

valley. We cross an irrigation canal going to the village, *Tangmet*, the fields of which are situated on a natural platform at a considerable height above the valley. Just below this village, the river is crossed on a wooden bridge.

The *Tomlang-tsangpo* had now some 10 cub. m. per second of nearly clear water, roaring between blocks in its bed. Just here, it receives a tributary from the west; in the near background of its valley is a rocky group without snow. On the right terrace of this valley, is the little village of *Pera* with fields, and several *manis* and *chortens* of the kind that are numerous in these regions. The road is bad and partly difficult. We climb the steep slopes on the right side of the *Tomlang* River. To our left is the nearly vertical fall down to the river. From a little threshold called *Puga-la*, the road finally goes in innumerable zigzags down to the little village of *Puge*, with its houses, fields and a few willows, situated on a terrace, like a platform, above the river. From here the road is like a cornice along the hills, and from a second little threshold, goes down to the village of *Yer*, with very extensive fields on the left side of a tributary valley from the right. *Mani* walls and *chortens* are numerous. The brook of the tributary valley carried some 6 or 8 cub. m. per second, and has a bridge. The living rock now consists of quartzite, mica-schist, gneiss and phyllitic schists, sometimes pierced with pegmatite and granite.

On *August 25th*, we made only 9.2 km. to the S. W., but in this short distance, we had to rise 395 m. to the 4,173 m. of *Rongtotke-la*, and thence to descend 1,191 m. to *Camp CCCCLXXXII*, the rise being at a rate of 1:13.7 and the fall being at the enormously steep gradient of 1:3.2!

Just below *Yer*, we pass the village, *Tsar*, also situated on a terrace with extensive cultivation. At the foot of a little hill with willows, is a monastery called *Shinggun-gompa*. Near it and a little higher, is the village of *Pude*. Then the road crosses the brook of a tributary with a bridge. From here the ascent begins. To our left is the village of *Niru*. We now have to cross the steep and mighty mountain spur that is projecting between the *Satlej* and its tributary, *Tomlang-tsangpo*, which we had followed since *Tagha*. Along both rivers, a path was said to exist, which could only be used by men on foot. On the top of *Rongtotke-la*, there is a *mani*. The view is magnificent. Below our feet is the majestic *Satlej* in its deep, narrow valley between wild rocks. So far as can be seen, the river here comes from the S. 35° E. where its deep, winding valley is seen between the mountains. To the W. S. W. the village of *Shipki* is seen with its fields. And beyond the village, the *Shipki-la* is visible in a very mighty ramification of the southern mountains. On the range of *Shipki-la*, there were only a few strips of snow. It takes a long time to go down the 1,191 m. from the pass to the right bank of the *Satlej*, where we camped on a meadow near the village and bridge of *Lopchak*. The latter is 7.9 m. above the *Satlej* and the river has here a breadth of only 22.45 m.