

of the same range we perceived the summits of a couple of other ranges, likewise of no great elevation. It is from them and the glens south of them that the Alan-tsangpo derives its water. Between the Jagju-rapga and the nearest range on the south there rise a couple of smaller detached mountain-groups, likewise stretching east and west. Generally the valley of the Jagju-rapga may be described as narrow rather than as broad, and the slope down towards its middle from each of the bordering ranges is relatively steep. This again makes the river-bed rather deep and narrow; and the only exception to this is the country adjacent to the lake-like expansion; and that it would not be inappropriate to describe as a tolerably level, grass-grown plain. There the kulans were grazing, and at the foot of the mountains



Fig. 42. IN THE VALLEY OF THE JAGJU-RAPGA.

there were partridges. The southern range is gapped by small, indeed insignificant, side-glens, whereas in the northern range there are none at all, but it forms an unbroken wall of rock, scored with fissures and very steeply pitched rivulets. Alongside the river there occurred not seldom narrow strips of grass of first-rate quality, and on them we saw occasionally marks of nomad encampments. In one place at the foot of the northern range there was a wall. The foot of that same range is all along flanked by rounded screes of gravel, often very stony on the surface, but sometimes also covered with earth and clothed with vegetation.

From one of these screes we at length caught sight of a new lake in the west, which in point of outline appeared to be just as fantastic and peculiar as the Naktsong-tso, to contain an abundance of rocky peninsulas and islands, and to possess rocky shores. The range which we had hitherto had immediately on our right runs out into the lake in the form of one of these craggy peninsulas, its bare rocky walls plunging straight down into the lake, thus giving rise to an especially beautiful