

hidden by the village. To the N.  $88^{\circ}$  E. we see the opening of the gigantic valley, the direction in which the Upper *Brahmaputra* continues its way to the east, between the *Transhimalaya* and the *Himalaya*. To the N.  $12^{\circ}$  E. is a top, *Meshung-chang-ri*, situated quite near the village. To the N. E. is Mount *Sasang* and the valley *Yang-yu*. To the S. E. are the mountain regions *Gyangtse-pu* and *Chohuk*, and to the south the ridge *Seduru*. The sketch shows in its middle a slight indication of the great winding river, and, in the foreground, the erosion terrace, and, on the top of it, one of the houses of Tana.

From *Shigatse* two panoramas were taken, one, Pan 150A, B and C, Tab. 27, from a point just west of the little town, the other from the foot of *Shigatse-dsong*. The first shows a ring of mountains, the nearest of which are those to the N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. and west. To the S. S. E. there is an interruption, not visible on the panorama, for the *Gyangtse* River and the road to *Gyangtse*. To the S.  $37^{\circ}$  W. the country is comparatively open, and here the road goes to the famous monastery of *Sakya*. S.  $70^{\circ}$  W. the great monastery of *Tashi-lunpo* is visible at the southern base of the range situated west of *Shigatse*. To the N.  $60^{\circ}$  and  $50^{\circ}$  W. *Shigatse-dsong* is seen on its isolated hill. To the N. N. W., north and N. N. E. I have slightly indicated the houses of the town, between which and the hills in the background the *Gyangtse* River flows down to the *Tsangpo*. Pan. 152, Tab. 27, represents only a part of the same view as seen from the base of the *dsong* hill. The nearest mount, to the N.  $87^{\circ}$  E. is the same as the one to the N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. on Pan. 150, and by a comparison between the two all the details may easily be checked.

Pan. 151A and B, Tab. 27, is a view from *Camp CXXIX, Sadung*. In the background of some houses of the village it shows the last ramifications from the *Transhimalayan* hills to the N. W., and to the N. N. W. the opening of the valley of *Dongka-pu*. Eastwards is the great valley of the *Tsangpo*, which here seems gradually to become more and more narrow towards the east. To the S. E. opens the valley of the *Gyangtse* River with the road to *Shigatse*.

Pan. 149, Tab. 27, is only a small sketch drawn from *Camp CXXXII, Kuru*, just below the plain of *Ye*. It represents the *Tsangpo* valley from the S.  $70^{\circ}$  E. to the south, where a tributary valley comes out.

Pan. 154A and B, Tab. 28, taken from *Camp CXXXIV, Pusum*, on *April 3rd, 1907*, embraces three quarters of the horizon. The N. W. quadrant is missing for here a hill in our immediate vicinity hides the view. The panorama is interesting as it shows the *Tsangpo* valley both to the east and west, and also how narrow it is in the region of *Pusum* if compared with the broad, open plain south of *Ye*. To the north the *Ngolung* valley comes down. To the E. N. E. is the little village *Pusum*. To the E. S. E. the winding course of the great river is seen between the *Transhimalayan* and *Himalayan* Mountains. To the south is the *Ponda* valley,