

*Camp CXIX* is situated in the valley of the *Muva-chechen*, which is either a southern or left tributary to the *Sela* valley or *Ke-tsangpo* mentioned above, or pierces its course directly to the *Mü-chu*. If my conjecture is correct, *viz.* that the *Shib-la* and *Chang-la-Pod-la* belong to one and the same range, the latter hydrographical arrangement seems to be the more probable.

Panorama 128A and B, Tab. 23, is, again, instructive, as it gives the spectator a clear idea of the mountains visible from *Shib-la*, and their morphological features. To the N. 11° W. we behold the valley of *Porung*, by which we had just ascended to *Shib-la*. To the N. N. E. we see in a far perspective the E. N. E. continuation of the *Pabla* Range. It is impossible to tell where it goes to. I only have a suspicion that it stretches to the E. N. E. or even between E. N. E. and N. E. and thus is parallel to the *Nien-chen-tang-la*. To the N. 60° E. we have the very flat protuberance of the crest of the *Shib-la* Range itself. The most interesting is here to notice that we, standing on the pass, have a nearly quite free view to the N. 60° E. Usually, a pass is a saddle without any distant view in the direction of the crest. The crest of the *Shib-la* Range is, therefore, very even, and on the pass one has the impression of being nearly at the highest point. The same is the case in the other direction as may easily be seen on the panorama. To the S. E. a range, *Luba*, is visible which certainly is the eastern continuation of the range of *Chesang-la*. S. 16° W. we see the valley by which we have to ascend to *Chesang-la*. S. 85° W. is the valley of *Muva-chechen* directed to the west, and at the brook of which our *Camp CXIX* is pitched.

From the camp just mentioned Panorama 132A and B, Tab. 24, was drawn embracing nearly all the surrounding mountains. Between the mountains to the west the valley of the *Muva-chechen* goes down. A little sketch, Pan. 134, Tab. 24, is a view to the S. W. and west up the valley of the little tributary *Dangsar*, showing that the valleys in these regions, and in spite of the outlet to the sea, are not at all deep-cut, but rather flat and open.

Our course on *February 2nd* is due south crossing a new range in the pass *Chesang-la*. This range is either a ramification from one of the neighbouring ranges or a more independent range parallel with the two we had crossed in *Sela-la* and *Shib-la*. West of *Chesang-la* it is pierced by the *Mü-chu* just below or south of its sharp bend from an eastern to a southern direction.

From *Camp CXIX* to *Chesang-la* the distance is 10.6 km. south. The pass has an altitude of 5,474 m. or 476 m. above *Camp CXIX*, being a rise of 1:22.3. *Camp CXX* at *Tak-rerar* is at an altitude of 4,635 m. or 839 m. below *Chesang-la*. The distance here being 10.1 km., the rate of descent is as 1:12, nearly twice as steep as on the northern side. Here again the northern slope is more gradual than the southern.