

Patsangguk (Pasaguk), Rukyok and Saka-dsong. More problematic seems the itinerary he gave from this camp to *Raga-tasam*, which passes by *Penchen, Chuner-sharlung*, with a pass, *Kinra, Chakung, Rungmar-pelung, Yupta, Rardsong, Tavuk-la*, a pass, *Madum-pumu, Serva, Bomdar and Dorluang*, from which point still six days were said to remain.

Pan. 445^A and B, Tab. 82, gives a complete view of the mountains surrounding *Camp CCCLXVI*. It begins with the very flat and comfortable pass to the W. N. W., by which the *Serpun lam* was said to pass. To the right of it, we have a continuous panorama of the northern range, the last we had crossed. Then follow the hills to the east of the valley, and to the S. S. W. the continuation of our valley which, by and by, turns to the S. S. E. And finally it shows a bulky group west of our valley.

On *March 29th*, we follow the *Kung-sherya* valley south for 13 km., descending 113 m. or to 4,628 m. at *Camp CCCLXVII*, being at a rate of 1:115. The temperature of the night was down at only -10.6° , at 7 o'clock a. m. we had $+13.0^{\circ}$, and at 1 o'clock p. m. $+15.3^{\circ}$, being thus an amplitude of nearly 26° between day and night. The living rock just east of *Camp CCCLXVI*, was greenish sandy hard schist. The ground is excellent for our march. We travel on the base of the eastern hills and then along the ice-sheet in the bed of the brook. One black and one blue and white tent, and after a while, two black tents are left to the right. At the first 20 yaks were kept. Three new tents were left at 1 km. to our right. At several places in the broad valley, yaks were grazing and once a flock of sheep. A wolf was seen. Kyangs were grazing at two or three places. Finally we crossed the ice-bed and made our *Camp CCCLXVII*. Sometimes the latter was very broad and extended. The grass was bad. Pan. 447^A and B, Tab. 83, represents a part of the surrounding hills. To the north our valley comes down, to the S. 29° E., is its continuation and our route the next day.

On *March 30th*, our route goes straight south for 10.6 km., descending only 16 m. or to 4,612 m. at *Camp CCCLXVIII*. But before reaching so far, or after a march of 8 km., we passed a depression of 4,580 m. which obviously was the lowest part of the whole valley. So far, the rate of fall was as 1:167, and south of it to the camp, the rise was as 1:81. At any rate it was surprising to find just north of the *Transhimalaya* System, a point with so insignificant an altitude as 4,580 m. or about the same altitude as on the *Tsangpo* on the same longitude.

The weather was good with little wind and clouds. The minimum temperature was down at -13.2° in the night, and at 1 o'clock p. m., we read $+14.6^{\circ}$, giving an amplitude of 27.8° . It was the season in which the wild geese begin to move. Now and again we saw one, two or three of them flying over our camps. West of the hills to the west of *Camp CCCLXVII*, some of my men reported the existence of a little lake. During the last two days we had seen 20 tents, and on the 30th,