

impression of the *Lunkar Range*, and shows that it has a bastion of rounded hills and ramifications at its N. E. base. At some places high snow-covered peaks rise above these hills, and to the N. W. we see its slopes and ramifications in a foreshortened perspective. To the S. 20° E. we catch a first glimpse of one of the highest peaks of the *Lunpo-gangri*, or *Lombo-kangra* as we heard it called, from the south.

Following the *Buptsang-tsangpo* upwards, on *April 8th*, 13.9 km. S. S. E. to *Camp CCCLXXVI, Amchung*, we ascend only 13 m. or to 4,835 m., the rate thus being 1:1,069 only. Pan. 455, Tab. 85, shows a new aspect of the *Lunkar Range* with some of its mighty snow-covered peaks, and to the S. S. E., our further way up to the continental water-parting.

The 9.6 km., covered on *April 9th*, take us S. S. E. to *Camp CCCLXXVII*, where the height is 4,883 m., a rise of 48 m. and a rate of 1:200. From the new camp a new panorama, 456, Tab. 85, was sketched, giving a new view of the mighty *Lunkar-gangri* and showing its ramifications to the N. W. as in profile. To the S. 23° E. the highest peak of the *Lunpo-gangri*, just appears above the horizon.

The next day's march, *April 10th*, proceeds S. S. E. and S. E. for 13.7 km. to *Camp CCCLXXVIII* at an altitude of 4,905 m., or 22 m. above the previous camp, being a rise of 1:623. Pan. 458A, B and C, Tab. 86, taken from the last-mentioned camp, is very instructive, as it commands two mighty mountain systems of the *Transhimalaya*. To the S. 18° E. we have the steep and high peak of the *Lunpo-gangri* group, and S. 14° E. its more flat neighbour. To the S. W., west and N. W. is the *Lunkar Range*, its highest crest being hidden by lower nearer hills. To the N. 19° W. is the valley of the *Buptsang-tsangpo*. From N. 5° E. to N. E., east and S. E. are mighty snow-covered peaks of the *Kanchung-gangri*, the range on the right or eastern side of the valley of the *Buptsang-tsangpo*.

The road to *Camp CCCLXXIX, Bupyung-ring*, at an altitude of 4,911 m., proceeds, *April 11th*, 13.8 km. S. S. E. The rise is, therefore, only 6 m. and the rate 1:2,300. It is interesting to notice the extremely flat gradient in the valleys between the parallel ranges of the *Transhimalaya*. The panorama, 461A and B, Tab. 87, from the last camp, is important. It shows to the W. N. W., parts of the *Lunkar Range*, to the N. 25° W., the valley of the *Buptsang-tsangpo*, to the north, east and S. E., parts of the *Kanchung-gangri*, to the S. 13° E., the steep peak of *Lunpo-gangri*, to the S. 5° E., S. 9° W. and S. 29° W., other peaks of the same group, and to the S. W., hills hiding the *Lunkar Range*. In Vol. III, p. 318 the second watercolour panorama is also taken from *Camp CCCLXXIX*. Both were taken at the spot, the black one on *April 11th*, the coloured, *April 12th*. The latter is, therefore, not simply a copy of the first, and the colours are as near the real colours in clear weather as I could come.