

by the meridional valley of the *Mü-chu*. The mountainous country to the E. N. E. of the *Dangbä-la* is, however, too little known — *i. e.* not known at all — to permit us, with any degree of certainty, to regard the *Dangbä-la* Range as the immediate continuation of the high range on the southern shore of the *Nam-tso*. With our present state of knowledge this seems anyhow to be the case.

On *February 4th*, we crossed a new pass, *Ta-la*, 5,436 m. high, being at 527 m. above *Camp CXXII*, from where the distance is 10 km. in an E. S. E. direction and the slope as 1:18.9. From the pass we had 11.8 km. S. E. to *Camp CXXIII, Hor*, where the altitude was 4,523 m. or 913 m. below the pass, the rate of descent being as 1:12.9. Here again the southern slope is very steep. It is difficult to determine the orographical dignity of the range of *Ta-la*. Either it is a ramification from the *Nien-chen-tang-la*, or it is a special range situated south of it.

Panorama 140, Tab. 25, is taken from a point not far below *Ta-la*, and S. E. of the pass. In my personal narrative¹ is a reproduction of a panoramic sketch drawn from the pass itself where the nearest protuberances of the crest on both sides of the saddle only permit a view between S. 41° E. and S. 18° E. Some of the near and distant peaks are easy to identify as appearing on the two panoramas. The view from *Ta-la* unrolls three or four different ranges in front of us, or rather ramifications from one and the same range. To the S. S. E. we behold some of the distant, snow-covered peaks belonging to the northern-most range of the *Himalaya*. In front or north of them is the mighty valley of the *Tsangpo* or Upper *Brahmaputra*.

Pan. 142A and B, Tab. 25, gives us a view of the landscape around *Camp CXXIII, Hor*, with the mountain regions of *Peeri* to the S. W., *Ayang* to the W. S. W., the *Gula* valley to the west, the road to *Ta-la* to the N. N. W., the *Yamdo* valley to the N. N. E. and the *Kori-yuri* Mountain to the N. E.

On *February 5th*, our road goes 7.2 km. south in the *Pema* valley to *Camp CXXIV, Shepa-kava*, where the altitude is 4,344 m. or 179 m. below *Camp CXXIII*. The rate of descent is here as 1:40.2.

The march of *February 6th* shows the morphological law in a more pronounced way than before. We had 7 km. S. S. E. to the pass *La-rok* at an altitude of 4,440 m., only 96 m. higher than *Camp CXXIV*, the rate being as 1:73. From the pass to *Camp CXXV*, 3,949 m. high, the distance is 8.6 km. S. E., or a descent of 491 m. at a rate of 1:17.5. *La-rok* certainly is situated in a quite secondary range, being a ramification from the nearest principal range to the north.

Pan. 145, Tab. 26, is a view from *La-rok* to the east, S. E. and S. S. E. The most interesting feature on it is that a group of rather accentuated peaks are situated

¹ *Transhimalaya*, Vol. I, Swedish Edition, p. 384, and German Edition, p. 377.