

of it. Pan. 186, Tab. 34, is taken from the second threshold and represents the landscape to the south. Pan. 189A and B, Tab. 34, is a view from *Camp CLVI*, giving a good perspective of the range we had just crossed in the *Angden-la*, probably the same in which the *Sha-la* is situated. To the N. 47° E. is Mount *Ira* with *Ire-lungpa* from where the *Kyam-chu* comes down. To the E. S. E. are the mountains *Tambe* and *Kintang*. To the south is the *Amchok-tang*, or plain surrounded with its mountains.

The plain of *Amchok* falls very gradually to the south, and our next march, on *May 7th*, to the S. S. W. on this plain, descends only 84 m. or to 4,870 m. at *Camp CLVII*, at *Hramsang*, on the N. W. corner of *Amchok-tso*. The rate is 1:205. Pan. 188, Tab. 34, is taken from *Amchok-yung* a few kilometers north of *Hramsang*. It is of importance as showing how very difficult it is to solve the orographical problems of the *Transhimalaya* with the material I was able to bring home. Nobody should wonder at this fact. I have only crossed the system on a few lines. Even the *Himalaya* which has been so thoroughly explored, mapped and measured, is orographically not quite known. On the panorama in question we have a range to the north and N. 20° E., certainly the one of *Angden-la* to the north of *Amchok-tang*. N. 30° E. is *Do-tsänkang* from this side also cropping up as a solitary peak. The *Kintang*, N. 70° E., seems to belong to a special range, situated south of the one with *Sha-la*. In front, or south, of it is another range, which S. 76° E. has a first snow-covered pyramidal peak, and to the S. 57° E., S. 48° E., S. 36° E. and S. 30° E. a series of other, very considerable peaks. The question is whether this range may represent the western end of the *Nien-chen-tang-la*, but this problem can only be solved by detailed exploration on the spot.

Pan. 193A and B, Tab. 35, from *Camp CLVII*, *Hramsang*, gives another aspect of the surrounding mountains. To the west and N. W. are the mountains *Puchu* and *Ngingri*, to the north the range of *Angden-la*, to the east is the northern-most part of *Amchok-tso*, and to the E. S. E. and S. E. Mount *Shakokshar*, probably a part of the same range which I supposed to be the western continuation of *Nien-chen-tang-la*. The mountains visible to the S. S. E. are situated between the *Raga-tsangpo* and the great *Tsangpo*. Finally Pan. 191, Tab. 35, is a little view to the S. E. from the southern shore of *Amchok-tso*, and Pan. 194, Tab. 35, a view to the N. W. and north, across the lake from the same point.

On *May 10th*, we travelled 9 km. to the west and south, rising 440 m. to *Camp CLVIII*, *Sermé-lartsa*, which is at 5,310 m. The rate is 1:20.4.

The next day's march, on *May 11th*, we had 5.3 km. S. S. W. to the pass of *Sao-lungring*, 5,387 m. high, or 77 m. above the last camp, the rate being 1:68.9. Then follow 9 km. sinking and again rising ground to a second, nameless, pass with an altitude of 5,384 m. From this secondary threshold we had only 3.2 km.