

mountains 80 li north-east of Lang-chuan-ka-pa-pu. Two streams flow westwards from the mountain and turn north-westwards after their junction. It now takes a sinuous course for 60 li, turns south-westwards, and joins the main river. This is a source.]

The river flows further to the west-by-north for 40 li, then to the north-east, to be met by the water of Lake *Kung-shêng*¹ which sinks underneath the ground of the lake basin, but which, after reappearing, and after receiving three northern affluents, runs south-westwards to the river.

[The Lake of *Kung-shêng-o-mo* has two sources, one coming from the north-east, from *Ta-ko-la-kung-ma-shan*,² and flowing 150—160 li, the other from the east, from the western foot of *Ma-êrh-yo-mu-ling*³ in the western frontiers of *Cho-shu-tê*. This last-mentioned mountain forms the eastern boundary of A-li and is the chief range going south-eastwards from Kang-ti-ssü. The water (of the Lake *Kung-shêng*) flows westwards for more than 50 li and forms another lake, 80 li wide and without an outlet. However, more than 10 li farther to the west, there is a third lake with a subterranean source and with a length of 30 li. A stream comes from north to the lake. The river now flows south-westwards for 60 li, and receives a stream coming from the north-east. 40 li farther south-westwards it receives a stream coming from the northern mountains, further south-westwards, the river meets the water from Lang-chuan-ka-pa-pu-shan.]

The water forms Lake *Ma-piu-mu-ta-lai*.⁴ [From south to north it is 150 li long, from east to west 80 or 100 li wide, and has a circumference more than 200 li. On the northern side of the lake there are two streams coming from the north. The lake is situated 120 li to the south of Kang-ti-ssü.] The water flows out from the west of the lake into Lake Lang-ka⁵ in a distance of 60 li. The latter lake receives a stream coming from the N.E. [Lake *Lang-ka* has a narrow rectangular shape, pointed and elongated, the length from south to north being 170 li and the width from east to west 100 li. Its northern pointed corner has the stream coming from north-east. There are three sources on the southern foot at a distance of 70 li from a southern branch of Kang-ti-ssü; they flow southwards, unite into a stream, which takes a south-westerly course for 150—160 li before entering the lake. The lake is same⁶ in circumference and area, but different in outline.]

The water (of Lake Lang-ka) flows out from the west, and after running westwards for more than 100 li, it turns to the S.W. It is now called the *Lang-chu-ho*,⁷ and takes a sinuous course for more than 200 li. Then it receives the

¹ Gunchu-tso.

² Tacra Concla on d'Anville's map.

³ Maryum-la.

⁴ Mapama-talai, or Manasarovar.

⁵ Langak-tso or Rakas-tal.

⁶ i. e. of the same size as Mapama-talai.

⁷ i. e. the Satlej.