

region called *Lassar*. Nearly south is a valley called *Tokya*, and S. S. W. is *Toke-ri*. S. W. of the camp is a large valley, *Martsu*, by which the upper *Kesar-tsangpo* seems to come down. North of the latter is another valley, without a name, and obviously carrying the upper course of the little brook flowing just west of *Kesar-tsangpo*.

On *January 26th*, we travelled 15.8 km. E. S. E. At *Camp CXV* in the valley of *Naong-sung* the altitude was 5,134 m., being 148 m. above *Camp CXIV*; the rise is thus as 1:106.7. In spite of our approaching such an important range as the *Pabla* the ascent of the ground, from the northern side, is very gradual, proving that the destructive and accumulating powers have accomplished during bygone ages a very energetic work in the *Transhimalaya*, which on the south borders the *Chang-tang* or the great plateau-land without an outlet to the sea.

Panorama 129, Tab. 24, does not reach very far around, as *Camp CXV*, from where it was taken, is situated in a valley. However, some of the mountains we had passed on the previous day were now visible to the N. W.

On *January 27th*, we travelled 14 km. S. E. to *Camp CXVI* in the valley of the *Pupchung* brook which is at the height of 5,344 m. or 210 m. above the preceding camp. The rise is at a rate of 1:66.6 showing a somewhat accelerated ascent as compared with the preceding section. Just before reaching the camp we had to cross a little distinctly secondary threshold in a spur of the *Pabla* Range, at a height of 5,399 m., or only 55 m. above the camp.

From this threshold Panorama 127, Tab. 23, is drawn. This view is of considerable importance as it gives an idea of one of the water-parting ranges of the *Transhimalaya*, a watershed of the highest orographical and hydrographical dignity, viz. between the interior, self-contained regions of *Central Asia*, and the *Indian Ocean*. The panorama discloses the crest and the peaks of the *Pabla* Range from N. 25° E. to the east, south and S. 62° W., where the *Pupche* raises its snow-covered head. The observation point being at the considerable altitude of 5,399 m. the range makes no imposing impression, and as far as can be seen from here, it has no very high peaks, probably hardly any above 6,500 or 6,700 m. The panorama shows very clearly the saddle of *Sela-la* between E. and S. 73° E. From S. E. to S. W. there are several peaks covered with some snow. To the south is *Pupchung-ri*, not entered on the panorama, but appearing on the map, Pl. 7, from which the brook of *Camp CXVI* comes down.

On *January 28th*, we had 16 km. E. S. E. to the great water-parting pass of *Sela-la*, which has an altitude of 5,506 m. or 162 m. above *Camp CXVI*, being a rate of ascent as 1:99. The rise is therefore very gradual. From the pass we had 2.9 km. S. E. to *Camp CXVII* which was at an altitude of 5,225 m. or 281 m. below the pass. The descent on the southern side is thus very steep, or as 1:10.3.