

Kanchung-chu by some nomads of the place, and the tributary, which comes from the east, Gyäbuk-chu. The rock is sandy schist.

The Gyäbuk valley receives from the north or Kanchung-gangri, five tributaries with brooks, and several dry ravines. Through the openings of most of them are visible parts of the northern mountains with some snow on the crest, probably belonging to the Kanchung-gangri, unless the Nien-chen-tang-la stretches its westernmost part as far as to the neighbourhood of Chaktak-tsangpo. The northern tributaries are steep and rocky and no roads seem to go up through them. The rock is argillitic schist and sandy schist, but the gravel consists chiefly of granite, porphyry and conglomerate. At Camp 388 the height is 4 865 m.

On the next section of the road, to Camp 389, the valley of Gyäbuk-yung rises to 5 001 m; several tributaries enter from both sides; two of those from the north are considerable; the second one is called Gyägong, remembered from the fourth line of crossing, where Camp 390 is situated in it. Near its entrance the rock is sandstone.

Above Camp 389 the Gyäbuk valley is full of ice, hardly leaving a passage free at the foot of the terraces. The rise is slow up to the pass Gyäbuk-la, 5 175 m high. The view is interesting. To the S.S.E. the Chomo-uchong is again visible; to the east and S.E. is a confusion of ridges and low peaks; to the N.E. is a dominating mountain group not very far away and constituting the eastern continuation of the range we had crossed in Gyägong-la and which, as I have presumed, is the western end of Nien-chen-tang-la. At the eastern foot of Gyäbuk-la is a valley coming from N. 5° W. and directed to the S. 44° E. where it soon joins the upper part of Argäp-rong, a valley which, as we know from the third crossing, joins the Kanglung-bup-chu and goes down to the Sa-chu of Saka-dsong. Proceeding E.S.E. our road crosses several other tributaries to the Argäp-rong; the elevation is considerable, always above 5 000 m on our road. Up through one of these valleys a convenient road is said to proceed to Targo-gangri. The region is called Churu-yung. Gyäbuk-la is a water-parting between the Chaktak-tsangpo and its great tributary the Sa-chu-tsangpo. The rock is argillitic and quartzitic schist.

Camp 390 is at a height of 5 079 m; from there our road proceeds to the E.S.E. over a series of flat hills, separated from each other by valleys with brooks and ice-sheets; the rock is quartz-dibas; sometimes the Chomo-uchong appears in the S.W. The pass Kichen- or Kinchen-la has a height of 5 441 m, and is situated quite near the Kichung-la, crossed on the third line, as described above. Beyond a second threshold a valley goes down to the E.S.E., belonging to the Raga-tsangpo. From the pass the Lunpo-gangri is visible; the mountains to the N.E. are covered with fresh snow making them appear higher than they are. Eastwards one sees the plains of Raga-tasam. Camp 391 is at a height of 5 209 m in the valley going down from the pass. Our road follows this valley for a while and then turns S.S.E. over rolling hills. Camp 392 is at 5 103 m in a region called Rapak.