

On *November 24th*, we travelled 23.3 km. N. W. We had 11.2 km to the pass, *Kongta-la*, 5,061 m. high, an ascent from *Chushul* of no less than 702 m. and at a rate of 1:16. From the pass to *Camp CCLXVII*, was a distance of 12.1 km. and a difference in height of 284 m., the latter place being at 4,777 m.; the rate of fall is here 1:43. We cross some small irrigation canals and a brook from a spring, now open, and pass some *mani-rigmos* with inscribed stones, after which our road rises towards the pass. On our right we now have the mighty snow-range we had seen so many days, and which stands on the S. W. shore of *Panggong-tso*, but now its snow-fields are hidden by lower slopes, shoulders and ramifications. Here a caravan of 500 sheep was met with, carrying barley to *Rudok*. Otherwise the country is as lifeless as before. The road runs at some height above the bed of the principal watercourse of the valley from the pass which we have to our left the whole time, and which is called *Ar*. To our right are mighty mountains of grey quartz-biotite-diorite, eroded by several transverse valleys, with gravel and blocks in their beds. On the S. W. side of the *Ar* valley, there is the black, wild and rocky *Ladak Range*. In the background of the upper *Ar*, we have a high snow-covered mass belonging to this range, and at its left side, west of the pass, is another mass that had been in sight for a long time. In the valley itself there is a winding ice-brook and on its sides, some grass.

Approaching the pass the road crosses two or three deep-cut valleys from the mountains to the right, filled with gravel and boulders. They join the *Ar* valley which keeps close to the base of the black rocks of the *Ladak Range*. On the top of *Kongta-la* is a large cairn with poles, horns, rags and streamers. Wind-worn boulders of quartz-biotite-diorite lay on the saddle. The slope down from its N. W. side is gradual and the comparatively broad valley continues between the black rocks to the left and the grey to the right. Above the rocky crests of the latter, snow-patches now appear. The watercourse is dry and shallow. The soil consists of coarse sand and gravel, the road is good. *Tasang* is a large tributary valley from the S. W., in the background of which a portion of the *Ladak Range* again appears. Four tents were pitched in the middle of the valley, and at *Kongma-lung-kongma*, *Camp CCLXVII*, there were two. In the high regions of the rocks N. E. of that place, was a little hanging glacier.

On *November 25th*, we travelled 30 km. N. W. As *Camp CCLXVIII* has a height of 4,411 m., we again descended 366 m. or at a rate of 1:82. Leaving the camp, we cross the valley diagonally, also two dry watercourses, after which we descend among heaps of gravel and blocks. The principal watercourse of the valley is to our left; it is frozen, but we hear the murmuring of water below the ice. From the left, the valley *Puryok* enters, from the right, *Kuni*. Occasionally ice ribbons come down from the sides. The mountains to our right are rocky and wild and