

From *Tongka-tso* on a distance of only 63 km. we had so far crossed six parallel ranges, as a rule running W. N. W.—E. S. E., and in height not to be compared with the magnificent ranges belonging to the *Transhimalaya* System farther south. These six ranges are, however, not to be regarded as continuous orographical features. On the contrary, it is pretty certain that they are short and interrupted. The range of *Sha-kangsham* seems to occupy a particular position as running in a more meridional direction, and as being higher than all surrounding ranges. It may be that some of the southern ranges we had crossed are to be regarded as ramifications from it. Nor is the distance very great, as the highest peak of *Sha-kangsham* is at 40 km. from *Camp CCCLXII*.

From *Camp CCCLXV* the ground sank to the south for three days. *March 28th*, we marched 8.2 km. S. S. W. and S. W., descending 137 m. or to the 4,741 m. of *Camp CCCLXVI*, being a rate of 1:60. The weather was good, and the minimum temperature sank to only -13.8° . The march was monotonous as we went down along the brook, mostly on its left side. At its right side were two tents. To the east a tributary valley opened, on the slopes of which large flocks of sheep were grazing; a nomad asserted that the owner of them possessed 3,000 sheep in all. Farther on, three other tents were left to our right. In the mouth of another eastern tributary valley, was a big blue and white tent, the owner of which was said to be a certain Gova Chükyün, a chief of the district who also possessed 40 ponies grazing in a valley.

We made our *Camp CCCLXVI* at the left bank of the brook which carried very little, and perfectly open, water. The valley was broad and its floor even, like a plain. The grass was bad in the region. Here our caravan consisted of 2 ponies, 3 mules, 2 yaks and 23 sheep. We had now reached a region comparatively well inhabited, with a good many tents, large flocks of sheep and several *manis*, some of them adorned with yak horns. The merchant, Tsongpun Tashi, was living here. He called the valley *Kung-sherya*. The road we had heard about several times under the appellation of *Serpun lam* or the »gold-chief's road», was now said to cross the *Kung-sherya* valley exactly at *Camp CCCLXVI*. It comes from S. E. and continues to the W. N. W. just to the right of N. 81° W. on Pan. 445A, Tab. 82.

Here for the first time we heard the name *Mendong-gompa*, which was said to be a monastery about three days to the S. E. and which we afterwards visited. The distance from *Camp CCCLXVI* to *Mendong-gompa*, is 75 km.

The Tsongpun Tashi reckoned 13 short marches from *Kung-sherya* to *Saka-dsong*, and gave the following names on the road, some of which we afterwards had an opportunity to check as being correct: *Garsang-chorten*, *Shore-tongpa*, with a tent, *Kotsang*, *Satsot-la*, a small pass, *Shampo*, *Shore-gola*, with tents, *Shakar-dung*, with tents, *Nima-lungisa*, *Korde*, *Bupgo-lathit*, a pass, *Samyas-la*, a high pass,