

were three Tibetan tents and sheepfolds. The inhabitants complained of having lost a large part of their flocks from some disease. The name of the place was given as *Sumju*.

Panorama 106A and 106B, Tab. 19, is very instructive as it again gives a much better representation of the high mountains to the S. W. than could be given in words. The dark range to the E. N. E. was called *Keva-tamchuk*. To the S. 83° E., was *Changa*, which was in accordance with earlier information. Such was also the case with *Chaga* or *Chaga-pungnak*. The valley to the S. S. E. which we had to follow the next day, they called *Tebuk*. Continuing in it to the south, we would in two days cross a pass called *Gurtse-la*. As it came out, we left this pass and its valley to our right and continued to the *Lamlung-la*, situated more to the east. The *Gurtse-la* is, however, a pass of the same orographical rank as the *Lamlung-la* and is situated in the same southern range stretching east and west. West of *Gurtse-la* is still another pass in the same range, called *Sha-la*. Another tributary valley leads up to it, probably starting from somewhere about *Camp XCIV*. The road the Tibetans of *Sumju* proposed to us, would, therefore, take us to *Tomochapko*, the *Gurtse* valley, *Gurtse-la*, and on its southern side, to *Gurmu-hlarang*, from where we would reach *Ngangtse-tso* and *Kemar*. Thence we could continue through a place called *Samga*, to *Latse-dsong*.

Returning to the panorama we find a series of high pyramidal peaks beginning from S. 13° W. and stretching the whole way to N. 75° W. The peaks from S. 85° W. to N. 75° W. may, however, belong to another range, as they seem to be situated much nearer to us than the peaks which come to an end at about S. 75° W. From the map, Pl. 6, one gets the impression that the *Serki-yari* is a nearly meridional range stretching along the eastern shore of *Tang-yung-tsaka*, whereas the range, with the passes *Lamlung-la* and *Gurtse-la*, seems to stretch east and west, or nearly at right angles to the *Serki-yari*. It is, of course, impossible to make out the orography at such a great distance. But it may be that the two ranges just mentioned are in reality only one, and that the *Serki-yari* by and by turns to the S. E., E. S. E. and east, forming a semi-circle, turning its convexity to the *Dangrayum-tso*. Some informants called the western mountains *Serka*. The different peaks had no special names. The highest peaks to the north, belonging to the range we had crossed in *Sarya-la*, were called *Ngorcha*, and were now visible to the N. 49° W. and N. 30° W. The names agreed with those we had obtained before. But as a rule the Tibetans are not always reliable in their information. Thus the *Dagtse-tso* was pointed out as being situated to the N. 5° E. though it is situated to the N. E. A seven days' march was said to separate us from *Govo* and one month from *Shigatse*. As to the *Sertsang-chu*, the most probable conclusion is that it comes to an end in a self-contained basin somewhere to the N. E., and that the erosion beds from *Sarya-la*, which were directed to the S. E., go to the same depression.