

Sha-ku-ya-la-ma-shan on the north-west. [The river *Chiang-chia-su-mu-la* is in the west of *Cho-shu-tê*. Its source comes out from *Sha-ku-ya-la-ma-la-shan* and *Nieh-li-ling* of *Cha-ko-chia-la-shan*. There are four streams, which run eastwards, and unite in one. After the confluence the river flows southwards, and receiving the *Cha-êrh-ho* coming from the west, eastwards into the *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River.]

The *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River flows now eastwards for 50 or 60 li, and receives *A-la-chu-ho* coming from the fore mountains of *Sha-la-mu-kang*. The river now runs southwards for 50 li, then turns east by north for more than 100 li, to be met by the *Na-yu-ko-tsang-pu*¹ which flows south-westwards from Lake *Sang-li*² receiving several streams before the confluence. [The river *Na-yu-ko-tsang-pu* lies 30 li south-west of *Cho-shu-tê*. Its source comes out from Lake *Sang-li* on the north-east, flows westwards for more than 250 li, and receives from the north two streams coming out from *Shang-li-ko-pa-ling* and *Mu-ko-ling*, and from the south three streams originating in *La-chu-ko-shan*, *Tsu-lun-shan* and *Yang-pa-mu-shan*. Passing the west of *Yang-pa-mu-ling* it turns southwards, and after flowing for 80 li, receives from the N.W. two streams coming out from *Ya-la-ling* and *Ta-ko-lung-shan*. Then it flows southwards for more than 60 li before entering the *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River.]

The river flows south-eastwards more than 200 li, and receives the *Kuo-yung-ho* which comes from *Ang-tsê-ling* on the S.E., and which flows north-eastwards and receives several tributaries before meeting the river. The river flows now south-eastwards for 50 li and then receives a stream coming from the S.W. It now turns south-east, then north-eastwards, for more than 200 li. The course becomes now more south-easterly, and the river receives a stream coming from the fore mountains of *Ni-ya-lung-kang* on the S.W. Further east it receives the *Sa-chu-tsang-pu* which comes with tributaries from N.E. [The river *Sa-chu-tsang-pu* lies more than 200 li S.W. of *Sa-ko* tribes. Its source comes out from the mountains of *Yo-lo-kang-kan*. There are six streams, all of which flow southwards for more than 100 li, and unite into the *Chia-pa-lan-ho*. The *Chia-pa-lan-ho* flows more than 50 li, and receives five streams, three from N.W. from *La-chu-ko-tsu-lêng-yang-pa-mu-shan*, and two from S.W. from *Ang-sê-ang-lê-sung-shan*. All these streams unite in one, and flow S.E., then turn S.W. The river, after receiving from north-east two streams of *Cha-sa-kung-ko-êrh-shan* and from south-west two streams of *Nieh-mu-shan* and *Liu-tsê-li-yang-ku-shan*, becomes the *Sa-chu-tsang-pu-ho*. It now flows south-westwards for more than 100 li before entering the *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River.]

Further S.E. for 70 li, the river receives a small stream coming from the north. Further east for 30 li, the *Yung-chu-ho* comes from south to meet the river. Further east for 90 li, the *Shi-êrh-ti-ho* comes from south with its three affluents.

¹ The Naouc Tsanpou R. on d'Anville's map.

² The L. Sanc-li on d'Anville's map.