

pass opposite *Tashi-gang*. The view of the river must be magnificent after hard rains. Now, in its neighbourhood, it is impossible to get a drop of water; certain stretches one does not even see the river. Under the bridge its breadth may be only 5 m. The water is, therefore, much deeper than it is broad. Lower down, there is a more comfortable passage of the *Ngari-tsangpo* at a place called *Op*, but its bridge had been destroyed.

On the other side, the ascent is not quite as steep as on the left. But it is hard work to climb to the top of the next protuberance. In a little valley with springs and grass, being a tributary to the *Ngari-tsangpo*, we made our *Camp CCCCLXXVIII, Koldoktse*. The living rock on this road consisted of oolitic limestone, phyllitic schist, brownish yellow calcareous sandstone or sandy limestone, and dark grey phyllitic calcareous schist.

On *August 22nd*, we made 19.4 km. W. N. W. The first 2 km. to the pass, *Dambak-la*, we rise from 4,351 m. to 4,601 m. or 250 m., at a rate of 1:8. On the next section, from *Dambak-la* to the bottom of the *Saser* valley, we sink 279 m., or to 4,322 m., being at a rate of 1:5.4. The next section, to the pass *Pooche-la*, is 6.2 km. in length. The pass being 4,927 m. high, the rise is here 605 m. or at a rate of 1:10.2. The last section is 9.6 km. in length, and here the ground falls 178 m. or to 4,749 m. at *Camp CCCCLXXIX*, being the more moderate rate of 1:54.

From *Camp CCCCLXXVIII*, the ground continues to rise to *Dambak-la*, from which the slope is very steep down to the valley of *Saser*, directed to the N. E. and having a brook. The road that follows its left tributary, *Tsanglangma-kesa* or simply *Kesa*, also has a brook and is very steep. The grass is good. The road soon leaves this valley and goes up steeply between rocky spurs and hills of the region, *Sanek*, in a W. N. W. direction to the flat pass, *Pooche-la*, with a cairn at a height of 4,927 m. On its other side the fall down through a valley between rocks, is gradual. Its relief becomes gradually more and more pronounced. It has a brook, and a wider part of the valley was called *Manchu-chen*. The road chiefly sticks to the slopes of the hills to the left. A right tributary valley carries some water. A left tributary was called *Sumbu-tar*. In the little valley, *Bichutse*, we camped near a spring amongst grass. The ground here, everywhere consisted of gravel and coarse sand. At the right side of the *Saser* valley, the living rock was white and grey limestone; the same rock prevailed at *Pooche-la*; in the valley west of the latter, we found dark grey schist with veins of limestone.

On *August 23rd*, we made 13.2 km. to the W. S. W. The country was less accentuated than the day before, but the altitude everywhere, considerable. At the starting camp, *Bichutse*, we had 4,749 m., and at the end camp, *Lungun*, 4,753 m. On account of the height, the temperature again became low, this night for instance -1.4° . From the camp the road goes up to a little threshold, 4,861 m. high, from