

journey, *viâ Ayi-la* to India. N. 69° W., the curious sounding name, *Hlangchen-kamba*, was given. It reminds us of the name *Langchen-kamba*, or the Mouth of the Elephant River, which is the *Satlej*. Certainly a tributary to the *Satlej* has its origin on the other side of the ridge in question, but it is some 280 kilometers shorter than the principal branch of the river. Still it is interesting to see that one of the sources of the *Satlej* is pointed out so far from the real source. *Namru* is a ridge to the N. W., and N. 41° W., is the direction one has to follow to reach the junction with the *Singi-tsangpo* or *Indus*, indicating the stretching of the valley from *Gartok*, and the whole way down to the transverse valley, through the *Ladak Range*. To the right of the opening, is *Churul-ri*, and N. N. W., *Gältsa*. Here in the foreground, we see the many tents and a few stone buildings of *Gartok*, and in the background, some considerable valleys in the *Transhimalaya*. To the N. 23° E., is a region of peaks and valleys called *Langchen-langchung*. A little to the right of N. E. we have the entrance to the valley leading to *Jukti-la*. To the N. 75° E., is a mountain called *Sak*, and to the right of it the valley, *Sakchen-sakchung*, comes out to the principal valley. To the S. 65° E. is the *Sangu-dongbo*, and finally, S. 47° E., is a distant mountain somewhere north of *Ferko-la*, and called *Par*.

From *Gartok* my road to *Tankse* runs for about 333 km. N. 41° W. in a very nearly straight line. *Gartok* was my *Camp CCLI*. Its height is 4,469 m. On *October 20th*, I left *Gartok* and travelled N. W. 15.7 km. to *Nima-lung* where the altitude is 4,422 m., being a fall of 47 m. or at a rate of 1:334, only one third of the slope from *Ferko-la* to *Gartok*. We leave this place with its temple, tents and buildings, as well as the brook from the *Jukti* valley which soon joins the *Gartang*, to our right, and cross four branches of the latter river, two of them being very small. One was frozen all over, the others had ice only along the banks. The soil is covered with coarse sand and gravel, and some grass, of which, at this season and on account of the neighbourhood of so many caravan animals, not much is left. After proceeding a few kilometers, we cross several dry river beds, proving that the *Gartang* may be a considerable river after a rain in the latter half of the summer. The main branch itself, which we crossed, had now a very small volume of water, with a temperature of $+8^{\circ}$ at 1 o'clock, and small ice bands only in protected shadowy bends. Its left erosion terrace is about 4 m. high and also proves that the erosion has been strong in former times.

Riding on the left side, we leave the river out of sight for a while until we again touch a bend not far from the mouth of the broad, but short, valley of *Sungchung*, also pronounced *Sungjung*. To the right, the *Gältsa* valley opens out. Between its erosion terraces, of which the left one is double, the river bed is very broad. The road follows the lower left terrace. The upper one which we have immediately to our left, consists of yellow clay deposited horizontally. Here and