

for the Sherpas. On October 18 Camp III was established on the ridge at 21,000 feet and on the 19th the summit was reached by Terray, the three van Lookeren Campagne brothers and Sirdar Wongdhi. Our only bad luck was de Booy's bronchitis, which prevented his going to the summit. The geological party made a reconnaissance of the Thakola region, among other things establishing the stratigraphy of the Tibetan series.

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Langtang Himal. A British expedition visited the Langtang Himal for botanical and mountaineering reasons. Led by Viscount Glentworth, they were joined at least for some of the time by Alfred Gregory and Colonel Charles Wylie. They attempted several peaks and climbed a twenty thousander.

Tashi Lapcha. B. K. Sthapit and I. Bahadur established an all-Nepalese expedition altitude record when they reached the summit of Tashi Lapcha (21,000 feet).

Kanjiroba Himal. A British all-woman expedition under the leadership of Countess Dorothea Gravina climbed the two highest peaks in the Kanjiroba Himal. The higher (22,000 feet) was provisionally named Pinnacle Peak after the club to which all six expedition members belong. Josephine Scarr and Barbara Spark with the Sherpas Norbu and Mingma Tsering made the first ascent on May 14, and Dr. Nancy Smith and Patricia Wood climbed to the summit the next day with two other Sherpas. They also climbed a hitherto unnamed and unclimbed peak, the highest in the Jagdula Himal. Denise Evans was also a member of the party.

India

Indrasan, Punjab. The Kyoto University Punjab Himalaya Expedition consisted of Professor of Biochemistry Konoshin Onodera, leader, Toshiaki Sakai, deputy leader, and the students Yoshitsugi Omori, Kojiro Tomita, Jiro Tanaka, Yasumasa Miyaki and Tokyo Iwase. Sakai, a graduate student of geography, had climbed Noshag (24,574 feet) in the Hindu Kush in 1960. The Sherpas were Dawa Thondup, Lhakpa Tsering and Gyndin. We arrived by train at Pathankot at the beginning of September and traveled to Kulu by bus, and from Bhuntar to Jari by mule caravan. We then ascended the Malana valley with 40 coolies. After a three-day march, on September 17 we established Base Camp at 12,500 feet on the right bank of the Malana river, two miles below the snout of the Malana glacier. This glacier was badly crevassed. Camp I at 14,750 feet was a mile and a half below the icefall, which was 2300 feet in height, and Camp II at 17,400 feet at its upper edge. Camp III was on the Malana névé. Tomita and Miyaki made the first ascent of Indrasan (20,410 feet) on October