

narrow and wild, between steep rugged cliffs. At a few places there were springs with ice and even some running water. The rocks have the usual pink and yellow colour. At a wide place in the valley, there was a tent. At a broader rocky gate, which on its western side had a steep, projecting rock, another tent was pitched. Through this gate our valley goes out into a latitudinal valley stretching to the S. 77° W., in the background of which are hills of moderate size, and at a still greater distance, the snow-covered peaks we had seen before. Our road follows the latitudinal valley to the E. S. E., proving that it is not running quite east and west, but rounded and turning its convexity to the north. To our left, is a series of small irregular peaks. To the south, is a high range covered with fresh snow. In the valley is a dry watercourse, which seemed to fall to the east. Probably there is a threshold farther west, from which the slope goes to the *Tang-yung-tsaka*. *Camp LXXXIX* was placed at the eastern side of a little isolated ridge in the valley.

Our neighbours, in two tents, gave us a few names of the region. The first rocky gate east of *Pike-la* was called *Ngosang*, which also belongs to a part of the valley. *Tarak* and *Sing* were parts of the extensive latitudinal valley; *Poro-nakpo* is a peak to the south of *Camp LXXXIX*. *Tarmartse-tso* is a little lake just S. E. of the same camp, fed by springs, which also form enormous ice-sheets in the valley; probably not much is left of the lake during the summer. *Ngoyung* is a little tributary valley from the south. *Dova* or *Tova* is a peak, to the east of the upper part of the same valley. *Sabyor* are the mountains N. E. of the camp. *Lungchung* is the place where the two Tibetan tents stood, just west of our camp. The Tibetans reckoned a two days' march to the frontier of the *Naktsang* Province. From *Camp LXXXIX*, Pan. 102A and 102B, Tab. 18¹, is sketched showing some of the last-mentioned peaks and groups, and to the E. S. E., the continuation of the latitudinal valley in which we marched the next day.

On *December 17th* we proceed E. S. E. through the latitudinal valley for 9.7 km., descending 108 m. or to 4,759 m. at *Camp XC*, which means at a rate of 1:90. Leaving the camp, we follow the northern shore of the little lake for a while. It forms an isolated basin. Though there was a valley to the N. N. W. from our camp, the Tibetans asserted that no water passed through it to the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. The latitudinal valley is very regular and runs straight to the east. It is bounded by parallel ranges to the north and south. The stretching from east to west is clearly prevalent in this part of Tibet. We follow the base of the northern range which has the same character as all other limestone mountains in this region, being wild and rugged and of a reddish colour. The range itself, as well as its transverse

¹ On Pl. 6 of my map a red P is missing at *Camps LXXXIX* and *XC*, indicating that panoramas were drawn from there.