

lake called Rab mtso. This lake is of course my Lapchung-tso and the river Lab tchou is Lap-chu, although my guides also called it here Chaktak-tsangpo. From the right, or north, the river receives a tributary coming from a lake called Rargong, which I did not hear of. But as this lake is entered on the Chinese map we may be sure that it exists somewhere in this region. West of the lower part of this river is a Mt. Samoié, obviously my Samye-la. East of lake Rab mtso is a Mt. Loumbou, which sounds like my Lunpo-gangri, which may, perhaps, be written more correctly: Lumbo. The high range Lunpo-gangri is in reality west and S.W. of Samye-la and here indeed we find a name which also reminds us of Lunpo-gangri, namely, Mt. Rong pou gangri. Other names in the neighbourhood of the Chaktak-tsangpo are difficult to identify.

This river has been seriously spoilt on d'Anville's map. The great bend to the west has disappeared altogether. But the two lakes are there, Lap-chung-tso called Lio L., the other Raron hakon L. The river itself is called Sanki Tsanpou.

Then follows the Raka dzang bo, which correctly flows from west to east, although it was very much in need of the improvement given it by Nain Sing. In its upper course it is called Raka Dzang bo tchou; then it correctly receives the tributary from Amtchok mtso, which is too big and too far north. On my preliminary map to *Trans-Himalaya* I have called the lowest part of Raga-tsangpo Dok-chu, and it is interesting to find exactly the same name on the Ta-ch'ing map, namely Dogh tchou. Two tributaries come down here from the north. The eastern of them corresponds in reality with my Mü-chu, but is called Ou tchou. Below its confluence the Dok-chu or Raga-tsangpo has got the name Oi tchou.

Then follow two relatively short northern tributaries: Kié tchou or Joung tchou and Rong tchou. The junction of the first mentioned is a little below Pinsoling. But in reality this tributary is the Rung-chu and the next is Tanak-chu or Tanak-pu-chu. Finally we have the Chang tchou coming from the N.N-W. instead of N.E. Namling is called Dziang am ring. Here two rivers meet. The one which is drawn as a tributary to Chang tchou comes from N.N-E. from a mountain called Mt Dzo ri (Sok bou ri), which should correspond to the Khallamba-la. Another tributary to the Shang-chu, Dagghri phou tchou, is the longest in the whole system of Shang, but whether it exists or not cannot as yet be stated.

Of the southern tributaries Kouoyang may be identical with my Gyang-chu, especially as there is a place called Giangben on its left bank. Chordi tchou is obviously Nain Sing's Shorta Sangpo and Sab tchou is Shap-chu.

On d'Anville's map most of the last-mentioned rivers have been seriously spoilt. The Raga-tsangpo, especially, is not like the reality at all and in the lake at its western end we hardly recognise the Amchok-tso. Shang-chu is more like the representation on the Ta-ch'ing map. The names are always better on the Ta-ch'ing than on d'Anville. For instance in the first case Phoum Soukling, in the latter Keltan pousoucliam for Pinsoling.