

the altitude is 4,756 m.; in the valley below, 4,692 m. Here we have a new view of the *Tarok-tso*, and to the north or N. N. E. the neck of land between the two lakes. To the east and S. E. is the range to the right of the *Buptsang* valley. To the S. 55° E. is *Tengi-niguk*, belonging to the latter range. *Malung-gangri* is still visible. In the foreground, to the S. E. is *Lunkar-gompa* itself. To the N. 27° E. there is one or perhaps two islands in the *Tarok-tso* near its northern shore.

On *June 10th*, we had an interesting march up the *Lunkar* valley W. S. W. and S. W. for 9.7 km. to *Lunkar-la*, 5,570 m. high. The rise from *Camp CCCCXXIV* was, therefore, no less than 783 m., and the rate 1:12.4. On the other side we had 3.4 km. S. W. and W. S. W. to *Camp CCCCXXV*, *Goang-shung*, 5,349 m. high, a fall of 221 m. and a rate of 1:15.4. Here the northern slope is thus steeper than the southern. From *Lunkar-la* Pan. 515^A and B, Tab. 97, was sketched. Nearly the whole of *Tarok-tso*, except its eastern part, was to be seen, and its islands in its northern part. A part of the salt lake of *Tabie-tsaka* could also be seen and the neck of land with its hills. To the N. 49° E. is *Shakangsham*, beautifully rising above everything else. From here one gets the impression that the *Shakangsham* belongs to a range. The snowy Mount *Amlung* to the N. 82° E., is difficult to place. *Charko-ri*, S. 79° E., is only a few kilometers distant. The mountains called *Mela-gangri* on Pan. 515^B, Tab. 97, visible to the S. 49° W. and S. 88° W., are certainly parts of the *Surla Range* and the *Bongba-yeke-gangri*. The name *Mela-gangri* was given us by our guides on the *Lungkar-la*.

On *June 11th*, we covered 14.5 km. S. W. to *Camp CCCCXXVI*, *Gyänor-tsangpo*, being at an altitude of 5,187 m. or 162 m. below the previous camp, the rate of fall thus being 1:89. Pan. 516, Tab. 97, taken from the last camp, shows a large part of the mighty *Bongba-yeke-gangri Range* with its covering of eternal snow. To the W. S. W. the *Poru-tso* is situated, though still hidden by the low hills in the foreground. To the S. 53° E. is Mount *Kapta*, as seen from the same camp, Pan. 517, Tab. 97.

Camp CCCCXXVII, *Tokya*, was situated 12.7 km. S. W. of the preceding camp. The first 10 km. took us to the *Chuka-la*, 5,320 m. high, a rise of 133 m. at a rate of 1:75. From the pass to the camp we had 2.7 km. and a descent of only 13 m., as the latter had an altitude of 5,307 m.; the rate is, therefore, 1:208. Pan. 518, Tab. 97, shows, from S. 52° W. to N. 58° W., a mighty range, the one we have mentioned above. We have here to deal with *one* very considerable and nearly meridional range, the northern section of which is situated east of *Nganglaring-tso* and *Shovo-tso*, whilst its middle part is west of *Poru-tso*, and its southern section to the east of the *Pedang Range*. On my route this range, *Surla*, is crossed in only one pass, the *Surla-kemi-la*. The orographical importance of the range *Bongba-yeke-gangri* is, on the other hand, not quite clear. It should certainly not be