

From *Chesang-la* the view to the south is open only between S. 24° E. and S. 86° W., as shown on Pan. 136, Tab. 24. The mountain range visible in this direction is the one with the pass *Dangbo-la* or *Dangbä-la*, the next we had to cross. Pan. 137A and B, Tab. 25, is taken from *Camp CXX*. To the N. W. it gives the contour lines of the mountains *Singe-kanyak*, *Tseri-rakpa* and *Kunge* and between them the valley *Kunlung*. To the N. N. W. it shows the range of *Chesang-la* and to the N. N. E. the mountainous region of *Tulung-mukpo*. To the N. 85° E. it has the peak *Chamdung*, to the S. S. E. the road down to *Bup-chu* which we had to follow the next day, east of the mountain group *Teri*.

If the march between the two last camps formed a convex line crossing a pass, the march of February 2nd forms a concave line crossing a river, the *Bup-chu*. It has, therefore, to be divided into two sections, the first from *Camp CXX* to the river descending to an altitude of 4,467 m., or 168 m. lower; the distance is 6 km., the rate of slope as 1:35.7 and the direction S. S. E. The ascent south of the river in the valley of *Dangbo-chu* or *Dangbä-chu* is 152 m. to *Camp CXXI*, *Tamring*, which is at an altitude of 4,619 m., the distance being 7.7 km. S. E. and the rate as 1:50.7, showing that the slope falling to the north is, as usual, less steep than the one falling to the south. The river *Bup-chu* flows westwards in a narrow latitudinal valley between two parallel ranges, and joins the *Mü-chu* opposite *Linga-gompa*.

From the point where our road crosses the *Bup-chu*, Pan. 139, Tab. 25, is taken. To the N. 15° W. it shows the valley by which we have come down from *Chesang-la*, to the N. 70° E. the valley by which the *Bup-chu* comes down and which, for a more or less considerable distance serves as a hydrographical boundary between two parallel ranges of the *Transhimalaya*, viz., the one of *Chesang-la* and the one of *Dangbo-la*. To the W. S. W. the *Bup-chu* valley continues down to the *Mü-chu*.

The next day's march, on *February 3rd*, again forms a convex line crossing a new pass, *Dangbä-la*. Here an irregularity enters in the morphological law prevailing hitherto, viz., that the northern slope is more steep than the southern. From *Camp CXXI* we have 11.4 km. S. S. E. to the pass which is at an altitude of 5,250 m., being a rise of 631 m. or as 1:18, whilst the descent on the southern side is 13 km. S. E. to *Camp CXXII*, *Ngartang*, 4,909 m. high, or 341 m. below the pass, the slope being here as 1:38. The slope to the north from *Dangbä-la* is, therefore, more than twice as steep as the slope to the south.

Panorama 135, Tab. 24, gives a view to the S. E. from the pass, showing the range of *Ta-la*, the one we had to cross the next day. Pan. 138, Tab. 25, is a nearer view of a part of the same range.

The range we crossed in *Dangbä-la* is probably the western continuation of the famous *Nien-chen-tang-la*, which, like the preceding ranges, farther west is pierced