

has the same position as the high *Himalaya* peaks which are situated south of the water-parting.

Our, and the pilgrims', road rises in hundreds of zigzags on the steep slope between the brook from *Tseti-la* and the one from the *Kailas*. There are heaps of gigantic granite blocks, between which the road winds sometimes more like a corridor. On every block there is a heap of small stones. A comparatively even place or platform, where the pilgrims take a rest, is particularly full of blocks with stone-heaps, a kind of votive offerings. From this place Pan. 380, Tab. 57, was drawn, showing the glacier which seems to be fed from the northern side of the *Kailas*. The peak is visible to the S. 15° W. A view from the N. E. is found in Vol. II, p. 212. The glacier is very short and compact. It has moraines both on its top, at its sides and front, though very small. The *firn* basin feeding the glacier is also small and with sharply defined boundaries. Its southern boundary seemed to be formed by a ridge which stretches eastwards from the *Kailas* and is covered with snow, abruptly cut off to the north and showing dark stripes of solid material. From this glacier most of the water flows to the tributary to our right.

South of us we have two small deep-cut valleys with snow-covered, though not very high, mountains in their background. Between them is a ridge ending in a steep and sharp point. It consists of vertically cleft and split granite, which by the agencies of destruction, has been formed into innumerable very sharp pyramids separated from one another by dark, nearly black gorges. The *Kailas* thus is protected on the north by a wall of granite, reminding one of the Somma around the Vesuvius, though in the case of the *Kailas*, this wall is interrupted and formed into irregular ridges. The peak itself seems to consist of the same sandstone conglomerate as mentioned from *Nyandi-gompa*, and the stratification seems to be the same as there.

The gravel and blocks of all sizes we climb amongst, consist of several varieties of granite, coarse or fine-grained, grey, white or pink, *etc.*

From the next resting place, *Tutu-dapso*, we see a second little glacier, and a new sharp-edged mountain at the left side of the valley. Here we pass a perfect forest of stone pyramids built by devout pilgrims. It looks like a burial place with innumerable sepulchral monuments. From here a considerable snow-covered peak is seen to the S. 85° W. Its name was said to be *Chong-gonmamo-chapta*. A mount just west of the second glacier was called *Tapchung-napga*, and a peak above the same glacier, *Kandu-sanglam*. East of the bed of the same glacier a peak was said to have the name *Na-toma-laypotang*. I do not know in how far these names are reliable. But the old pilgrims who gave them also mentioned some names on the way to the source of the *Indus* which proved to be correct.