

The *Buser-tsangpo* has to be regarded as piercing the *Ngangtse Range* in a transverse valley which saves us from crossing this range in a pass.

From *Camp CXII*, Panorama 125A and B, Tab. 23, is sketched showing the mountainous region *Kapchor* to the S. W., Mount *Chara-tibo* to the N. W., the peak *Chao-tokde* to the E. N. E. and *Porchung* to the E. S. E.; to the S. E., south and S. S. W. there is a labyrinth of mountains, though most of them seem to be of a moderate elevation.

On *January 24th*, we had 17 km. to *Camp CXIII*, *Kayi-pangbuk*. The first half of this section is directed to the south, the latter half to the S. E. The differences of altitude are insignificant as we pass on undulating ground from the valley of *Buser-tsangpo* to that of the main river, *Tagrak-tsangpo*. *Camp CXII* was at 4,959 m., the *Tagrak-tsangpo*, at the point where we first reached it after 8 km., was 4,914 m., and *Camp CXIII* 4,930 m.¹ On the day's march the ground thus first falls and then rises again. *Camp CXIII*, however, is 29 m. lower than *Camp CXII*.

On *January 25th*, we covered 12.2 km. S. S. E. As *Camp CXIV*, *Nadsum*, is at 4,986 m., the rise from *Camp CXIII*, is 56 m., or as 1:218. The ground rises very gradually in the valley of the *Kesar-tsangpo*, which is a southern tributary to the *Tagrak-tsangpo*. The mountains to the east and west are to be regarded as primary or secondary ramifications from the main range *Pabla* which we are approaching on our road to the S. E.

Just a little bit east of *Camp CXIII*, I sketched from a low terrace a panorama, 131, Tab. 24, of the broad and open valley of the *Kesar-tsangpo* and *Naong-tsangpo*. To the E. N. E. is visible the valley by which the *Kung-tsangpo* comes down to join the main river, *Tagrak-tsangpo*. To the S. 70° E. is a mountainous region called *Tsaga*. S. S. E. is a region *Pupchen*.

Panorama 121A, B and C, Tab. 22, from *Camp CXIV*, *Nadsum*, situated higher up on the *Kesar-tsangpo*, embraces the whole of the horizon. To the N. 70° W. the mountains are called *Kokam*. To the N. W. the hills have a very moderate, rounded appearance; N. N. E., on the other side of the valley, is Mount *Yai*. N. 20° E. is the flat group known as *Tsaga*, mentioned above. To the N. E. a considerable valley called *Goa*, opens, indicating the grazing-grounds of the small *Gazella* antelopes. E. N. E. is a less conspicuous valley, *Yakchung*, a name indicating the existence of wild yaks in it. *Gumcho* is a cupola-chaped mountain to the E. S. E. To the S. 56° E. the *Naong-sung* valley opens out to the plain; in this valley our road continues to the S. E. S. 35° E. is a more considerable mountain peak with snow, called *Pupchen*. S. S. E. the *Rekur* valley comes out, and to the right of it is a

¹ The figure of 4,910 m. on the map, Pl. 7, is wrong, as mentioned in the meteorological diary, Vol. VI, pl. 34, note.