

404 is at a height of 5 435 m. On the northern side there are also heaps of blocks and gravel.

The valley from the pass slowly develops and becomes more and more considerable, with a brook amongst ice-sheets between terraces, but bounded by no high mountains; it is wide and open and has the real Chang-tang character. The rock is phyllitic schist. From S.  $82^{\circ}$  W. enters a left tributary, in the prolongation of which a snow mountain is visible, obviously one of the peaks of Lunpo-gangri. Through this valley a road is said to proceed to Buptö, crossing a pass two days off and called Kartse-martse; there must, of course, be a second pass, in Kanchung-gangri, though my guides pretended there were several small and easy passes. At Camp 405 the height is only 5 121 m.

The valley is very straight to the N.N.E. and one or two kilometres broad; the terraces become less marked and the brook slowly disappears in the gravel of the bottom. Only after rains is the brook strong enough to reach the Soma-tsangpo. The valley is situated between two northward directed ramifications from the Lap-chung range, and from each of them small ramifications are directed towards the valley with small tributaries between them. At Camp 406 the height is 4 964 m, so the fall northwards is regular and rather slow. Sangmo-yung is the name of the valley.

Below this camp the valley becomes still more open and undecided. The mountains to the S.E. or right are low, only far to the E.S.E. are there considerable snowy mountains; to the N.W. and W. are also some higher peaks and groups. To the N.N.E. is an easy opening between hills, like a gate, which is left to the left by the road that, instead, turns N.E. and crosses a ridge of low hills with a threshold 4 947 m high only. From this a great plain is seen to the east, here and there with small hills and promontories from neighbouring mountains. To the N.  $61^{\circ}$  E., S.  $84^{\circ}$  E. and generally E.N.E. are several high peaks, hardly visible on account of snowfalls. It seems, however, likely that the upper Soma-tsangpo flows over this plain and receives many tributaries from the northern and western sides of the Shuru range, which forms the eastern boundary of the plain. Another very low threshold of hills is to be crossed before a very flat depression is reached, with, in its middle, a pool called Buchu-tso; this is said to dry up entirely during the summer, but gets filled again during the rainy season. It is separated by a very low ridge from Kang-mar, Camp 407, at 4 783 m. From this camp a well determined range is seen to the north, which I have called the Teri-nam range, as being situated on the southern shore of Teri-nam-tso.

The road continues N.N.E. and N.E. over the perfectly level plain with very low hills to the right and high hills to the left. The broad and open valley of the Soma-tsangpo is crossed. To the S.  $85^{\circ}$  E. it stretches 3 or 4 days' journey and is bounded by a flat snowy range with several more considerable culminations. From the same mountains the Soma-tsangpo comes down between the Teri-nam range and