bumnak and the next tributary. Pelung is a little valley from the right on the eastern side of the pass. From the pass one enjoys a beautiful view of the Targo-gangri, with its several snow-covered peaks to the N.W. and W.N.W. The high-land all round looks like a sea with long, soft waves, where only the Targo-gangri is like a rolling breaker.

On the western side of Ting-la the road follows the little valley of Tasang which receives the tributary Kava from the left. The joint river is a tributary to the main Tasang coming from the south. At its side is seen a mountain group called Yuta with five small peaks without snow, and, as far as can be seen, without living rock. To the W.S.W. and S.W. and at a distance of some 10 or 12 km there is a black range parallel with our road, obviously a water-parting between Targo-tsangpo and some of its right tributaries. To the S.  $65^{\circ}$  W. is a small peak with some snow.

The road crosses the Tasang-chu which continues northwards and joins the Tingtang-tsangpo, in its lower course called Nagma-tsangpo; the Bumnak-chu certainly belongs to the same system, which joins the Targo-tsangpo from the right. Lachung is a left tributary to the Tasang, along which the road ascends to a new threshold, leaving the little mountain Kurtam to the left. Two small tributaries from the right are called Yera. At Lachung-la porphyrite stands in living rock. Langchung-tograng is the next valley from the right or S.W. Camp 149, Kokbo, is at 5 110 m.

The last section of my second crossing continues as before to the N.W.; the fall to Camp. 150, 4 708 m, is 400 m, and one pass, Tarbung-la, at 5 267 m, is crossed. The road first crosses the upper branches of Markor-chu, which flows W.S.W. and is a right tributary to the Targo-tsangpo. Chilung is a now dry bed going to Markor-chu; Hloktsang is a left tributary only seen at a distance. A moderate ascent takes us to Tarbung-la. From this high point the view extends very far to all sides, and is hindered only in a few places by neighbouring hills. One has the impression of being on the very top of the whole country, excepting only Targo-gangri, the highest summit of which is seen to the N.  $73^{\circ}$  W., whereas its farthest end reaches to N.  $35^{\circ}$  W.; to the N.  $33^{\circ}$  W. one sees the depression which indicates the still invisible Dangra-yum-tso. To the S.W. is Shokchung. The mountains S.  $20^{\circ}$  E. are called Chumuk. Far away to the N.W. is visible the broad