

the Pedang-tsangpo it is said to be 3 days' journey south to Pedang-la, south of which the drainage is to Tuksum. On the road to Kailas a pass, Laptse-taruk, is mentioned, 5 days from Pedang-la, and further on comes Shangu-la. On this road the Maryum-la is left to the south.

Lower down the Pedang-tsangpo follows the left side of the valley. At Camp 433, in the district of Rusar, the height is 4 889 m. To the W.N.W. is a pass, Tolung-la, in the Pedang range. To the N.E. is Ka-la in the Sur-la range some 4 days off; north of Ka-la the range is said to be called Kotang-kang, Chungbo-kang-la, and Ganglung, which are probably all local names of valleys and mountains. There is another pass over the Sur-la range, south of Ka-la, called Kugurung-la; two days east of it the northern road to Tarok-tso and Tabie-tsaka crosses a pass called Shabrang-la which may be situated in the north-westernmost part of the Lunkar range.

From Camp 433 the road proceeds due north; its fall is extremely slow, its breadth amounts to 6 or 8 miles, and it is more like a plain. The soil is partly steppe with grass, partly clay, covered with thin pebbles. The Tsole brook turns to the N.N.E., while the Pedang-tsangpo keeps to the western or left side mountains. It is a typical meridional valley between two parallel ranges, the Surla to the east and the Pedang to the west. The latter is here rather low and crossed by a direct road to Selipuk. Further north the valley becomes more irregular and narrow, as a ramification from the western mountains stretches to the N.E.; along its southern foot the Pedang-tsangpo turns north-eastwards. The right side erosion terrace is here 5 m high; the volume of water was, at noon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub. m. On the left bank are some swamps and good grass. The road ascends the hills, leaving to the east the comparatively narrow passage through which the Pedang-tsangpo goes down to the lake. The pass Abuk-la in these hills has a height of 5 084 m, and presents a good view. To the N. 5° W. the Surla range seems to be interrupted, or perhaps comes to an end altogether; to the N. 5° E., N. 13° E. and N. 21° E. are snowy peaks of that range; to the N. 30° E. is shown the Ka-la saddle in the range; to the N. 37° E. and N. 47° E. are bulky mountain groups, and N. 55° E. is the pass Tokchen-la. To the east is the pass Kugurung-la. E.S.E. are some of the nearest pyramidal peaks of the range; S. 50° E. a comparatively large glacier is visible, stretching westwards from the Surla range. From Abuk-la almost the whole Shovo-tso is within sight, with its irregular shore line, its headlands and promontories; it is surrounded with old beach-lines as sharp and as high as those of Poru-tso. The view from Abuk-la is very dominating and imposing; on all sides one is surrounded by mountains, peaks, ridges, ranges, a confusion of mountains and valleys. On Abuk-la the rock consists of basalt; a second little threshold is quartz-porphyry.

The little valley going down from the pass is Abuk-lungpa; the mountains N.E. of the pass are Abuk-chungma. The valley of Pedang-tsangpo remains to the right, and the point where the river enters the lake is visible to the N.N.E.