

behind a projecting hill. At a distance, somewhat higher, another tent was pitched. *Camp CCCLXIV* was made in the erosion furrow of the valley where some snow was left. The grass was poor. An old Tibetan of a tent in our neighbourhood called the place *Nematok*. *Ki-ngoma* is a spring forming ice-sheets higher up in a tributary valley to the east. *Ladung-la* was the next pass on our road southwards.

In 9 days, representatives of all the nomads of this region would travel to the headquarters of the Puntso or governor one or two days westwards to pay taxes to him. They used to dwell some 25 days at his place.

From *Camp CCCLXIV*, Pan. 446, Tab. 83, is drawn showing the narrow and compact range to the north. To the left of N. 15° E., is the way up to *Sangchen-la*.

The next day's wandering, *March 27th*, took us 7.4 km. S. S. W. and S. W. First we had 3.5 km. to the pass, *Ladung-la*, 5,302 m. high, or a rise of 356 m., being a rate of 1:10. From the pass we had 3.9 km. to *Camp CCCLXV* at 4,878 m., or a fall of 424 m. being at a rate of 1:9. In both cases the gradients are, therefore, very accentuated, and the new range barring our way to the south, is as narrow and as well-defined as the one of *Sangchen-la*. The minimum temperature was at -19.6° ; at 1 o'clock p. m. we had $+8.4^{\circ}$, finally a sign of approaching spring.

The valley leading up to the pass is very narrow, sometimes like a gorge. The hills on the sides are rounded and consist mostly of gravel and detritus without grass, but sometimes covered with moss. Marmots' holes are very numerous as the day before. There is only occasionally a path to be seen. A minimal watercourse came either from a spring or from melting snow. The view from the pass was favourable as there were no more passes for some four or five days. From the pass the slope is extremely steep and full of gravel. From the base of this first slope, the fall of the valley is moderate to the S. 23° W. It is largely filled with ice-sheets, sometimes occupying the whole floor of the valley. S. 21° W. a sharp-edged top is visible at a distance of 2 or 3 days, and S. 15° W. a continuous snow-covered range, obviously one of the *Transhimalaya* Ranges. S. 25° W. is also a peak situated on a range which seems to come to an end at S. 33° W. Between us and this range, there are several ramifications surrounding a plain. S. 41° W. a considerable snowy peak was rising, belonging to a range, the western continuation of which, came in sight at S. 60° W. from a point lower down the slope.

The valley at the south side of *Ladung-la* turned more and more S. W., and received small tributaries from the sides. The several springs contributed to a little brook of $\frac{1}{4}$ cub. m. per second containing fish. Near a large ice-sheet, *Camp CCCLXV* was pitched. A little lower down was a tent, and flocks of sheep were seen in the vicinity. The place was called *Yanglung*. Pan. 444A and B, Tab. 82, gives a view of the range we had crossed and of the hills and ridges east and south of the camp.