

smaller peak near Pasa-guk; N.W. some moderate ridges are seen; N. 25° W. and N. 16° W. are some snowy peaks and between them a ridge with some snow on the southern slopes; they belong to the Kanchung-gangri; N.N.W. is Basang, touched by the third crossing. To the N. 29° E., N. 37° E. and N. 43° E. are the three highest peaks of the Chomo-uchong; from the first of these two glaciers go N.W.; N. 77° E. is a smaller peak. The view from Gya-la is curious; on all sides one is surrounded by a heavy sea of ridges and ranges, only here and there covered with snow.

From Gya-la the road descends to the plain, crossing a brook from E.S.E. with half a cubic m of water, the same which, lower down joins the Kanglung-bup-chu under the name of Yara. Near the western foot of Chomo-uchong there are many great erratic blocks of hard, green schist. Camp 396 on the Kanglung-bup-chu is at 4 780 m; it is close S.E. from Camp. 166, Basang. A little higher up the road enters the valley Lamlung between rocks of dark, green schist. The ascent to the pass Lamlung-la is rather steep; round this pass conglomerate stands in living rock. The magnificent massive of the Chomo-uchong is again visible, with its culminating peaks and several other summits, one of which, in the middle of the group, is a regular cone and everywhere covered with eternal snow. Small glaciers, short and steep, go down from the *nevéés*. In connection with the fifth crossing we shall find it easier to distinguish the orographical situation and importance of Chomo-uchong. To the N.N.W. a part of the Kanchung-gangri may be seen; the range was here called Känchung and Kämchung; one informant said Känchung-Kanchung-gangri. To the north the Transhimalayan system looks surprisingly low, and no high snow summits are to be seen. The whole is, as usual, a confusion of innumerable ridges and ranges.

On the north side of the Lamlung-la the road for some distance keeps to the heights before it reaches the upper parts of tributaries, bound to the Kanglung-bup-chu. A ridge between two tributaries has to be crossed in a low pass, before reaching the valley Nämchen, where Camp 397 is at a height of 4 982 m. The district is called Kebuk. A direct road goes from here to Saka-dsong, crossing a comparatively high pass, Dorang-la or Dorang-tagla-shar, which is situated in the same range as Lamlung-la. This range must be a connecting link between the Lunpo-gangri and Chomo-uchong.

The Nämchen brook goes out into a broad open valley west-east in direction, joining the Kanglung-bup-chu; on its northern side the road proceeds to Telepla, 4 974 m, which is only a very flat and low secondary threshold in sandstone; the neighbouring Gara-la is a little higher or 5 053 m. Camp 398, Tangma-ni, is at 4 922 m.

From Tangma-ni my road goes N.N.E. up through the valley which pierces sandstone and has a very disagreeable bottom, rotten ice, gravel, tussock-grass and rabbit-holes. Kyungtsang is a tributary from the right side, through which a direct road continues up to Camp 399. The guides, however, preferred a roundabout way