

S.  $78^{\circ}$  E. we notice in profile a series of five well developed terraces at the foot of the mountains between the upper *Kograng* River and the valley to *Lanek-la*. It should be remembered that a complete panorama of the same kind as the one in question would be best understood, if its two ends were joined together, forming a ring in the middle of which the eye of the spectator was to be placed. The compass bearings of the panorama should make it easy to arrange the panorama in accordance with the four cardinal points.

At such a place as *Gogra* where two extremely seldom used valleys meet, one may easily be uncertain which of the two is the best, especially as the natives themselves were not at all certain. The Numberdar of *Pobrang* pretended that both valleys could be used as both had roads which crossed the great water-parting range. Judging from the amount of water, the *Chang-lung-yogma* or »Lower Northern Valley» is nearer the great range of the *Kara-korum* and drains a comparatively small area, whereas the *Chang-lung-barma*, which is indeed the upper course of the *Kograng-sanspo* alias *Chang-chenmo*, drains a considerable area, but presents a greater distance to the pass that carries its name. From one point of view the *Chang-lung-yogma* was preferable, viz. as being the shortest road for reaching the Tibetan highlands, through which the distance to my goal, the perfectly unknown regions north of the *Tsangpo*, was under all conditions very great.

On *August 28th*, we accomplished the march to a place called *Chuta* at a distance of 13 km. up in the *Chang-lung-yogma* valley. As *Chuta* has a height of 4,882 m., the rise is 142 m. only, or 1:91.5, which may be said to be a comparatively slow ascent so near the crest of the highest water-parting range on the earth's crust. Just above the camp the *Kograng-sanspo* was crossed. The river was now smaller than the day before, which was quite natural after the several tributaries we had left behind. The velocity of the stream was greater. In the very angle between the two *Chang-lung* Rivers, there was a *nishan* or cairn built up, unusually big and visible all around. It may date from the days of the Forsyth Mission, which, at least partly, seems to have taken the track up the valley of the *Chang-lung-yogma*. From here an old way was also said to have passed to *Shahidullah* and *Yarkand*.

In the same angle the living rock consisted of black schist containing quartz, which was partly in a state of very advanced decomposition and weathering.

From this place the *Chang-lung-barma* valley appeared to come from the N.  $60^{\circ}$  W., and in its background snow-covered mountains were to be seen. Between these and another group without snow, and visible to the right of the first, the road up to *Chang-lung-barma-la* was said to pass. But in this point the information given by the natives was, as I have said before, unreliable and the Numberdar of *Pobrang*, who had been there some 30 years before, admitted that he had forgotten all details.