

Tab. 2. It shows the mountain groups, to the N. W., north, and N. E. of the camp, which, from this point, conceal the water-parting range of the *Kara-korum*. To the N. 69° E. we see the upper reaches of the *Chang-chenmo* valley and notice the more plateau-like morphology of the regions, from which the river derives its water. Upwards through this valley the road continues to the important pass *Lanek-la*, which was closed to me by the Anglo-Indian government, but had been crossed by Carey in 1886, by Bower in 1891—92, by Dutreuil de Rhins in 1892—95, by Deasy in 1896—99, and by Rawling in 1903—4. The road I was going to take to reach the high plateau-lands of northern Tibet had chiefly been surveyed by the members of the second Forsyth Mission, as described in the historical part of this work (Vol. VII).

The nearest mountains south of the *Chang-chenmo* are visible on the panorama to the S. 77° E., and to the S. S. E. is the ramification separating the *Spanglung* valley from the main valley. To the S. W. are the ridges standing between the *Manlung* and *Chang-chenmo* valleys. And to the west we see the great main valley through which the *Chang-chenmo* goes down to the junction with the *Shayok*. One thing is very conspicuous in this panorama, and that is the high development of the erosion terraces, which, especially to the S. E., south, and S. W. even hide a considerable part of the mountains. They prove how enormous the water masses must have been which, during pluvial and post-pluvial times, have rushed down the valley, and how gigantic their erosive power has been. In those days the whole valley must have been filled with water, whereas now a comparatively very small part was covered by the water, which, it is true, in the end of August, is no more in flood.

The river has also a period in the course of 24 hours. In the evening of the 26th of August it was much bigger than at midday on the 27th, and during the night it had grown to a certain limit as was shown by considerable parts of the bed being still wet the next day. Just opposite the camp the breadth was 17 m., the maximum depth 0.88 m, and the average depth 0.55 m. The average velocity of the water was 1.50 m, and the maximum 1.90. The volume of water thus amounted to 14 cub. m. per second. In June and July the river cannot be crossed at this point. According to my Ladakis its real name is *Kograng-sanspo*, whereas *Chang-chenmo* is said to be the name of the whole region, perhaps including the tributaries to the main river. The bushes around our camp are called *ombo* by the Ladakis, and *boghana* by the Turkis.

From *Pamsal* down to *Shayok* there is a road which may be used only during the winter, when the river-bed is dry. My Ladakis knew only three names on this road: *Nomachen*, *Nomachun*, and *Ororotse*, all with fuel and some grazing, but without inhabitants. From the last-named place it was said to be a »two days» journey to the junction with the *Shayok*. To the east they reckoned five days to *Lanek-la*