

The next days' journey, on *November 15th*, 12.3 km. were made, and the fall of the valley was as gradual as before or only 4 m., as 4,244 m. was the absolute height at *Camp CCLIX*; the rate is as 1: 3075. I travelled this day with the boat at a mean rate of 3 minutes per 100 m. In the morning, half the surface of the river was covered with drifting ice. The depth in the middle of the river was, as a rule, two feet, sometimes 1 m. The water was transparent for only 1½ foot, at 2 feet the bottom could not be seen. A short distance from the point where the *Singikamba* joins the *Gartok* branch and forces it against the left side of the valley, the joint river again returns to the right side and remains there. This fact is of interest. Above and below the junction the river follows the Transhimalayan side. Only where the *Indus* comes down from the N. E., the river is pressed to the left side. If the *Gartok* branch were the stronger of the two, it would be able to sweep away all the solid material brought down by the *Indus*, and even at the junction, remain along the right side.

The course of the joint river is very straight, its windings being insignificant. Sometimes the stream washes the right mountain base, where at some places blocks have fallen down into the bed. The form of the river bed is extremely regular the whole way, depth and velocity being nearly the same. Only in the inner vertex of a few windings, a hardly audible murmuring of water may be noticed, otherwise the river is perfectly silent and glides like oil, slowly down its bed. The erosion has here arrived at a state of perfection that does not permit the existence of the most insignificant rapids. Only at places where we drive along the rocks at the right bank, there is some difficulty in steering the boat between the blocks. These rocks consist of green, black, brown and yellow crystalline schists. The bed is bounded by terraces 3 or 4 m. high, occasionally interrupted by tributaries. At the right side, the terrace even rose to 7 m. at a few places. The valley is very narrow. The mountains to the left, the *Ladak Range*, are higher, and as hitherto the fans of their gorges press the river up against the Transhimalayan side. Only one Tibetan was seen, building a long row of small stone cairns and joining them with ropes, for hunting antelopes. Twice two individuals of *Ovis ammon* were seen on the slopes to the right. Besides these, we only saw a fox and numerous ducks. At one place tame yaks were grazing.

*Tashi-gang* had early disappeared, being hidden by the unevenness of the ground. *Pa-taö-sang* is a broad and open valley to the right, in which there is a road to *Rudok* three days' marches in length. In its background, a red mass indicates the crest of the range. *Kalosh* is a transverse valley to the left. The district of *Camp CCLIX* was called *Tarae-kongma*.

On *November 16th*, we had 11.5 km to *Demchok*, which is situated on a hill at the left side of the river, its altitude being 4,274 m. The slope of the valley is