

we saw 12 more. Still nearly all Tibetans asserted that the greatest numbers of sheep were grazing in the north, though we passed large flocks every day. The inhabitants of the tents were generally women, old men and children; the men were said to be absent with the flocks up in the north, where the grass was better. So much was sure, at any rate, that we had not met with so many nomads, tents and flocks farther north as here.

Our route goes between the base of the western hills and the bed of the brook, partly filled with rotten melting ice. The bed is very winding and there is some grass on its bank. Kyangs are very numerous in spite of the nomads. Of course I have only mentioned such tents as we saw. There are many others which were hidden in valleys and behind hills of which we only heard. Now, for instance, a man was seen coming to the brook with 20 yaks.

The eastern hills are not high. From the western, a projecting spur forces our direction to the S. S. W. At its southern side, three tents were pitched and beyond the brook, two. Farther on, seven tents were passed in three camps. Very large flocks of sheep were grazing at different places and sometimes yaks. The valley is here as broad as a plain, perfectly even to the eye. The *Sha-kangsham* is now out of sight. The ground is hard clay, with scarce grass.

We cross the brook at the point where the height was 4,580 m. Its direction is here S. S. W., but it may turn more to the S. W., and the deepest depression of the region may easily be situated west of our route. A short distance S. 20° W. of this point, we made *Camp CCCLXVIII*, in the vicinity of a lonely tent. There was a frozen spring and some grass. Dung of tame yak and of kyang is abundant everywhere. The name of the place was *Nila-yung-karpo*. In the course of the day we had passed several *manis* and cairns.

Pan. 448A, B and C, Tab. 83, shows the landscape all around the horizon. It gives a clear idea of the general habitus of the mountains in this region, flat rounded hills everywhere with no high peaks rising above the rest. To the right of S. 20° W., is the continuation of our valley which we had to follow the next day. To the north is a perspective of the part of the valley by which we had come in the day.

Here we were told that in two days we would reach a lake *Chunit-tso*, along the western shore of which our road continued south. A few days south of it, we would reach a river *Buptsang-tsangpo*, a name that we now heard for the first time. Four of the districts of the province of *Bongba* were mentioned: *Bongba-changma* or Northern Bongba, *Bongba-sherma* or Eastern Bongba, *Bongba-hloma* or Southern Bongba, and *Bongba-numa* or *-nubma*, Western Bongba. Later on we would hear the names of several other districts belonging to the same province.

On *March 31st*, we continued S. S. W. and S. W. for 10.7 km., now again rising 193 m. from the last camp to *Camp CCCLXIX*, where the altitude was