

flows over the grass-covered ground of the valley between low hills of rounded gravel and boulders, partly also filling the bottom of the valley. Hard rock is rarely seen and difficult to reach, but the detritus seems to consist chiefly of granite. A part of the brook comes from a northern tributary valley. The greater part of the brook comes from the *Ldata* valley. At the junction there is a widening with some good grass. The road sticks to the slopes of the hills on the right or northern side of the little valley which comes down from *Marsimik-la* and *Lunkar*, and continues past *Pobrang*. The height is marked with two or three small cairns. To the east the landscape already seems to assume a more Tibetan character with more rounded forms, broader and more open valleys with mostly dry watercourses. Only to the E. N. E., there is a flat top with some snow, elsewhere all snow has disappeared. To the west three mountain ranges are visible parallel to each other and running, as it seems, N.-S. These ranges are ramifications at the S. W. side of the mightiest *Kara-korum* Range. The largest of them is the one situated just west of the *Lukkung* valley. Below us the *Ldata* valley with its grass and its brook is visible. To the south one has a beautiful view of the mighty mountains bordering the *Panggong* valley on the south. The snow-fields and névés in the upper regions of these mountains can now be easily seen. The road undulating up and down over the gravelly hills, is a mere path, sometimes hardly visible in the gray gravel. It is all that is left of the excellent road from *Srinagar* to *Leh* and it is soon going to disappear altogether.

The panorama from *Lunkar*, 5, Tab. 1, goes around the whole horizon which in this case is not very far away. To the N.  $62^{\circ}$  E. *Marsimik-la* is to be seen as a rather flat saddle between comparatively low mountains. To the S., S. W. and W. some mightier mountain ridges and tops are visible.

On *August 25th*, the distance of 13.8 km. to the camp at *Spanglung* was accomplished. First there is a rise of 442 m. in a distance of 5 km. to the pass of *Marsimik-la*, the altitude of which is 5,593 m., or 1:11.3, and then there is a fall of 485 m. in a distance of 8.8 km. down to *Spanglung* where the height is 5,108 m., the rate being here as 1:18. From *Lunkar* the pass seems to be very flat and easy, but still it is no trifle for a heavily loaded caravan, especially as it was partly covered with snow one foot deep.

The panorama from the pass, 6, Tab. 1, is very interesting, though the view, of course, only commands the S. W. and N. E., the two other directions being hidden by the relatively low hills on the crest of the range, between which the saddle of the pass is situated. The mountains to the S. W., which belong to the mighty range S. W. of *Panggong-tso*, are very imposing, and from this high point very easily visible with their snow-fields and deep, wild gorges. On the mountains to the east there is a good deal of snow. To the N. E. we see a little part of the upper reaches