

Above Monlam-kongma the breadth of the valley remains 5 or 6 km. The road partly follows the bottom of the valley, partly the slopes on the right side, and the top of the erosion terrace. There is very little vegetation, and grass is to be seen only in the bottom of the valley, where springs and swamps form great ice sheets. No high peaks are visible south-eastwards on the Kanchung-gangri, though perhaps this may be owing to the fact that the near hills hide a distant view. At the left or west side the slopes rise direct to the high regions of the Lunkar range without any hill ridges in the foreground. Near Camp 376, where the height is 4 835 m, a side valley, Amchung, from the east, enters the Buptsang-tsangpo.

Above this place the valley slowly turns to the left, making our direction S.S.E. The height at Camp 377 is 4 883 m. giving a rise of hardly 50 m for a distance of 10 km. The view of the high peaks of Lunpo-gangri in front of us, becomes more and more fascinating. To the Kanchung side only two smaller summits are visible, one with snow on its northern side, the other, further S.E., covered all over with snow. The road keeps to the right or Kanchung side of the valley, either on the slopes or on the terrace which is 15 or 20 m high; on the Lunkar side there is also a terrace. The breadth of the valley here is about 3 km. There is no living rock along the road.

On the section to Camp 378 the road follows the top of the right side terrace, where the ground chiefly consists of soft sand. The river mostly flows in one deep channel, and where it is open there is a good deal of drifting ice.

The scenery develops the further one proceeds southwards. From the Nimalung-la one gets the impression of the existence of only *one* high range to the south, but it soon becomes clear that the Buptsang-tsangpo is situated in a tectonic valley between *two* great ranges. The eastern range, Kanchung-gangri, gradually shows its panorama of lower peaks, partly snow-covered, and not to be compared with the high and sharp pyramidal peaks of Lunpo-gangri. Two of these summits are particularly high and are the same which were measured from the south by Wood and found to be 21 600 and 23 150 feet high.

On the way to Camp 379 the valley widens, and becomes more like a steppe with swamps and isolated branches of the river. This plain is called Bupyang-ring or "the great deep valley". Targo-ngabo is a little tributary from the Kanchung side. Above the plain the Buptsang-tsangpo is formed by three source branches, of which the westernmost comes from the Chomo-gangri, the middle one from a massive called Yalak-malak, where a deep-cut valley is seen, surrounded by snowy mountains, and the third comes from Samye-la. Between Chomo and Yalak-malak the two mighty summits Lunpo-gangri stand out far above the others. When the snow masses melt during the summer, and later on in the rainy season, the Buptsang-tsangpo grows to a very considerable river, which, as the nomads said, cannot be forded for three months.