

to the south with snowy mountains in its background; it is a great valley but has no road. Finally the Nürung bed is crossed and in the region Nagor Camp 187 is pitched at 4,608m. (15,114 feet).

The surrounding plain is perfectly flat to the eye. To the N.35°W. is Tuksum behind low hills; Tabri are some black hills to the north; between them and the yellow mountains that close the northern horizon, is the broad valley of the Tsangpo; to the E.S.E. is again visible the group of Kitse-rinak; Tsenak is a small peak to the S.53°E.; S.35°E. is Nürung-gangri; the nearest group to the south is Toduk; Tsagdong is a great valley S.S.W.; Ava-talung-tangdip is a snowy mount S.39°W.; Nindu and Nindu-pu are to the W.S.W., and Utse is a valley beyond. From N.50°W. to N.40°W. is the great valley of the Tsangpo, in the far background of which the northern mountains are discernible as a blue haze.

The natives of Nagor asserted that after heavy rains the whole plain north and N.W. of their tract is transformed into a swamp, which takes three months to dry up. At the same time the Tsangpo rises very much and cannot be crossed at all not even by boat, on account of the heaps of sand and mud constantly forming wandering banks in the bed. The two banks are therefore, at this place, completely cut off from every communication during the rainy season. But this year, 1907, as hardly any rain at all had fallen, the river was regarded as exceptionally low, and could easily be crossed even on yaks. At the end of September or in the beginning of October the river gets lower. At Nagor there is said to be a good deal of snow in winter, even up to three feet deep. In spite of the dryness of this year the ground was very spongy on our way to the W.N.W.

The Pung-chu coming from Pung-chu-pu had a brook probably taking its origin from a fine snow-covered group visible to the S.15°W. On the left bank of Pung-chu is a little sandstone rock, on the top of which the Namla-gompa is built; at its foot is the village of Namla-tungpa. From the height of the hill one sees to the west the valley of Udse with the little lake Ujam-tso, through which the Pung-chu is said to pass. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and seems to be only a few metres above the Tsangpo.

To the N.33°W. and N.21°W. are snowy mountains belonging to Transhimalaya. In the same direction the whole plain south of the Tsangpo is full of swamps, which during rainy years become a regular lake. On our road the plain is partly sand and grass, partly alluvial clay obviously inundated during the high water season. Camp 188 on the right bank of the Tsangpo was at a height of 4,590m. (15,055 feet).