

background of which a snow-covered ridge is to be seen. The rock is limestone, marble and leptite, and is coloured white, yellow and black.

The bottom of the valley being nearly flat to the eye, it is difficult to say where the water-parting threshold between *Panggong-tso* and the *Indus* is situated. It seems, however, to be at the place where a *mani* and a cairn with rags are built. Here I got the height of 4,329 m. East of this place the ground falls decidedly in the direction of the *Panggong-tso*, but only for a short distance, for then again the ground seems to be nearly flat. The road follows an old river-bed between erosion terraces, through which at an earlier epoch the *Panggong-tso* drained to the *Indus*. At the point where the *Pobrang* brook emptied some 2 or 3 cub. m. of water per second into the lake, and where the height is 4,317 m., we turn northwards along the brook. The right erosion terrace was 51 cm. high and ran out like a cape in the lake. The view of the bluish green lake stretching S. E. between gigantic mountains, is magnificent. Here I left the road I had followed nearly 5 years earlier, on December 15, 1901.

The road sticks to the top of the right erosion terrace. The ground is sandy with a few rudimentary dunes and with sparse tussocks. At my first visit the bed was filled with drifting sand which now had disappeared. The accumulation of sand takes place during the dry season, and is swept away as soon as the water again comes down from the melting snows in the spring or early summer. The erosion terrace grows higher; it is soon 2 m., later on 4 or 6 m. high, especially where a scree from the right side of the valley is cut through by the water; here the left terrace is very low or missing altogether, and the bed of the brook is divided into several branches.

*Lukkung* is the name of a hamlet consisting of two or three stone huts, a *chorten*, a barley field and a tree. Having turned in a more north-easterly direction, a considerable valley opens up in front of us bounded in the west by a mighty mountain ridge. The bottom of this valley is covered with stones and blocks. Diagonally crossing a little ridge of hills, the highest point of which is marked with two small *manis*, we came down into the *Pobrang* valley with the little village of the same name, the last in this direction.

A panorama taken from *Pobrang* (3, Tab. 1) only embraces a little more than a quadrant, or from S. 4° E. to N. 85° W., showing part of the mighty mountains south of western *Panggong-tso* and the range to the S. W. and west of *Pobrang*.

From *Pobrang* the road goes to the N. E. and east up the *Pobrang* valley to *Lunkar*. The distance is 15 km. The height of *Lunkar* being 5,151 m., the rise is 683 m. or 1:22 showing a considerable increase of the absolute altitude. Leaving two tributary valleys coming from the north called *Geb-mur* and *Ldata*, we continue, on August 24th, along the northern shore of the *Pobrang* brook, which