

The next march, on *April 12th*, continues in a nearly north-westerly direction for 12.6 km. to *Camp CXLI* or *Kating*, where the altitude amounts to 4,229 m., 52 m. above *Sirchung*, and a rate of 1:242, showing still a very slow fall of the *Mü-chu* valley. In Vol. III, p. 272 there is a photograph of my camp at *Kating*, and Pan. 157, Tab. 28, shows the *Mü-chu* valley continuing N. N. E.

On *April 13th*, we travelled 16 km. N. N. E and north to *Camp CXLII* or *Linga-gompa*, at an altitude of 4,302 m., or a rise of 73 m. *Kating* and *Linga* both being situated along the river, may be compared directly, the rate is here 1:219 which is still a very gradual fall.

Between p. 272 and p. 273, Vol. III, there are some sketches from *Linga* and other places in the neighbourhood. Between p. 274 and p. 275 there are three photographs of *Linga-gompa*. Pan. 163, Tab. 30, is a view of the bridge across the right, or western, tributary *Lenjo*, with the *Mü-chu* valley to the right. Pan. 167, Tab. 30, is taken from *Linga-gompa* and gives a view up the valley of *Bup-chu*, the upper course of which we had passed on the first crossing. In the background due east is the peak *Luchen*, and along the *Bup-chu* we see the villages of *Damochar*, *Dela* and *Linga-gyu*; between the two rivers is the village of *Linga*, and in the foreground *Mü-chu*. *Pongra*, *Tabu* and *Donglung* are mountain regions along the eastern side of the valley, and *Kipuk* is a little tributary from the same side.

On *April 17th*, our road takes us 9.6 km. to *Camp CXLIII*, *Langmar* where the altitude is 4,331 m., or 29 m. above *Camp CXLII*, the rate being, only 1:331. The direction is N. N. W. Pan. 165, Tab. 30, shows, to the N. 45° W., how very narrow the valley is in this section, and how steep the *Donglung* tributary is, coming down from the N. 52° E. Pan. 164, Tab. 30, is taken from *Langmar* in the direction of our road to the N. W.

On *April 18th*, we travelled 12 km., N. W. and W. N. W. to *Camp CXLVI*, *Govo*. Here the altitude is 4,524 m., 193 m. above *Camp CXLIII*, and the rate of ascent as 1:62. The gradient is, therefore, much steeper than hitherto. If we consider only the 8 km. from *Camp CXLIII* to the junction of the *Ke-tsangpo* and *Pashu-tsangpo*, the latter being the upper course of the *Mü-chu*, the rate becomes still steeper or as 1:44, for at the confluence the altitude is 4,513 m.

Pan. 162A, Tab. 30, shows the view up the *Pashu* valley to the west, giving an idea of its narrowness. Pan. 162B shows the confluence of the two rivers as seen from the same point as Pan. 162A. The *Ke-tsangpo*, as I have said before, is no doubt the lower part of the *Sela* valley. The brooks flowing down to the south from *Sela-la* to *Chang-la-Pod-la* thus join at this point, and go to the *Mü-chu*. Just below the confluence, and particularly on the section of steep fall, 1:44, the *Mü-chu* breaks through the range of *Chesang-la*, mentioned above. The hills to the west and east of the lowest part of *Ke-tsangpo* are called *Namnam* and