

and to the W. S. W. again the *Tsangpo* valley, in this direction still more narrow than to the east. Remembering that *Pusum* has an altitude of 4,062 m. whilst *Chaga*, higher up the river, has only 4,032 m., a look of the Pan. 154A will explain this seeming discrepancy. It shows that *Pusum* is situated on a rather high terrace on the left bank of the river.

Pan. 148, Tab. 26, is drawn from a point less than 1 km. N. W. from *Chaga*. Here we behold the valley of the *Tsangpo* to the south, to the S. 67° W. Mount *Dombi-tang*, to the S. 81° W. the more distant *Karong*; between the latter two the *Damchu-kamba* or *Tsangpo* comes out from the W. S. W. To the W. N. W. is the tributary valley of the *Dok-chu* with our road to the second crossing of the *Transhimalaya* and with the Mount *Dambo-richen* in the background.

Pan. 153, Tab. 28, is a little view from *Camp CXXXV, Chaga*, showing to the N. W. the valley of *Yangyö* and in the background, Mount *Gesu*. Pan. 155A and B, Tab. 28, represents, to the south, the monastery of *Pinsoling*, and to the S. 28° W. the peak *Ngombi-chong*. To the W. N. W. is again the *Dok-chu* valley and to the N. W. the *Yangyö* valley; a part of Mount *Gesu* stands between the two. Pan. 155A should be compared with the fourth photograph opposite p. 304 of Vol. II for getting an idea in how far it is correctly drawn.

Finally Pan. 159, Tab. 29, is taken from the confluence of the *Tsangpo* and the *Dok-chu*. To the S. 49° W. the *Tsangpo* valley is visible. In the foreground to the left is the surface of the river. The *Dok-chu* itself is not visible, as I was standing on the low gravelly cape between the two rivers.

The second crossing of the *Transhimalaya* was regarded as beginning from the confluence of the *Tsangpo* and the *Dok-chu* (Vol. III, p. 266 *et seq.*). The absolute altitude of this point was considered to be 4,013 m. On *April 5th*, we marched 12.7 km. W. N. W. to *Camp CXXXVI, Tangna*, at an altitude of 4,038 m., being a rise in the valley of the *Dok-chu* of 25 m., or as 1:508, which is a little steeper than the fall we calculated from the same confluence to *Chang-tang* near *Shigatse*, where we found 1:571. From *Tangna* Pan. 158, Tab. 29, was drawn, showing to the S. 65° E., the valley of the *Dok-chu* going down to the confluence.

On *April 7th*, our march goes 14.9 km. westwards, rising 32 m., or to 4,070 m. which is the altitude of *Camp CXXXVII* at *Lingö*, a very short distance below the confluence of the *Mü-chu* with the *Dok-chu*. The rate of ascent is here 1:466. The sketch I drew from this place, Pan. 161A and B, Tab. 29, will give the reader a very good idea of the appearance of the mountains around the confluence of the two rivers. To the N. 74° E. we have the valley of the *Dok-chu* going down to the confluence with the *Tsangpo*. S. 20° W. is the little valley of *Doglo*, S. W. is Mount *Deru*, to the west is the *Dok-chu* valley and round the corner in the foreground, W. N. W., the road turns up the valley of *Mü-chu*.