

regarded as a special range parallel with and east of the *Surla Range*. It may be a ramification from the latter. But the most likely hypothesis is that there is only one broad range, and that the *Bongba-yeke* simply is the eastern front of the *Surla Range*. The *Bongba-yeke* should, therefore, be regarded as a portion of the *Surla*. Such questions as this can only be solved by detailed exploration.

On *June 13th*, our march goes W. S. W. for 10.1 km. to *Camp CCCCXXVIII, Shaktik*, where the altitude is 5,202 m., or 105 m. below the previous camp, being a rate of 1:96. From this camp Pan. 520A and B, Tab. 98, was sketched, giving a good view of the range of *Bongba-yeke-gangri*, or simply *Yeke-gangri*, to the N. N. W., N. W. and west with snowfields and small glaciers. To the N. E. are moderate hills standing east of *Poru-tso*. The old beach-lines are partly visible, the highest being 108 m. above the lake. Pan. 519, Tab. 98, is taken from the same place. It shows to the S. S. E. well-developed beach-lines, and to the S. W. and W. S. W., the southern continuation of the *Surla Range*.

The next day we travelled 8.9 km. W. S. W., crossing the plain south of the lake and gradually ascending into the broad mouth of the valley of *Surla* to *Camp CCCCXXIX*, where the height was 5,215 m. The ascent is, therefore, only 13 m. and the rate 1:685. Pan. 521 and 522A and B, Tab. 98, together form an uninterrupted view of the whole horizon. It begins with the comparatively low mountains situated between the *Kapta* and *Surla Ranges*. To the S. 10° E. is *Men-la*, a pass on the continental water-parting. To the S. S. W., S. W., west, N. W., and to N. 11° E. is again the *Yeke-gangri* or northern *Surla Range*. To the N. 35° E. is a pass called *Tsalam-la*.

On *June 16th*, our road proceeds W. N. W. for 14.6 km. up the *Surla* valley to *Camp CCCCXXX, Surle-pu*, with an altitude of 5,525 m., an ascent of 310 m. and a rate of 1:47.

The high pass, *Surla-kemi-la*, which is a water-parting between the *Poru-tso* and *Shovo-tso*, was crossed on *June 17th*. The direction is N. W. and north. From *Camp CCCCXXX* we had 3.7 km. to the pass, 5,832 m. high, a rise of 307 m. and a rate of 1:12. The descent to *Camp CCCCXXXI, Dung-lung*, at 5,443 m., was 9.4 km., a fall of 389 m. at a rate of 1:24, or only half as steep. From a point a little to the south of the pass the panorama p. 358, Vol. III, was made in water-colours. It shows some of the glaciers of the *Surla Range*. The pass is also simply called *Sur-la*.

On *June 18th*, we continued down 14.6 km. N. W. to *Camp CCCCXXXII, Pedang-chu*, at an altitude of 5,069 m., a descent of 374 m. at a rate of 1:39. From a point 4 km. S. 54° E. of *Camp CCCCXXXII*, Pan. 523, Tab. 98, was drawn, showing portions of the *Surla Range* to the N. N. E. and N. E. Pan. 524, Tab. 99, is its immediate continuation. To the W. S. W., west and W. N. W. it shows portions of