

perspective, falling steeply down to the even floor of the *Gartang* valley. The last visible peak on the left side, is called *Gavorap-dun*. To the right of it, or north-westwards, the continuation of the valley forms an opening between the two mountain sides. The Transhimalaya side has more moderate heights and no snow peaks. *Kuru-mungmu* is the first name met with. Then follows *Tele-rakpa*, which is a pass leading to *Lang-chu*. *Kongmo-toa* is a peak to the N. 8° E., and *Loblung* a valley east of it. *Dorche-yuton* is a peak and probably a valley to the N. 36° E., and *Kamsang* a peak, N. 87° E. with the valley *Lung-maru* at its base. The *Kamsang* valley, no doubt, comes from the peak of the same name.

After a rest at *Gar-gunsa*, I continued to the N. W. On *November 9th*, we made 13.7 km., descending only 21 m. or from 4,287 m. to 4,266 m., being at the rate of 1:652, which is indeed a very insignificant fall. Crossing the branch of the river at which *Gar-gunsa* is situated, we leave it out of sight, but have another branch to our right. Both were covered with ice, except a few places with stronger currents. To the right is a tent surrounded with grazing flocks, to the left, a little barley field. Two or three small caravans brought fuel to *Gar-gunsa*. The ground of the valley is as level as the floor of a room, and the fall to the N. W. is, of course, insensible and imperceptible to the eye. The material is yellowish grey dust, sometimes barren or crossed by dry beds, but as a rule, overgrown with grass and bushes. The left branch is again crossed at a point quite near to the base of the *Ladak Range*, where an extensive grey fan is lying in the mouth of a steep transverse valley. In the neighbourhood, are two *manis* built of hard stones. Below the fan the soil consists of coarse sand, but there is no gravel the whole way. Here the soil is barren and we see to our right, the yellow stripe of grass with brown patches of bushes, and the belt of vegetation along the different branches of the river. Kyangs are seen and hares are numerous. The landscape is very monotonous, as usual in extensive tectonic valleys. As hitherto the *Ladak Range* is dark, steep and mighty, the *Transhimalaya Range* more flat, lower and of reddish tints. The weather was very good, cold but still, the strong autumn storms not yet having begun.

From *Camp CCLV*, at *Chiu*, where we stayed near a spring, two small sketches were made, Pan. 355 and 356, Tab. 63, the first showing the opening of our large valley to the N. W., the latter the mountains S. S. E. belonging to the *Ladak Range*.

On *November 10th*, we made 24 km. N. W. There is nearly no fall at all if the boiling point thermometer and the three aneroids can be trusted, but of course the constant changes of the atmospheric pressure make these observations reliable only within certain boundaries. However, at *Chiu* we were at 4,266 m., and at the next camp, *Langmar*, at 4,258 m. or 8 m. lower, the fall of the valley thus being only as 1:3000.