

A mountain in the main valley was called *Nameka*. Our road up the tributary valley ascends a series of terraces very much worn and rounded by wind and weather, but still clearly visible. The mountains bordering the *Chang-lung-yogma* valley on both sides are in red colours, consisting of red sandstone. Most of their material is detritus, but living rock is cropping out at many places.

The road follows the slopes at the right side of the valley, where the heights are soft and rounded and the path comfortable and readily visible. It is no doubt an old path which is still sometimes used. A mountain shoulder forces us to ascend a little threshold, from the height of which one has a wonderful and picturesque view of the valley. The limpid brook has cut its bed down between erosion terraces which seem to be at least 50 m. high, but at the same time, the gorge is very narrow. From the left side a tributary gorge, deep and wild, comes out.

A second threshold of red sandstone has the gorge of the brook just below itself. From here the path goes suddenly and steeply down to a tributary gorge. The slope is covered with fine red dust. The last bit of this road is difficult, as it is very narrow and goes down with an extremely steep gradient to the comparatively flat top of the highest terrace. We had been some 200 or 250 m. above the brook which the whole way has cut down its course in a deep, dark and very narrow gorge.

Later on we go farther down on wild rocky cliffs to the bottom of the valley, that is to say, the top of the second terrace from below and with four other terrace steps above us. The left side of the valley has a 60 m. high terrace cut down in living rock, being the same black schist as before. On account of the living rock, the terraces of the left side have grown together and form only one. The landscape is in all directions wild and picturesque. A short distance farther on we cross the brook, which now carried about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub. m. of water per second. The valley is here only about 20 m. broad, bordered by mountains often nearly vertical and of a dark green colour; sometimes with stripes of yellow and red. The rock consists of grey, slightly quartzitic, sandstone.

From the left side of the valley a tributary gorge opens with a little brook containing about one fourth of the amount of the *Chang-lung-yogma* brook. At the junction there is a little triangular open space. Here the main brook is seen coming out from a dark, rocky gate with perpendicular sides. One has, therefore, to climb the slope between the two valleys, and this slope is extremely steep and very difficult for loaded animals. Every pony and mule has to be assisted by men.

As in the *Chang-chenmo* valley, here also the terraces are the most characteristic feature of the landscape. The precipitation has been so great and the action of erosion of the running water so powerful, that the decomposing powers of weathering have not been able to follow the excavating action of the water, and the result is,