

the relations on seven lines across the Transhimalaya. The two first, however, do not belong to the Tsangpo. In all cases the slope is steeper on the southern side than on the northern. The difference of height between the northern and southern endpoints increases towards the east; only the fourth line seems to present an exception, which, no doubt, is due to the fact that Ushü is not situated on the river, but some 60 or 70 m. above it.

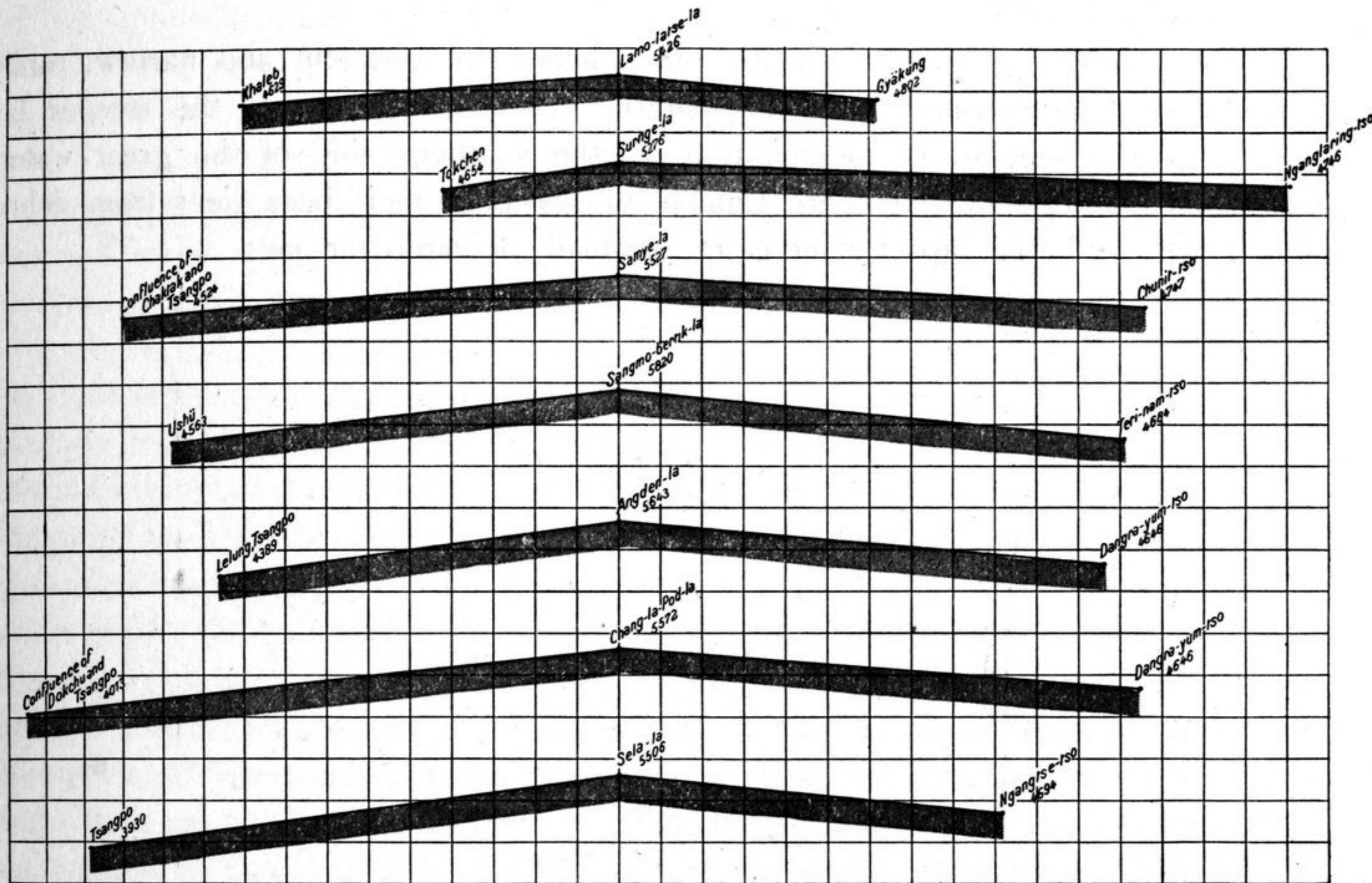


Table of my routes across the Transhimalaya.

Northern endpoint	Gyäkung (C. 241)	Nganglaring-tso	Chunit-tso	Teri-nam-tso	Dangra-yum-tso	Dangra-yum-tso	Ngangtse-tso
Height in meters	4802	4746	4747	4684	4646	4646	4694
Water-parting pass	Lamo-latse-la	Surnge-la	Samye-la	Sangmo-bertik-la	Angden-la	Chang-la-Pod-la	Sela-la
Height in meters	5426	5276	5527	5820	5643	5572	5506
Difference in height	624	530	780	1136	997	926	812
Distance in km.	75,7	160,6	125,7	121,2	116,0	125,0	92,3
Gradient of slope	1 : 121	1 : 303	1 : 161	1 : 107	1 : 116	1 : 135	1 : 114
Southern endpoint	Khaleb	Tokchen	Confluence of Chaktak and Tsangpo	Ushü	Le-lung (Tsangpo; Ryder)	Confluence of Dokchu and Tsangpo	Tsangpo
Height in meters	4629	4654	4524	4563	4389	4013	3930
Difference in height	797	622	1003	1257	1254	1559	1576
Distance in km.	90,9	42,4	120,0	108,1	96,0	145,0	127,0
Gradient of slope	1 : 114	1 : 68	1 : 119	1 : 86	1 : 77	1 : 93	1 : 81
Difference of height between endpoints	173	92	223	121	275	633	764