

banks of this river are said to be inhabited at certain times of the year by shepherds from the Dé Namru district (north of Dé Cherik). The country to the north of the Ná-k-chu-khá is believed to be uninhabited.»*

By »all these lakes» he means the Chikut Cho, Kyaring Cho, Mokien Cho, and Namcho or Tengri-nor, and several others, an assumption which is of course absurd, for it is in direct conflict with both the orographical and the hydrographical structure of the Tibetan highlands. Even to one who possesses no knowledge of the country, the hydrographical arrangement of his map presents a very improbable appearance — an immense lake receiving rivers that issue out of a series of other lakes lying west, south, and south-east of it. Even the Tengri-nor is made to send out an emissary, if not to the Tschargut-tso itself, at all events to the river which issues from the Tschargut-tso and flows east. As a matter of fact we know now, through the investigations which have been carried on since Nain Singh's time, that the country in that particular locality does not slope from south to north, but from north to south, and that the lakes, situated at different latitudes, are sharply separated from one another by mountain-ranges running east and west. The position of Nain Singh's Chagut Cho is fairly correct, and thus serves as a confirmation of the name of Tschargut-tso, which was given to me as the name of the lake which I have described above. The only thing is, that on his map the lake is put a little too far towards the north, and its size is considerably exaggerated, being made actually twice as great as the Tengri-nor.

Pl. 65 of my atlas will give a comprehensive idea of this interesting country, of which I was only able to make an all too cursory examination, though it is a country that would well repay a close and detailed investigation. Here I will only briefly recapitulate the connections that link the different lakes together. We have, a long way to the west, the Addan-tso, a medium-sized, compact lake, with a single basin, in which I was unable to detect any islands; although, according to Bower, it does contain one near its south-west corner. According to the map of the same traveller, there are no noteworthy bays or promontories on its southern or western shores, and in this respect it is very unlike the Tschargut-tso, with its fantastic and involved outline. On the east side the Addan-tso is divided into two bays by a peninsula that juts out to the west, and on it are two mountain-ranges, the northern one quite short and detached, while the one to the south clearly forms the continuation of the main chain that borders on the south the valley of the Jagju-rapga and the Tschargut-tso, while its eastern end runs out in the same way towards the shore of the Selling-tso, where again it gives rise, by means of a similar, though smaller, cleavage, to two bays. On the northern side of this peninsula there is an indentation towards the south, just as though a notch had been cut out of it, and into this notch fits a flat peninsula that projects southwards from the northern shore of the lake; it is between these two peninsulas that the river Tsangmo-rapga enters. Along the northern side of the lake runs a big mountain-range, which sends off minor spurs at intervals towards the lake. As a rule a strip of flat strand is left between the foot of the mountains and the water's edge, dotted with several long, narrow

* H. Trotter, *Account of the Pundit's Journey in Great Tibet from Leh in Ladakh to Lhása*, in *Journal of the Royal Geogr. Soc.*, vol. XLVII p. 110 (1877).