

pass we had 1.6 km. to *Camp CCCXCIX, Gyä Gong*, at an altitude of 5,114 m., being a fall of 206 m. at a rate of 1:8.

On *May 7th*, we had 6 km. N E. to the pass, *Gyä Gong-la*, 5,490 m. high, being a rise of 376 m. at a rate of 1:16. On the northern side we had 8.4 km. north to *Camp CCCC*, where the altitude was 5,333 m., or a fall of 157 m. and a rate of 1:53.5. The southern side is thus more than three times as steep as the northern side. In this pass the *Lombo Range* is crossed; its western continuation is called *Kanchung-gangri*, like the range north of it. From *Camp CCCC Pan. 484A, Tab. 90*, is drawn, embracing moderate mountains and no very high peaks.

On *May 8th*, the road goes 4.4 km. N. N. W. to *Damche-la*, 5,418 m. high, being a rise of 85 m. at a rate of 1:52. On the northern side the distance to *Camp CCCCCI, Lapchung*, at an altitude of 5,193 m., was 10.7 km. to the N. N. W. and N. N. E., the fall being 225 m. at a rate of 1:47.5. Here the northern slope was somewhat steeper than the southern.

From *Camp CCCCCI* the important panorama, 488A and B, *Tab. 91*, was drawn, showing two high peaks of *Kanchung-gangri* to the S. 30° W. and S. 39° W., obviously being the same as those to the N. 37° W. on *Pan. 483, Tab. 90*, and to the N. 1° E. on *Pan. 210A, Tab. 38*. In Vol. III, p. 308, there is a watercolour sketch of the same *Kanchung-gangri* peaks. From the same camp the mountainous regions *Luma-nakchen-nakchung, Salung-nakchung* and *Salung-nakchen* and the valley and pass of *Gyandar-ngundor* are to the W. S. W., W. N. W. and N. W. In the foreground is *Lapchung-tso*, the lake from which *Chaktak-tsangpo* comes.

On *May 9th*, we travelled 15.2 km. north, ascending to an altitude of 5,245 m. at *Camp CCCCII, Sang-bertik*; a rise of 52 m. and a rate of 1:292. From this camp *Pan. 485A, B and C, Tab. 90*, was taken all around the horizon.¹ To the N. 61° W. it shows the flat threshold of *Dicha-la*, obviously situated in the latitudinal valley between the *Lapchung* and the *Kanchung Ranges*. To the N. N. E. is *Sangmo-bertik-la* with the continental water-parting. To the S. 62° E. the *Nakbo-gongrong-gangri* with its snowy peaks is visible, being a part of or a ramification from the *Kanchung-gangri*. To the S. 13° E. the *Chomo-uchong* group is still visible in an opening between nearer hills. A part of the *Kanchung-gangri Range* is now visible from the northern side to the S. S. E., S. W. and west. To the S. 14° W. we see the same peak as the one to the S. 30° W. on *Pan. 488A, Tab. 91*.

On *May 11th*, we travelled 12.2 km. N. N. E. to *Camp CCCCIII, Sangmo-bertik*, where the altitude is 5,586 m. The rise is 341 m. and the rate 1:35.8.

The next day, *May 12th*, we had to cross the continental water-parting. We had 4.8 km. up to *Sangmo-bertik-la*, situated in the *Lapchung Range* at an altitude

¹ Cp. Vol. III, p. 310.