

would be the vicinity to the lake. The nomads here pronounced the name of the great snow group, *Sha-kangsham*. A water colour view of it is shown on an accompanying page.

On *March 22nd*, we travelled 8 km. S. S. E., rising from 4,882 m. to 5,029 m. or 147 m., being at a rate of 1:54. The minimum temperature of the night was -15.1° . The weather was favourable. We travelled across even, hard ground leaving to our left, the little isolated hill at which we had camped. Here a woman was watching sheep and 11 yaks. Now, to the E. N. E., the prolongation of the latitudinal valley opens up, and in it extensive ice-sheets are seen, obviously the *Kangsham-tsangpo*, which, therefore, seems to pierce through the range we had passed last. To our right is a mountain with a very sharp edge, visible on Pan. 440, and situated at the left side of the entrance of the valley we had to follow to *Chaklam-la*. We follow along the base of these hills across gravelly, disagreeable ground.

Camp CCCLXI was pitched at a spring with fresh, open water forming ice-sheets. From here, *Sha-kangsham* was mostly or largely hidden by nearer ridges and the rest of it also disappeared in thick clouds. The inhabitants of a tent close by, said the region was called *Amchen* and the pass in front of us, *Amchen-la* or *Chaklam-la*. The river south of it, they called *Sangchen-di-chu*. The next five days before us, were said to be difficult as we had to cross several passes. The nomads here had only some 80 or 90 sheep, but the inhabitants of two tents to the S. E., possessed 800. Two men, two women and a child were living in these tents. The party had arrived from the south a short time ago. The governor, Karma Puntso, was said to live in a region to the west called *Pombok*. To *Kirong*, they reckoned 40 or 50 days *viâ Samokul*. *Chokchu* could be reached in 8 days eastwards. The governor was a certain Ganchen Sonam Dorche, though the man I met in *Selipuk* later on and who presented himself as governor of *Chokchu* had the name, Sonam Ngurbu. Tsongpun Tashi was said to be a great merchant from *Lhasa*, dwelling 7 days south on the *Serpun lam* or gold-chief's road, which is, therefore, far to the south of my road of 1901. Ten days south of his residence, we would find 8 or 9 tents in a region called *Sherma-denang*. Continuing south we would have 5 or 6 days to *Kemar-denang*. Thence 5 days to a pass called *Pota-la*; thence 3 or 4 days to the pass *Samyas-la*; thence 2 days to *Rukyok*, and thence 4 days to *Saka-dsong*. Nearly all this information was correct.

At *Camp CCCLXI*, the living rock consisted of grey, dense limestone which prevails in the whole region. From this camp, Pan. 442, Tab. 81, was drawn, embracing so much of the landscape as could be seen, for the rest was hidden by the hills at the base of which we camped. To the N. E. it allows a peep into the latitudinal valley in which the *Kangsham-tsangpo* flows. The greater part of the *Sha-kangsham* is hidden by different ridges and hills, but its highest peak is seen to the S. 81° E.