

south, some of them containing stagnant rain-water in small pools. To the south is the region, *Horgyava*, with a place called *Ngangtsang*; west of it, we have *Yumba-taktsa* with a place, *Gya-shaotse*. The ground consists of fine gravel with some grass. About halfway, the living rock was yellow, fine, crystalline limestone. The little monastery, *Dölchu-gompa*, is situated on the flat slope of a low hill on the right side of the *Satlej*. Here we were 72 m. below the surface of *Rakas-tal*. On the left bank of the *Satlej*, 14 tents belonging to Ladaki and Gurkha merchants, were pitched.

The next march, *July 31st*, goes 15.5 km. N. W. along the *Satlej*, the river falling 85 m. or to 4,432 m. at *Camp CCCCLIX*, the rate being as 1:176. The fall of the river is, therefore, still very gradual. The road follows the southern base of the hill, down to the bed of the *Satlej* which now, after the rain of the previous day, had a good deal of brownish grey water. From the left, the river receives the two tributaries, *Sheri-namking* and *Charike-tangma*. The road crosses the *Satlej*. In a widening of the valley, there was at the left side of the river, a pool of rain-water.

After crossing the *Satlej* once more, we reach the point where the right terrace is broken through by a considerable tributary, obviously coming from the *Trans-himalaya* and crossing the *tasam* or highroad to *Gartok*. The gravelly floor of the valley is first traversed by 3 or 4 smaller branches after which follows the main branch, being 53 m. broad, 0.3 m. deep as an average and with an average velocity of 1 m. the volume thus being approximately 16 cub. m. per second. The water was thick with solid material and streamed with great force and noise. It had rained the whole day before, and the drainage area of this tributary had obviously been specially exposed. The rest of the day, we follow the right side of the joint river, which from here gradually increases and grows to the mighty *Satlej*. We stick to the floor of the valley, riding amongst gravel and with an erosion terrace 8 or 10 m. high immediately to our right. Above this terrace there is another about 30 m. above the river. The left terrace is well marked the whole way though, lower down, one sees three terraces, the highest some 40 m. above the river. They prove that at an earlier period, large quantities of water have flowed down through the bed, at a time when the *Manasarovar* and the *Rakas-tal* were in uninterrupted communication with the river.

After a while we cross another tributary from the right piercing the terraces in the same way as the first, and carrying 3 cub. m. per second of yellowish brown water. At several places in the valley, springs come up and every one of them delivers its tribute to the *Satlej*. Very often the river is divided into two or more branches, where the valley is broader. Sometimes the ground is swampy from spring-water. For a few km. the river flows to the W. N. W. As a rule the bed is 100 or 200 m. broad between the terraces, and 2 or 3 km. between the bases of the mountains. In