

N.  $48^{\circ}$  W. the *Kichen-talung-changri* is again in sight. To the N. N. E. is the range *Lombo* and to the N. E. *Tsopti*.

The march of *May 23rd*, took us through a complicated region. First we had 3.4 km. S. W. to *Kichung-la*, 5,504 m. high, a rise of 306 m. at a rate of 1:11. Then we had 3 km. undulated high-alpine ground, descending to a brook, ascending to a second pass of 5,480 m., and then up to a third pass, *Kanglung-la*, of 5,528 m. Finally 3 km. W. N. W. to *Camp CLXIV, Lungle*, which is at 5,251 m. or 277 m. lower, a rate of fall as 1:10.8. A series of small panoramas were drawn. Pan. 203, Tab. 37, is from *Kichung-la* to the E. N. E. and east over a hopeless labyrinth of mountains more like a stormy sea. From the same pass a more elaborate panorama, 204, Tab. 37, embraces the whole group of *Chomo-uchong* with culminating peaks to the S.  $34^{\circ}$  W., S.  $55^{\circ}$  W., S.  $75^{\circ}$  W., S.  $86^{\circ}$  W., N.  $87^{\circ}$  W. It should be compared with a photo on the opposite page. Pan. 201, Tab. 37, is taken from the second pass, looking back to the *Kichung-la* S.  $87^{\circ}$  E., S. E. and S. S. E. Pan. 199, Tab. 36, is from *Kanglung-la* with, to the N.  $60^{\circ}$  W., the valley down to *Lungla* amongst waves of mountains. Finally Pan. 200, Tab. 36, taken from *Camp Lungle*, shows to the S. S. W. and S. W. some of the high peaks of *Chomo-uchong*, and to the N.  $61^{\circ}$  W. the *Rongchen* valley going down. I think it is no exaggeration to say that these panoramas tell a good deal more than the map, or rather, that the map is a lifeless record if it is not assisted by these landscape views.

On *May 24th*, we go down 14.5 km. W. N. W. and S. S. W. to *Camp CLXV, Pang-satak*, with an altitude of 4,916 m. The fall is 335 m. and the rate 1:43.3. The next day's march was 7 km. in length to *Camp CLXVI, Basang*, where the height was 4,796 m. The fall is 120 m., the rate 1:58, and the direction S. W. Pan. 208, Tab. 38, is taken from *Basang*. Its most interesting part is Mount *Lumbo-taktsen*, which is a part of *Chomo-uchong*.

On *May 27th*, the march goes S. S. W. in a nearly straight line crossing the *Sa-chu* which is a left tributary to the *Chaktak-tsangpo*, and ascending the *Gyabuk-la*, 4,823 m. high. The distance to the pass being 8.9 km., and the rise only 27 m., the rate is 1:329. On the southern side we had 6.8 km. to *Camp CLXVII, Kyärkyä*, 4,575 m. high, or a descent of 248 m. at a rate of 1:27.4. Pan. 206, Tab. 37, from *Gyabuk-la*, shows the mountains to the north and south, and in the middle, a new aspect of the *Chomo-uchong* with three pyramidal peaks, viz., N.  $45^{\circ}$  E. the *Lumbo-taktsen*, N.  $55^{\circ}$  E. the *Tsummo*, and N.  $60^{\circ}$  E. the *Chomo-uchong* proper.

The last march, *May 28th*, is 10.8 km. south and west, first going down the *Kyärkyä* valley and then ascending along the northern bank of the great *Tsangpo* to the confluence of the *Chaktak-tsangpo*, at *Camp CLXVIII*. From a slope close upon the latter camp, Pan. 207, Tab. 37, was sketched showing the appearance of the mountains around the confluence of the two rivers. To the S.  $61^{\circ}$  E. the great