

and narrowing valley to a long stretch of brushwood also called Kirghiz Jangal; and through this to camp.

16. Khufelung, 11 miles.—Up stream four miles, then rise up to a shelving slope of slate and shale on right hand; follow it seven miles and drop into junction point of a stream from the right; cross its pebbly wide bed and camp on the left bank of Yárkand river in tamarisk jangal.
17. Aktágh, 20 miles.—Up course of river leaving vegetation, and passing over snow fields filling its channel (June) to Aktágh. From this onwards the route is the same as that by Sánjú.

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### ROUTE III.

LEH TO SHAHIDULA (No. 12 of Route I) BY THE CHANGCHENMO ROUTE.  
AUTHORITY CAPTAIN BIDDULPH, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1873.

1. Tikshe, 10 miles.—Along Indus valley, road good. The village of Tikshe contains about 600 inhabitants.
2. Chimray (height 11,890 feet), 15 miles.—Along Indus valley for 10 miles, road indifferent in places. This Indus fordable in September after first six miles, turning up valley to north for five miles of pathways through cultivation to Chimray, village of about 500 inhabitants with monastery. Bad camping ground.
3. Zingral (height 15,780 feet), 8 miles.—Up valley about three miles till it forks. Up valley to eastward for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to village of Sakti; beyond this the ascent gets steeper to Zingral; no village; good camping ground. At Zingral the valley forks to the Chang-la and Kay-la Passes, the latter saves about six miles, but is more difficult for loaded animals.
4. Tsultak (height 15,950 feet), 8 miles.—Up most northerly of the two valleys an easy but stony ascent of two miles to top of the Chang-la Pass, 17,600 feet. A very gradual descent of four miles, then turning abruptly to the east to Isultah, a small lake; no village; good camping ground. Though the Pass is not formidable either in height or steepness, it must always prove difficult to loaded animals on account of the badness of the road which is a mere track winding through rocks and boulders.
5. Tankse (height 12,900 feet), 14 miles.—Down valley for  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles easy road, cross shoulder of hill into valley with stream running from south-east pass Durgu a small village, continue up valley to large village of Tankse, supplies of all sorts procurable, the residence of headman of the district. Behind the village is the valley coming in from the Kay-la.
6. Chakar-talab, 14 miles.—Valley above Tankse narrows to a gorge for six miles, then turns to the south and opens out, two miles further is Muglib, very small village; for three miles the valley is a grassy swamp, then narrows for two miles of gentle ascent among rocky boulders. At Chakar-talab is a small shallow pond, sometimes dry in summer; coarse grass on further side of it.
7. Lukong (height 14,130 feet),  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles.—Five miles up valley to north-west end of Pangong lake, water salt, 2 miles due north from end of the lake to Lukong small patch of cultivation with stream running into lake.
8. Chagra (height 15,090 feet), 8 miles.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Lukong, valley forks up one to north-east-summer pasture ground of Tartars, one or two stone huts, grass plentiful, and fish in the stream.
9. Rimdi (height 17,500 feet), 13 miles.—A short steep ascent out of valley half a mile due east into broad valley running east and west. Continue for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles very slight