

in the region called *Tanak (Sta-nakpo)*. Some 2 km. S. E. of and below the same pass, Pan. 144, Tab. 26, was drawn. It gives an idea of the main valley below our feet and the great tributary valley coming in from the south. The peaks S. 72° E. and S. 57° E. are easily recognizable also on Pan. 145. They give the impression that the mountains just north of the *Tsangpo* are higher here than farther north.

On *February 7th*, we had 10.7 km. to the River *Tsangpo*. Panorama 146A and B, Tab. 26, taken from *Camp CXXV, Ye*, gives an idea of the mountainous landscape surrounding the plain of *Ye*.

If we add all the distances mentioned in this chapter along our road from *Ngangtse-tso, Camp CVIII* to the point where we first reached the *Tsangpo*, we get a road of 272.7 km. in length. In Vol. III, p. 247 I have given this distance as being 260 km. only. The discrepancy is due to the fact that the latter measurement was taken from the construction map, whereas the 272.7 km. were measured on the map forced into the net of co-ordinates. Under such conditions the difference in length is very insignificant.

*Camps CXXV* and *CXXXIII* being both at *Ye* it may seem puzzling that the former has got an altitude of 3,949 m., the latter one of 4,002 m. The two camps were, however, situated at different places in the valley of *Ye*. This is the reason why I have not advised Prof. Ekholm to take an average value for both. On the other hand, the altitude of 3,930 m. for the point where we first reached the *Tsangpo*, is certainly too low, and has to be changed in accordance with the observations made along the river later on. However, the altitudes along the river cannot always be compared with one another, as some places, which on the map seem to be situated on the river itself, in reality are situated on terraces which may have a considerable height above the river bed.

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