

bubbling forth, sometimes with the sound of boiling water. From all these springs the brook gets a considerable addition of water, though it looks but little smaller above than below the place. At more protected places in the neighbourhood fresh grass is growing.

The brook is crossed at a point where it is divided into two branches, and the path ascends the terraces of the left side of the valley, where the space is very narrow. It seems to be the fourth and highest terrace. It comes to an end where a deep-cut tributary valley enters from the left with a small limpid brook in its bottom. Here, therefore, we are forced to go down into the bottom of the main valley again, but only to again ascend the slopes on the left side. The path is difficult and the ground is covered with gravel and fine dust. For a short distance the main valley widens out to about 200 m., but soon again dwindles to a narrow corridor. Still the country seems to open up a little. A new side valley again forces us down to the bottom of the main valley. This valley comes from the right side, and the Numberdar believes, that here there is another road to *Chang-lung-barma*, though he is not certain. Finally the camp is pitched in the valley supposed to be the one from *Chang-lung-yogma*. The rocks in the neighbourhood, consisting of grey, slightly quartzitic, sandstone, are strongly folded. As the road up to the pass was unknown even to the Ladakis, I had to send scouts to reconnoitre the next day. They returned with the report that the pass could be taken by the whole caravan without great difficulty.

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