

and small blocks of granite. A new series of *manis* is passed before we reach the swamp and grazing ground of *Dung-lung*.

On *November 22nd* our road turns a little N. N. W. The distance to *Chushul* is 33.5 km. From *Dung-lung*, *Camp CCLXV*, 4,449 m high, we have 4.2 km. to the pass, *Tsake-la*, 4,653 m. high, the rate of the ascent being as 1:20.6. *Chushul*, *Camp CCLXVI*, is at 4,359 m., or 294 m. below the pass; the rate of the descent is here as 1:100. With swampy ground, some vegetation and a *mani* wall to our left, we follow the comfortable path along the erosion furrow from the pass, and reach the flat and easy *Tsake-la*, adorned with a cairn, poles and rags. It affords an easy passage from the *Indus* to the *Panggong-tso*. The view is not imposing. The valley on the N. W. side is broad and open and runs in a nearly straight line to *Chushul* and *Panggong-tso*. In its background the snowy mass is always visible. It is the mighty range on the S. W. shore of *Panggong-tso*. The mountains on the northern shore of the same lake rise to the right and a little farther away than the first-mentioned group. On the pass we had a fresh S. E. wind and a temperature of  $-4.5^{\circ}$ , after  $-10.3^{\circ}$  in the night. Later on we had a N. N. W. wind, increasing towards evening.

From the pass we go slowly down along the base of the left mountains, where there are large numbers of springs, stone walls, grass and bushes in stripes. From the left side a series of tributary valleys enter, among others *Chushag-kongma*, *Chushag-yogma* and *Lungun*. The range to our right is low, and has only very small valleys. One of them has a road leading to *Rudok*. *Argha* is a valley from the left. Here is the *mani* cairn *Arge-lato* with heaps of horns, poles and rags. The rock consists of grey, porphyric quartz-biotite-diorite. The floor of the valley is very even and hard and, nearly everywhere, barren. Only occasionally there are small patches of vegetation. The road generally runs in the middle of the valley. The last part of it runs along the left mountains. *Boptsang* is a tributary valley from the left. The main erosion bed of the principal valley sticks to its right side. *Morghu-naga* is a broad valley to the right, in which there is a road to *Pangur-tso*. *Rallamor* is a valley from the left. Riding along the base of the hills, we have the wide, yellow plain to our right, with extensive ice-sheets here and there.

At *Chushul* a little brook joins the main watercourse of the valley and goes with it to the *Panggong-tso*. The mountains to the north of the lake are visible. Near *Chushul* we had passed four large *mani* walls indicating the two *gompas* of the village, one of them old and situated at the foot of a hill, the other new and built on the top of the hill. The village has 25 small houses, barley fields and some trees. At *Chushul* the climate is much milder than in the *Indus* Valley and the other places we had left behind.