

To *Camp CCCLXXX*, on *April 13th*, at a height of 4,968 m., we had 11.5 km. south. The altitude increased 57 m. and the rate of rise was 1:202. From this camp Pan. 459A and B, Tab. 86, is sketched. It shows to the S. 46° W. a fine pyramidal peak belonging to the *Lunpo-gangri*, which itself is simply the S. S. E. continuation, and a part of the *Lunkar Range*. The latter comes to an end at N. 22° W., the direction in which the valley of the *Buptsang-tsangpo* goes down to *Tarok-tso*. To the N. N. W., north and N. N. E. we see some of the peaks of the *Kanchung-gangri* in a foreshortened perspective.

The next march, *April 14th*, takes us S. S. E. and S. E. 8.2 km. to *Camp CCCLXXXI* at an altitude of 5,370 m., or a rise of 402 m. at a rate of 1:20.4. Here the real ascent to the continental water-parting begins. Before reaching the camp we had to cross a secondary threshold with an altitude of 5,430 m. From the height of this pass, Pan. 460A and B, Tab. 86, was drawn showing the characteristic steep peak of the *Lunpo-gangri* to the S. 12° E., and to the right of it, other parts of the same group. From *Camp CCCLXXXI*, *Bupto*, the coloured panorama in Vol. III, p. 319, was made. These two panoramas are nearly the same, as the distance between the two observation points is only 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ km. Only the angles and shadows have changed a little.

On *April 15th*, we crossed the continental water-parting in *Samye-la*, 5,527 m. high, situated not on the crest of a range, but in the latitudinal valley between two ranges, *viz.*, the *Lunpo-gangri* and *Kanchung-gangri*. From *Camp CCCLXXXI*, we had 8.5 km. S. E. to *Samye-la*, a rise of 157 m. or as 1:54. On the southern side we had 3.4 km. S. E. to *Camp CCCLXXXII* at an altitude of 5,366 m., or a descent of 161 m. at a rate of 1:21. The slope on the southern side is, therefore, more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ times as steep as on the northern. Pan. 462, Tab. 87, is taken from the pass, and shows the high peaks of *Lunpo-gangri* under quite a new perspective. From *Camp CCCLXXXII* the two small coloured panoramas, Vol. III, p. 318 (the second illustration) were taken, showing that the whole mountains are covered with snow and ice, with the black rock peeping through only here and there.

On *April 16th*, we travelled E. S. E. for 13.3 km. to *Camp CCCLXXXIII*, at an altitude of 4,945 m., or a descent of 421 m. and at a rate of 1:31.5. Pan. 463, Tab. 87, shows a part of the *Kanchung-gangri* with its bulky, compact mountain masses. The first and uppermost watercolour panorama, p. 318, Vol. III, is taken from the same camp and is a view of the *Lunpo-gangri* peaks. The peak visible to the S. 76° W. is the same as I have called the steep one, and which is to be recognized on several of the panoramas, for instance Pan. 460A, Tab. 86, to the S. 12° E. We now find that this peak is very narrow and steep when seen from the E. N. E.

On *April 17th*, we travelled 14 km. E. S. E. and S. E. to *Camp CCCLXXXIV*, at an altitude of 4,832 m., or a descent of 113 m. and a rate of 1:124. Pan. 465, Tab. 88, gives a view of the *Rukyok* valley down along our road the next day.