

Panorama 133, Tab. 24, is taken from a secondary threshold situated some three kilometers W. N. W. of the pass and at a height of 5,434 m. It unrolls to the S. W. and W. S. W. mountains belonging to the *Pabla* Range, and to the south hills belonging to the next range, the one of *Shib-la*. To the S. S. W., in the foreground, we have the deep-cut valley of the *Sangra-pale*, which joins the *Sela* valley, also visible on the sketch, nearly due south.

On *January 29th*, we travelled 15.8 km. S. S. E. in the valley of the *Sele-nang* which is a northern or right tributary to the river of the *Sela* valley. The latter is no doubt in its lower course identical with the *Ke-tsangpo*, a tributary to the *Mü-chu*, a northern tributary to the great *Tsangpo*. *Camp CXVIII* is situated at *Selin-do*, near the first confluence, and at an altitude of 4,832 m. On this section the *Sele-nang* valley thus descends 393 m. or as 1:40.2 showing more accentuated gradients on the southern side of the range, *i. e.* as soon as we reach the peripheric regions with an outflow to the ocean.

The orographical construction round *Camp CXVIII* in the valley *Selin-do* appears from Panorama 130, Tab. 24, where considerable erosion terraces remain as monuments of an epoch with heavy precipitation. To the S. E. is the entrance to the valley of *Porung* by which we continued south-eastwards to the crest of the next range, that of *Shib-la*. S. 11° E. is a mountain group we left to our right. To the S. W. is the *Sela* valley going down to the junction with the *Mü-chu* River, which I followed on my second crossing.

Too little is known of the orography of the *Central Transhimalaya* for allowing us to draw any conclusions as to the stretching of the great continental water-parting especially to the east of *Sela-la*. I have been able only to follow its principal points on my maps. Thus, for instance, I have the impression that the *Chang-la-Pod-la* is situated in another range than the *Sela-la*, *viz.* the one which we crossed in the pass *Shib-la*, and it is well known from many other regions that water-partings often run over from one range to another. Further I believe that the *Pabla* Range west of the *Sela* Pass runs to the W. N. W., N. W. and north, forming a secondary watershed between the two rivers of *Targo-tsangpo* and *Tagrak-tsangpo* and between *Dangra-yum-tso* and *Ngangtse-tso*. Such problems cannot be solved in detail by the first pioneer whose view does not reach very far from the sides of his own route. Here is work in the future for many generations of explorers.

The next pass on our way to the S. E. was crossed on *January 30th*. *Shib-la* had an altitude of 5,349 m. or 517 m. above the preceding camp, being a rate of ascent of 1:38.7, as the distance amounted to 20 km. *Camp CXIX* at *Tagar-ogma* was at a height of 4,998 m. or 351 m. below the pass. The distance from the *Shib-la* to the camp being 3.8 km. S. W. the rate is 1:10.8. Here again the slope on the southern side is much steeper than on the northern.