

at Papky. Chu-chandong is a valley and Lombo-taktsän a massive, both to the left; Chünar are the mountains to the west. Here the main valley opens out more and more, the rock is grey schist and grayvacke-sandstone, the valley becomes open like a plain, and again makes a turn in a right angle, now to the W.N.W. From the right, Lablung is a valley with a brook, and Basang another with springs. Here the height is 4 796 m, Camp 166. The river, now called Kanglung-bup-chu or simply Rong-chu, has a little more than 2 cub. m at the point where it leaves the narrow valley; in the plain and at Saka-dsong it is called Sa-chu-tsangpo. West of Basang the mountains are called Serchen-tombo.

Continuing south from Basang an isolated hill, Korem-tevo, is left to the right. At Chu-sumbuk the river Kanglung-bup-chu receives the Yara from the Chomo-uchong. The bed of the former is broad, and has a 4 or 5 m high erosion terrace at its right side, whereas the left one is low; the Yara had about 1 cub. m, the Kanglung or Sa-chu only a little brook; the joint river continues N. 75° W. The name of the valley in that direction is Naga-goling. To the south its open plain is bounded by a ridge of low hills, which is also crossed by the *tasam*. The rise to the pass of this ridge, Gyabuk-la, 4 823 m, is very easy; on the southern side, towards the Tsangpo, the slope is more steep. From this pass the view of the Chomo-uchong is beautiful, with its several peaks, Chomo and Sevo, its ice- and snow-fields and its black rocky crags. Gya-la is a pass on its lower slopes, from where descends the valley Gyabuk. The valley from Gyabuk-la, where white quartz-porphry and hard schist are found, is called Kyärkyä-bup, and is broad and open. At a promontory, Kyärkyä-tagmar, quartzitic sandstone forms the living rock. In the Kyärkyä valley, Camp 167 is at 4 575 m.

Not far below this point sandstone crops out at the mouth of the right tributary Pungra, which is formed by the two valleys Nakpo-chu and Chunchar. Ladung and Sheri are mountains in the neighbourhood. On the way down to the Tsangpo some small valleys join the Gyabuk brook, as Gaktsa or Gakbetsa, Mendong-kongma and Mendong-ok. The road then turns to the west along the Tsangpo, and my third crossing comes to an end at the junction of the Chaktak-tsangpo where the absolute altitude is 4 524 m.

The climate of the region just described was rather inhospitable even in May. In the beginning of that month the Shuru-tso was frozen all over, except a narrow strip along its southern shore. In many valleys, specially below springs, great ice-sheets had accumulated in the winter and still remained. My guides however pretended that the surroundings of Shuru-tso were usually regarded as being warmer than those of Amchok-tso, and they assured me that signs of old barley fields had been found on the shores of Shuru, but never on those of Amchok. The fact that I found the Shuru ice-covered but the Amchok open, although only a few days intervened between the two visits, does not confirm the assertions of the Tibetans.