

On *April 8th*, our road takes us up the valley of *Mü-chu* 14.3 km. N. N. W. to the village and monastery of *Tong*, *Camp CXXXVIII*, where the altitude is 4,167 m. The latter figure is rather misleading as the camp was situated at a considerable height above the bed of the river. However, the rise from *Camp CXXXVII* amounts to 97 m., and the rate is 1:147. The panorama, 160A and B, Tab. 29, from *Tong*, is again instructive, and gives the impression of narrow, deep-cut valleys. To the S. 16° E. the view opens through the valley of *Tong* with the river *Mü-chu* by which we have arrived. In the distance a part of Mount *Kabu-kidang* is visible. This part of the panorama should be compared with the third photograph opposite p. 270 in Vol. III, which gives an idea of the degree of correctness at which I have been able to arrive, and which has been scientifically examined by Professor Karl D. P. Rosén.¹ To the S. W. and west is the bulky mountain mass of *Takbo-che*, and N. 62° W. the group *Ya-munya* to the left of which the little tributary valley of *Tina* comes out, and to the right of which the *Mü-chu* valley continues to the north to the water-parting of the *Transhimalaya*. To the N. N. W. and N. N. E. is the monastery of *Tong* with its several buildings, and to the N. 80° E. the tributary valley of *Tong-puchen*. On its southern side a part of the ridge *Tovakü* is also visible with one of the characteristic houses at its base.

On *April 10th*, we travelled 9 km. north to *Camp CXXXIX*, *Ge*, or *Ghe*, which is the name of a tributary valley entering here from the east. The altitude at *Ge* is 4,204 m. which is also misleading as the camp, again, is situated at a considerable height above the bed of the *Mü-chu*.² The difference in height, from *Tong*, is 37 m. and the rate of ascent, along the road as 1:243.

On *April 11th* we had 16 km. nearly north to *Camp CXL* or *Sirchung*, where the altitude is only 4,177 m. or 27 m. lower than *Camp CXXXIX*, meaning a slope of 1:593. This is due to the fact that the latter camp is situated on a terrace at a considerable height above the main river, whereas the camp of *Sirchung* is in the bottom of the valley. As a matter of fact the fall of the *Mü-chu* is somewhat steeper on this section of its course, as could be seen from the more common rapids.

From *Sirchung* Pan. 156A and B, Tab. 28, was drawn. From the east the *Gelung* valley enters, and to the S. 55° E. on the eastern side of the river, *Gompa-song* is visible. Below and in front of the peaks S. 31° E. and S. 12° E. the *Mü-chu* valley is seen by which we have ascended. To the N. 24° W., just to the right of a few houses of the village *Sirchung*, the valley of the *Mü-chu* continues in the direction of the great *Transhimalayan* water-parting. Nearly due north is the monastery of *Lelung-gompa*, which I have described elsewhere.

¹ Cp. Ymer 1918, p. 125 *et seq.*

² Cp. photo p. 272, Vol. III.