

I saw other hills there than in 1906 when the route sticks to the level ground of the valley. The *Karlung-tso*, near the shore of which *Camp LXXXIV* is situated, was only visible at a distance in 1901. To the north of *Camp LXXXI*, the topography and hydrography are uncertain. Just above this camp, to the north or N. E. we observed a channel of the river 6 m. broad, and half a meter deep with a strong current. This branch is probably one of those we crossed between *Camps LXXIX* and *LXXX* and probably this branch pierces and cuts in two parts the little mountain group of *Pati-bo* in the same way as between *Camp XCIV* and *Camp XCV* of Pl. 67 of my former journey. *Camp XCV* of 1901 must be situated at some 6 or 7 km to the W. N. W. of *Camp LXXXI* of 1906. On Pl. 18, Vol. IV, p. 124 of *Scientific Results*, the lower photograph is obviously identical with the *Rinak-lamo* visible on Pan. 93A, Pl. 15, to the N. 60° W. The compass direction perfectly agrees in both cases, as well as the form of the pyramidal mountain and its surroundings. The region of *Camp XCV*, 1901, was then called *Rinak-sumda*. As I have said before, *Camp LXXXII* of 1906, coincides approximately with *Camp XCIV* of 1901. This may be shown also by comparing Pan. 94A, Pl. 15, where the mountain north of the river, from N. 5° E. to N. 42° E. is the same as the one on the photograph of Pl. 17, Vol. IV of *Scientific Results*, p. 121. There is only a little difference of perspective proving that the panorama is sketched some distance farther west than the place from which the photograph was taken, or in other words, that *Camp LXXXII* of 1906 was some 2 or 3 km. west of *Camp XCIV* of 1901. Finally it should be noticed that there is a difference of about 7' 50" of longitude between my maps of 1901 and 1906 so far as the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* is concerned. A day will come when the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* as well as other parts of the unknown or little known Tibet will have to surrender its secrets to human enterprise and thirst for knowledge. Only then the topographical problems which have seemed intricate to me will be cleared up. To us the difficulties regarding agreement between my two maps increased in no small degree due to the fact that I, in 1901, travelled from east to west, and in 1906 from west to east. Such an irregular landscape as this, consisting of a labyrinth of small, more or less detached, mountain groups has quite a different appearance when seen from opposite sides. Only a detailed topographical mapping is independent of the changing perspective.

On *December 9th* we marched for 7.5 km. along the southern or right bank of the river. *Camp LXXXII* has a height of 4,707 m. *Camp XCIV* of 1901, which we found a little to the east of the last-mentioned place, was at 4,718 m. which also speaks for the identity of the two places. *Camp LXXXIII* was at 4,652 m. or a fall of 55 m., being at the rate of 1:136. This is no steep fall. Now of course we have to remember that observations made only twice at a place,