

hour climb they were beaten back by the weather still some 500 feet from the top. After a rest at Base Camp, where they found a platoon of Nepalese troops sent to protect them from the persistent threats of the Manangbhot villagers, they headed back upward on May 2. Camp V was moved higher to 22,300 feet on May 5. On the next day Kohli, Gyatso and the Sherpa sirdar Sonam Girmi headed for the east saddle (24,000 feet), which they reached after seven hours of ascent. Above the saddle the snow gave way to ice and the angle of the slope increased until it was extremely steep. After finally reaching a false summit, they hurried some 300 feet along the ridge to the south to the highest point in rapidly deteriorating weather. As they got to the top, snow began to fall heavily. They descended to Camp V in thunderstorms. Bad weather precluded any further summit tries. The other members of the group were Naval Lieutenant V. S. Shekhawat, K. P. Sharma and Dr. A. N. D. Nanavati.

*Kanjiroba Himal, Sisne Himal, etc.* Our party, consisting of John Earle, James Burnet and me, with four Sherpas under Sirdar Ang Dawa, left Nepalganj at the beginning of April to explore and map the little known groups named on the Survey of India sheets Sisne Himal, Patrasi Himal, Kanjiroba Himal and Jagdula Lekh. This country lies to the west of the regions visited by Professor Jiro Kawakita in 1958 and by John Humphreys in 1959. (See *A.A.J.*, 1960, 12:1, pp. 66-7 and 1961, 12:2, pp. 249-262.) Our approach was from the south, first by way of Sallyana and Jajarkot, and then up the Bheri and Ilagarh Rivers to Lunh, Ila and Kaigaon. For the survey, a base-line from a peak south of Kaigaon to a peak near the Balangra Pass was computed from star observations, with altitudes measured from Chaukri Snow Peak (the nearest accurate point of the Survey of India triangulation of 1925-7). From this base we carried the photo-theodolite triangulation northwards into the Jagdula Khola, fixing the positions and heights of most of the main peaks surrounding this valley. From Base Camp in the Jagdula Khola we climbed Matathumba, a peak in the Jagdula Lekh to the east of Dr. H. Tichy's "Passang Peak". Failing to force a route up the gorge leading into the upper part of the Jagdula Khola, we switched to the western side of the massif and moved Base Camp to Maharigaon. From a valley north of Maharigaon we climbed a peak in the centre of the Sisne Himal. Insects and plants were collected for the British Museum, including a hitherto undescribed yellow primula found in the Sisne Himal. A 16mm film of the map making was shot for B.B.C. Television. We returned by way of Jumla, the Mabu Pass, Daikh and Surkhet, crossing the flooded Bheri River by dugout and reaching Nepalganj early in July.

JOHN TYSON, *Alpine Club*