

*Dongdong*, *Chema-yundung-pu* and *Chetea*, which is a mountainous region north of *Chema-yundung-pu*. From *Camp CC* some of the same mountains were drawn when covered with clouds, as shown on Pan. 260, Tab. 48. Here a new name, *Mukchung-simo*, makes its appearance.

On *July 12th*, we travelled S. W. 17.6 km. to *Camp CCI* at *Shapka*, where the altitude is 4,841 m., or 20 m. lower than *Hlayak* which is situated on the slope of the left side of the *Kubi-tsangpo*. From *Shapka*, Pan. 259, Tab. 47, is taken. It shows the valley of the *Kubi-tsangpo* to the N. E., and to the east and E. S. E. the northern ramifications from the *Kubi-gangri*. The little peak to the S. 52° E. is the same as the peak farthest to the left on Pan. 261, Tab. 48, which is in immediate connection with Pan. 259, though the continuity has been interrupted in the Atlas of Panoramas. On Pan. 261 it is easy to recognize the peaks we already know from the view from *Tso-niti-kargang*, though now the perspective and the angles have changed.

The next day we made an excursion 8.8 km. west to the snout of the two glaciers which I have called *Langta-chen* (from one of the peaks in its upper reaches) and *Brahmaputra* Glacier, as it is the highest feeder of the *Kubi-tsangpo* which is the main source of the *Brahmaputra*. The two glaciers join and have a common snout. In front of this is a moraine on the slope of which Pan. 256, Tab. 47, was sketched, showing again the imposing perspective of the ring of high peaks surrounding to the south the sources of the *Kubi-tsangpo*, and all together called *Kubi-gangri*.

On *July 14th*, we climbed the moraine heaps and hills west of *Camp CCI* 3.7 km. to a point 5,310 m. high. The rise is 469 m. and the rate 1:7.9. From this point I sketched the complete panorama 262A and B, Tab. 48, which gives a new aspect to the peaks of the *Kubi-gangri*. This panorama took some three hours to draw. Immediately after it was completed I made a panorama in a series of photographic plates connected uninterruptedly with one another. It is to be found opposite p. 262 of Vol. II, and should be carefully compared with the pencil-drawing as such a comparison gives an idea of the degree of exactitude at which I was able to arrive in the panorama-sketching. These two panoramas have been scientifically compared and discussed by Professor Karl D. P. Rosén in *Ymer*, 1918, as quoted above.

From the point 5,310 m. high., we had 10.2 km. N. E. to *Camp CCII*, *Dongdong*, 4,844 m. high, a fall of 466 m. and a rate of 1:22.

On *July 15th*, we continued N. E. The first 9.6 km. took us to *Kargang-la* 5,182 m. high, a rise of 338 m. and a rate of 1:28. From the pass we had 4.8 km. to *Camp CCIII*, *Dara-sumkor*, 4,931 m. high, a descent of 251 m. and a rate of 1:19. Pan. 266A and B, Tab. 49, was drawn from *Kargang-la*. It shows the *Dongdong-pu* and *Chema-yundung-pu* both snow-mountains with glaciers contributing to