

was derived from *China*, and was not entered on European maps of later years. It is, therefore, no wonder that I have made the best possible use of the material in information, maps and panoramas that I brought home from these regions.

We begin at *Camp CVIII* which we left at the end of Chapter XII. in this volume. It was situated on the S. E. shore of *Ngangtse-tso* at an altitude of 4,699 m. The surface of the lake was found to be at 4,694 m. On *January 18th, 1907*, our march goes 6 km. S. S. W. to *Camp CIX*, which is at an altitude of 5,189 m., or 495 m. above the lake, giving the very steep slope of 1:12.1. From a point up in the valley south of *Camp CVIII*, Panorama 123, Tab. 23, is taken, and from *Camp CIX*, Pan. 124, Tab. 23. The former shows us the beach-lines and desiccation terraces of the two lakes which nearly touch one another, the latter embraces most of the eastern lake, *Marchar-tso*, with the mountain range bordering it on its north and being the eastern continuation of the range just north of *Ngangtse-tso*.

On *January 19th*, we had 1 km. to the pass *Chapkar-la*, 5,326 m. high and 137 m. above *Camp CIX*; the rate of ascent is very steep, or as 1:7.3. From the pass to *Camp CX* or *Lamblung* at an altitude of 4,895 m., the distance was 9.8 km.; the descent is therefore 431 m., at a rate of 1:22.7. The direction is S. S. W.

The range which we crossed on these two marches seems to be a ramification from the *Ngangtse Range*. The latter stretches from east to west, and is situated to the south of three of Nain Sing's lakes, *Ngangtse-tso*, *Marchar-tso* and, perhaps, *Kyaring-tso*. It may be more correct to regard the range of *Chapkar-la* as an independent one, though the *Pongchen-la* indicates a connection between it and the *Ngangtse Range* proper, situated just south of it.

On *January 22nd*, a march of 5 km. took us to *Pongchen-la*, 5,371 m., being an ascent of 476 m. or as 1:10.5 in an easterly direction. From the pass to *Camp CXI*, 5,055 m., the distance was 6.7 km. S. E. and the descent 316 m., or as 1:21.2.

At *Camp CXI* we have crossed the mountain bridge of *Pongchen-la* joining the first little range with the *Ngangtse Range*, and entered the valley of *Buser-tsangpo* which is a northern or right tributary to the *Tagrak-tsangpo* belonging to the basin of *Ngangtse-tso*. We stick to the drainage area of the latter river all the way to *Sela-la*.

Panorama 119A and B, Tab. 21, is taken from *Pongchen-la*. It is interesting, for it shows from the dominating height of 5,371 m. a part of *Marchar-tso* to the N. 64° E. through the opening of the valley of *Titak*; to the S. E. it gives the impression of a comparatively open country, which is partly due to the valley of *Buser-tsangpo*. To the N. 89° W. the S. W. end of *Ngangtse-tso* is in sight.

Following the valley of *Buser-tsangpo* downwards, on *January 23rd*, from *Camp CXI* to *Camp CXII*, *Kapchor*, we covered a distance of 12.6 km. to the S. S. E. and descended to 4,959 m. or 96 m., being at a rate of 1:131.