

To the S. E. and south, is the range we would have to cross the next day in *Sangchen-la*. The river bed we had followed during the day's march, certainly came from the valley opening out from the east, and partly visible to the S. 82° E. on the panorama. This river, which had been called *Sangchen-gi-chu* by some nomads and *Sangchen-di-chu* by others, is certainly fed by the peaks with eternal snow situated south of *Sha-kangsham*, and visible to the N. 88° E. and east on the panorama. This river would thus play the same hydrographical part as the *Kangsham-tsangpo*, though it is much smaller than it. In how far it is a tributary of the latter or flows to another self-contained basin, is, as yet, unknown. So much is sure, that the part of Tibet where we were now travelling from north to south, is, on the whole, sloping to the west as is proved both by the direction of the river courses and by the fact that we have high mountains with eternal snow to the east, and low depressions, such as *Lakor-tso*, to the west.

March 25th, was given up to rest. The minimum temperature was down at -17.8°; the S. W. wind was fresh but not strong. At noon nearly half the sky was overclouded; the evening was clear. Three tents were found, each in a little valley south of the camp.

From the southern end of the mountain range, the valley opens out to the west, and from a point which is very difficult to make out the principal features of the geography.

We camped at the base of a hill which is at several other places in the course of the day, was a steeply sloping, and there were deep dry ditches of some extent. The grass was bad, but we remained in beds. A Tibetan we met said that the region south of *Sangchen-la* was called *Wang-tsu*, from the secondary track which we had passed in the course of the day, and which was called *Wang-tsu*, and one would see to N. 48° E. a much lower part in the range we had crossed in the westward. The latter was, by some nomads, also called *Wang-tsu*. The real *Wang-tsu* was now said to be the saddle seen to the N. 48° E. As a rule it is impossible to get any sure of the reliability of the information given by the natives, unless it is checked from several mountains.

On this day, we had not reached living rock. The ground in the valley consisted of dark grey quartzite rocks, and the river was very shallow. The appearance of the whole of mountain range was very complicated. To the N. W. and N. E. show the valley of the river, containing a narrow line between the hills. To the N. E. and N. W. the range was very high, and the peaks bordering the valley on the east, N. 88° E. and just right of it, were the peaks with eternal snow situated south of *Sha-kangsham*, and no doubt belonging to the same meridional range as the *Sangchen-la*.