

On *November 18th*, we continued N. W. for 12.9 km. descending imperceptibly as before, though at a somewhat faster rate or 1:331, the difference of height being 39 m., *Camp CCLXI* being at 4,229 m. and *Camp CCLXII* at 4,190 m. The road crosses a plain called *Gaptut*, in a straight line. From *Camp CCLXI*, a bend of the river is visible, and its valley is here called *Chogo-sang* and *Ngaga-ngota*. *Tsotpo-rap* is the plain between the two valleys, that of the road and that of the *Indus*. After this the river is hidden again. To the left, are the tributary valleys of *Tovo-karu*, *Tsa-kang*, with a yellow projecting rock, *Arka*, and *Nayakbö*, in the mouth of which is the little village of *Kuyul*, inhabited by 12 families. *Tsokgerash* is a belt of vegetation to our left. On our right side we have the passages, *Pugäp-kongma* and *Pugäp-parva* across the ridge, and *Semgo*, a belt of vegetation. *Puktse* is a yellow rock of fine-grained marble at the left side of the transverse valley, by which the *Indus* again returns to our valley. The *Gaptut* plain is as even as the floor of a room, and its soil consists of hard sand, soft detritus, sand or very fine material brought down by rainwater and now forming large surfaces as even as a frozen lake. The ground is perfectly barren until the camp is approached.

From *Camp CCLXII*, Pan. 367A, B and C, Tab. 65, was taken. On this some new names are entered. To the N. 44° W., it shows the endless prolongation of the valley with a mightily snow-covered mass in the background. *Manlung* is a peak to the N. N. W., and *Kugu-nara* is N. 12° E. In the same direction is the transverse valley by which the *Indus* returns to our half of the valley. The mountains to the left of the piercing valley, were called *Ngang-sang*. *Puktse-ri* is the group N. E. of *Puktu* or *Camp CCLXII*. Farther to the right, is *Nagerum*, and about S. 70° E., *Pugäp*. *Umbo-mane* or *Ombo-mani*, *Chu-loa* and *Ngoku-la* are mountains belonging to the Transhimalayan side. To the S. 26° E., is *Kamlung*, a mountainous region, and S. 6° W., the tributary valley of *Kuyul*. To the S. 21° W., is a dominating pyramidal peak beyond which *Hanle* is said to be situated, though this place is in reality to the S. W. *Chamarta*, pointed out to the S. 35° W., is probably intended to mean *Chumurti*, which is to the south. Finally, in the *Ladak Range*, there follow the regions, and probably passes, of *Chang-lung-kongma* and *Chang-lung-yogma*, being the same names as we had found before in the *Kara-korum* System.

On *November 19th*, we had a march of 16 km. N. W., the ground sloping in the direction of the road from 4,199 to 4,186 m. or at the rate of 1:1231. In this section the river flows generally in the middle of the valley, or perhaps a little nearer its left side. The road is very straight along the base of the *Ladak Range*, and from time to time it touches the left bank of the *Indus* which is very winding. The ground consists of fine dust, partly barren, but as a rule, bearing some grass and, along the river, bush vegetation. Occasionally silt and other fine material has been brought down by rainwater and form perfectly level patches. There is no kind