

from the country to the town, fire-wood on donkeys, boat-carriers returning to Ta-nak, etc. Here the last projecting rock is Chösum-chang, and the valley opening behind it is Nakpo-moo. At the northern side is Chomo-tsong; further east is a rock Tasa, a village named Kapde, and a monastery called Ganda-chulung-gompa.

Then follow, on the left bank, the village of Siting and higher up Tsagulung, the valley and village of Dongka and above it Chülong-gompa. To the right is the Ngoreyung valley. Here the river is broad and slow. Low sand-dunes are seldom seen on the banks, but very often the ground is covered with sand. Again the river approaches the southern side, where the villages of Chang-tang, Tashi-gang and Chang-gang are situated on level ground at the foot of the mountains, and surrounded by some gardens. At a last promontory of gneiss and granite is the place where the boats generally land, and which is therefore called Chuchum; from here it is only 5 km. or 3 miles to Shigatse.

On my way westwards from Shigatse I travelled by land to Ta-nak, on March 27th and 28th, and will give a short description of this road.

The famous monastery, Tashi-lunpo, Shigatse *dsong*, and a great *chorten* are left behind and the gardens and belt of vegetation along the course of Nyang-chu disappear as we enter a ravine or passage in yellow *loess*-clay. At Chuchum we again pass the promontory between the Nyang-chu and the great Tsangpo and pass along Chang-gang and Chang-tang after which our direction becomes N.N.E. over the now dry summer-bed, which is full of gravel rounded by the river. In stormy weather, and with nothing of the surrounding country visible for dust, we cross the river, which is streaming in one strong arm, and seemed to have about the same volume as 50 days before. Then again follows a very broad, now dry part of the gravelly bed, here and there with sand-banks and deeper furrows. We camped in Sadung near the foot of the northern mountain side, where I got a height of 3,869 m. (12,690 feet). The mountains above Sadung are called Pashi-lung, and near them is a small peak, Hla-tsemo. The breadth of the valley is here a little more than 5 km., and the breadth of the high-water river about 2 km.

At Sadung the above mentioned valley of Dongka-pu comes down; a road goes up this valley to the pasture grounds and valleys of Nyangra, Mudik and Charo, inhabited by nomads; after two days it reaches Dongka-la beyond which is a pasture-ground Ta-nakpo, perhaps simply the upper part of the great Ta-nakpo valley. From Sadung downwards my informants only knew the following villages on the northern bank: Erung, Gänje, Kadok, Tagelung, Choga, Shamba, Shang, Ema-kang, Tsedung, Ker, Tsar and Topka, the last probably not very far below the entrance of the Shang valley. The natives of Sadung knew the road up the Shang valley and had heard of several side roads from it, amongst others one to Shansa-dsong. Three days down the river is a village Shära, opposite Dsong-rimbo, from where it is said to be another four days to Chaksam ferry. Except Shang and Ki-chu no