

pass, from which the view is magnificent. The red and pink limestone mountains to the north are now going to disappear behind us. Far below us is the *Nasa* valley and just north of it, the little threshold we had crossed the day before. Farther north is the winding course of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. Such is the view to the north. The road up to the pass, may be seen on Pan. 101A and 101B, Tab. 17, where the pass saddle is to the S. 36° E., and where we get an impression of the range in which it is situated. To the N. 75° E., on the same panorama, we see the valley which goes down from *Nasa* to the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. From the pass I sketched a panorama that is not entered in my *Atlas* as it was already published in Vol. I of my personal narrative »Transhimalaya», p. 297 (Swedish edition). The storm was furious on this height. The country to the south had only partly been seen by Nain Sing, but never by a European. To the S. E. the view is partly hidden by a pink and red rock with steep sides. At a long distance to the S. S. E., a dark mighty mountain mass was rising, with eternal snow-fields, and cut through by deep transverse valleys. Its highest peak was to the S. 14° E. and another to the S. 23° E. Its form reminded me very much of the *Mus-tagh-ata*. The whole mass, which we perhaps saw in a foreshortened perspective, was very steep to the west and had a gradual slope to the east, where the snow-fields were very extensive. Between S. 23° and 14° E., there was, at the base of this mountain, a lake of moderate size, situated, as it were, in a deep depression below us. This lake must be the *Tang-yung-tsaka* first mentioned by Nain Sing and entered on his map. Only the northern part of the lake had a blue colour, the rest of it was a dirty red, perhaps from dust and sand, blown thither by the wind and covering the ice. It was impossible to make out the contour lines of the lake, as its eastern and western shores seemed to be hidden.

From *Gyanyak-la*, a valley goes down straight south to the *Lar* valley where *Camp LXXXVII* is located. To the S. 5° E. is a high part or shoulder of the ramifications closing this valley to the west. South of the *Lar* valley there is a range which we would have crossed in a new pass if we had continued to *Tang-yung-tsaka* and *Dangra-yum-tso*. This range stretches east and west like the one we crossed in *Gyanyak-la*. To the S. 18° W. is the highest peak of another group, smaller than the first-mentioned one and situated S. W. of the lake. Of the *Dangra-yum-tso* nothing is to be seen, but one has a feeling that it must be situated between the two snow groups just mentioned. To the S. 36° W. is a smaller snow peak not so far as the first two. To the S. 20° E., we behold the wild narrow valley, which, after having received the little tributary from the pass, just at our *Camp LXXXVII*, turns to the S. E. and, as mentioned above, probably goes down to the lake; at both sides of this valley wild rugged rocks are rising. The whole scenery to the south is beautiful and fascinating. It is a very accentuated mountainous