

Near the little valley Page-lungpa there is a living rock of quartz-porphyrite, — elsewhere living rock is very rare. The ground is soft material, fine gravel and dust, here and there covered with moss. In the beds of water-courses the ground is treacherous, sinking under the feet of the animals. Tanglang-chu joins the valley of Serchen and several other tributaries, and goes down to Tsargam. At one of the tributaries Camp 154, Sabuk, has a height of 4 947 m. The snowy mountains to the west from which the Serchen comes, are called Rong-serchen-kang.

The valleys of Sabuk and Tsechung join the Tsargam-tsangpo; both are full of ice at this season. The road follows the hills between them and crosses the pass Bäng-la, 5 237 m high. The rock in the neighbourhood is quartz-porphyrity. Although Bäng-la is secondary and without any importance, it affords a magnificent view to the north, especially over the mighty Targo-gangri, its glaciers and snowy summits; to the right of it is seen the deep, broad valley of the Targo-tsangpo; the Dangra-yum-tso is hidden, but the mountains on its eastern shore appear in rose colour descending to the lake; Shuru-tso is hidden by hills; to the N.N.W a snow-covered mountain is called Gablung-pu. In the mountains to the west are the deep valleys of Tanglang and Changchung. Southwards the ground rises to the heights of Angden-la.

South of the Bäng-la we enter a round arena-valley, surrounded by relatively low, partly snow-covered ridges, sending several brooks down to the Sabuk. Camp 155, Angjum, is at a height of 5 186 m. From here the slope becomes steeper; the hills are pierced by many deep ravines; from the west comes the valley Lungchang, with high snowy mountains in the background. The ground is very soft and swampy, with grass and moss, everything hard frozen; gravel is rare; in protected places the snow lies two feet deep. The last bit is a stiff climb in the bed of the brook which comes from the pass.

Angden-la has a height of 5 643 m, and is marked by a *mani* cairn with flags. The living rock on the northern side of this flat pass is quartz-porphyrity, quartz-conglomerate, and some greatly weathered schistous rock. The pass is situated on the continental water-parting, and in the same range as Sha-la, Chang-la-Pod-la and Sela-la; to the west this range seems to be connected with the Kanchung-gangri; northwards the water runs to Shuru-tso, southwards to the Raga-tsangpo.

The view from Angden-la is fascinating, though much is hidden by the sporadic snow-mountains, rising especially in the west and east, above this hopeless confusion of ridges, ranges and ramifications. To the south the northern range of the Himalaya is clearly seen with its innumerable flat, snow-covered peaks, all apparently of about one and the same height, and north of the gigantic range is the great valley of the Tsangpo. To the north the whole Shuru-tso is visible, whereas the Dangra is hidden behind the Targo-gangri which dominates the whole northern horizon. To the N. 61° E. we recognise the peak Do-tsänkang.

A second threshold close by is only some 10 m lower than the principal one.