

ground here, depends on the fact that *Serlep-yung* is situated at the old bed of the *Satlej*, whereas *Chukta-lungpa* is on a tributary to the right of the main river. The first 5.5 km. of our road, followed along the left bank of the old bed, which gradually became more and more distinctly cut out in the ground and its erosion terraces became more clearly developed. Sometimes the latter even made the impression of still being under the influence of erosion. Now, the bed contained more water than the previous year, though practically only pools of stagnant rain-water. From the slopes of the hills to the S. W. of the bed, several erosion furrows and ravines came down, joining the *Satlej* bed, now all of them dry. During and after rain they bring their tribute to the *Satlej*, the course of which, therefore, becomes regenerated already a short distance west of the threshold and after the interruption of its course by the *Rakas-tal*. To avoid the tributaries, we cross the bed of the main river, and begin slowly to rise S. W. towards a secondary threshold, leaving to our left the rocky gate by which the *Satlej* enters into the first of its narrow gorges.

A road to *Gyanima* coming from *Parika* and other places, here crosses the *Satlej* and leaves the gorge to the right, ascending to another threshold on the left side of the river. The mountains south of the river, were called *Amar*. *Chukta-yogma* and *Chukta-kongma* were said to be transverse valleys in the mountains to the N. E. of the road to *Gartok*. *Damgong-lungpa* is a little valley in the nearest hills to our right. *Lamchuger-tsangpo* is a brook, and then *Ninchung-lungpa* a valley also to our right. *Rong-chung* was said to be the name of the *Satlej* gorge. I cannot regard these names as reliable as they were given by the single guide we had and there were no inhabitants or wanderers to ask.

Our road slowly rises to the little, flat threshold, *Ninchung-la*, with a cairn at the height of 4,645 m. The ground is traversed by several small furrows going down S. W. to the *Satlej*, all without water. At *Chukta-lungpa*, our camp, there was a brook with water, about 0.1 cub. m. per second. It pierces the rock in a deep-cut gorge down to the *Satlej*. Only a caravan of sheep on its way to *Gyanima*, had been seen. Kyangs were grazing here and there. It had rained the whole night as in the afternoon the day before.

On *July 30th*, our road goes W. N. W. for 10 km., falling to 4,517 m. at *Camp CCCLVIII, Dölchu-gompa*. The fall is 98 m. in this distance or at a rate of 1:102. The road crosses a little insignificant threshold beyond which it goes down to the sharply marked valley of *Chukta-kongma*. There is some tussock-grass. To the left is a hill called *Naga-nakbo*. West of the valley, the ground again rises to a very low threshold, after which we have a plain to the south and low hills to the north. The whole country falls southwards to the valley of the *Satlej* which is out of sight. Several small beds go down to the