

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THE SEVENTH CROSSING.

This line starts from Khaleb, N.W. of Parka, and proceeds north-eastwards to Camp 241 belonging to the district of Yumba-matsen. Khaleb is at a height of 4 629 m, and Camp 241 at 4 802 m; the water-parting pass, Lamo-latse-la, has 5 426 m. The difference in height between Camp 241 and this pass is therefore 624 m, in a distance of 68,1 km, in a straight line, and 75,7 km along the road. The difference in height between Khaleb and the pass is 797 m, in a distance of 71,2 km in a straight line, and 90,9 km along the road.

The season of this journey was September 1907.

In Volume II, p. 211—214, I have already described the first part of this road, from Khaleb to Lamo-latse-la, in connection with the source of the Indus, and continue therefore now from the pass. The intermediate space between the sixth and seventh crossings being unknown, it is not easy to say in what relation the range of Lamo-latse-la stands to the ranges, crossed between Nganglaring-tso and Tokchen. But remembering the N.W.—S.E. direction of almost all the ranges in this part of the system, it seems likely that the Lamo-latse-la and the Surnge-la are situated in one and the same range, which is the continental water-parting. From this point of view the Lamo-latse-la is more important than the Tseti-la, though the latter is 200 m higher. We have to regard the upper Indus as running between two fairly parallel ranges; the one on its right bank is the Surnge range with the sources of Lamo-chu, Bokar-tsangpo, and Munjam-tsangpo on the Indus side, and the sources of the Aong-tsangpo on the Nganglaring-tso side. The range on the left side of the Indus gives the sources of the Lungdep-chu and Tseti-chu, and continues north-westwards.

From Lamo-latse-la the view reaches very far to the N.E., even to the mountains round Yumba-matsen. The brook going north-eastwards from the pass is called Lamo-latse-lungpe-do; it receives several tributaries from both sides. At Camp 237, under a rock called Tsura-marchan, the height is 5 176 m. Here enters from the N.W. the tributary Sokchung-chu, coming from Sokchung-la, and obviously situated in the same range as Lamo-latse-la. From Camp 237 two days' march is reckoned to the Aong-tsangpo, and no high mountains seem to separate us from its valley. Quartz-porphyry and porphyrite prevail in this region.