

where it was. The figure 4,622 m. for the altitude west of the latter camp is, no doubt, too low. Pan. 218, Tab. 39, shows, to the W. S. W., the continuation of the valley we had to travel the next day. To the N. W. are very high mountains called *Lombo-kangra* by our Tibetans, though *Lunpo-gangri* was the name given by nomads farther north. To the north and N. E. are the bulky mountains bordering the valley. From the north extending eastwards is the valley by which we have arrived.

On *June 12th*, we travelled W. S. W. 15.1 km. to *Camp CLXXV, Nyuku*, at 4,600 m., or 9 m. below *Camp CLXXIV*, a rate of 1:1,677. The rate of fall in the northern side valleys is, therefore, very gradual. From *Nyuku*, Pan. 219, Tab. 40, was drawn. To the S. 9° E. it has Mount *Chagdang*, to the S. 9° W. Mount *Peling-nagmo*, to the S. W. the valley of *Men-chu*, going down to the *Mar-tsang-tsangpo* or great *Tsangpo*, just west of Mount *Shiri-nakto* W. N. W. and N. W. is Mount *Balsang*. N. 30° W. is the valley of the Upper *Men-chu* and N. 2° W. is Mount *Nyuku-tombo*.

On *June 14th*, we had 15.2 km. N. W. up the *Men-chu* valley to *Camp CLXXVI, Kyum-ngoya*, at 4,670 m., or a rise of 70 m. at a rate of 1:217. The little panorama 222, Tab. 40, is taken from there showing the valley of *Men-chu* by which we arrived.

The next day, *June 15th*, took us 10.3 km. N. W. farther up the same valley to *Camp CLXXVII, Konak*, at 4,729 m., or a rise of 59 m., and a rate of 1:175. From this camp a complete panorama was taken. The most important part of it are the high peaks to the N. N. E. and N. E. some of which had been seen and measured by Wood of Ryder's Expedition in 1904. Those visible from *Konak* were called, by my Tibetans, *Chaslung-kang*, *Lombo-kangra (Lunpo-gangri)*, and *Tsumo-sora-yang* — the *Shäkyung* being situated at a shorter distance. To the west are the *Särchung* peaks and *Särchung-la* which we later on had to cross.

From *Konak* I made an excursion N. N. E. and N. E. 14.6 km. to *Kilung-la* at the S. W. base of *Lunpo-gangri*, where the altitude was 5,318 m. The rise, therefore, amounted to 589 m., a rate of 1:25. The panorama, 226A and B, Tab. 41, taken from *Kilung-la*, is important and should be compared with the several panoramas of the same mountains as seen from the north, some of them already communicated in Vol. III. S. 38° W. is *Särchung-la* with our road to *Tradum*. It is worth noting that the mountains to the W. N. W. and N. W., the drainage area of *Tsa-chu-tsangpo*, give the impression of being comparatively low, which is perfectly in accordance with my other orographical observations. A view to the N. W. from such a commanding place as *Kilung-la*, will run parallel with the stretching of *Lunkar-gangri* and *Lunpo-gangri*, that is to say, in the valley between it and the next parallel range to the west. To the N. 34° W. is the peak *Chaslung-kang*, to the N. 33° E. the *Lunpo-gangri*, and to the N. 48° E. a less important peak, *Kilung-nagmo*.