

the same as before. In the night we had a change of weather. A strong S. W. wind was blowing, carrying masses of clouds across the *Himalayas*. Every distant view was hidden by clouds, and heaps of dust, sand and rubbish came whirling through the valley. The minimum temperature was only -5.9° . Therefore, the river carried much less drifting ice floes than usually. The valley is narrow, its ground covered with gravel of grey granite and very undulated. The road, therefore, goes up and down more than hitherto. The river remains pressed against the base of the right mountains with great force. Sometimes old terraces, deformed and destroyed by wind and weather, are seen at the slopes, about 25 m. high. The soil is barren, and nearly no grass was seen along the river. Numerous springs send out long ice ribbons in ravines and small side-valleys. Several *mani* walls are passed.

Approaching *Demchok*, the valley becomes somewhat broader. At the right side, a mighty red group, with steep slopes, begins and continues beyond *Demchok*. Along the right bank of the river, there is now a terrace 10 m. high, perpendicular and consisting of reddish brown pebbles and shingle. Near *Demchok*, a little hill, *Tsänmo*, is adorned with a *hla*, and here begins a series of *mani* walls of the usual *Ladak* type. *Demchok* is a little village of some 4 or 5 stone and earth huts, surrounded by a few barley fields.

From *Tarae-kongma* to *Demchok* the following names were mentioned: *Chume-kamlung*, is a transverse valley from the *Ladak Range*. The district where it enters the main valley is called *Tara-yogma*. *Pu-tarhip* and *Öserding* are tributaries to the left. On the same side, follow *Tama-chera*, *Karbun-därchu*, *Chamo-sesa* and *Tselung*. From the right side, enter the tributary valleys of *Yimege-sang* and *Tavuk*, the latter being a broad but short valley receiving several tributaries from the sides and having a comparatively mighty, red, rocky group in its background. From *Demchok*, the two small panoramas, 361 and 362, Tab. 64, upwards and downwards in the *Indus* valley, were sketched.

On *November 17th*, we had 28 km. N. W. to *Camp CCLXI* at *Nagankal*, where the height is 4,229 m. On the way the little threshold, *Tutang-la*, is passed, with a height of 4,333 m. From *Camp CCLXI* *viâ Demchok* and to *Camp CCLXI*, a distance of 39.5 km., the valley falls only 15 m. or at a rate of 1:2633, showing the same regular and extremely slow slope of the upper *Indus* valley.

A short distance N. W. of *Demchok*, the road passes a partly frozen brook coming from *Demchok-pu*, a tributary valley from the left. A miserable stone bridge is built across the watercourse. At the left side of the mouth of this little valley, are the ruins of two or three houses, which were said to have belonged to *Hemigompa*. A pyramidal peak at the same, or left side of the valley, is called *La-ri*, and said to be sacred. The valley, *Demchok-pu*, itself is regarded as the boundary between *Tibet* and *Ladak*.