

peak does above the Mánsarowar Lake. The whole of these peaks were very imposing as seen from the monastery, which also commands a full view of the whole of the lake.»

Now, for the first time, a reliable explorer saw the famous mountain from the north (Pl. XVII). It had been seen by Europeans before, but only from the southern side. But it was known to exist and the whole range on the southern shore of the lake had been entered, for instance, on the map of Asia in *Stieler's Hand-Atlas* for 1826 (Pl. X). Even the name was known and 40 years before the native explorer's journey Ritter had called the »Nien-tsin-tangla-gangri» an extraordinarily high glacier group, forming a remarkable boundary pillar between Lhasa and Tengri-nor. Montgomerie's explorer talks of the magnificent snowy peaks of Ninjinthanglá. The explorer did not, from descriptive point of view, add much to what was known before. The important addition is that he fixed the situation of the group.

The high peaks of Nuchin Gásá are probably identical with the Mts Samtan gangtsa of the Ta-ch'ing map or a part of them. On the same Chinese map the peaks of Nian tsian tang ra are also entered, although too far to the east.

The explorer also did a good service in giving us a reliable map of the lake, which had so long been represented on European maps with the outlines as on Chinese maps. He characterizes it with the following words: »Though the water of the lake is so salt as to be unfit for drinking, it is nevertheless quite frozen over in November, the lake being about 15 200 feet above the sea; when the explorer saw it the surface looked as if it was made of glass; it is said to remain in that state till May, when the ice breaks up with great noise. The lake contains fish, and quantities of small shells are found on the banks. The lake itself is a great resort for pilgrims.»

He returned along the southern shore, February 7th, to the Dorkia monastery and had now made the circuit of the lake in 15 days. Then he went eastwards again along the northern shore. At Nangba Do he heard of a lake called Bul Cho (Pul-tso), which was visible from a peak he climbed. At Cháng Pháng Chujá near the north-eastern corner of the lake, the hot springs had a temperature of 130°.

Having followed the north and east shores a second time, the explorer turned south, and crossed, on February 23rd the Dam Niárgan Lá, a name that also belongs to the district south of the pass. The explorer heard of a road from Dam Niárgan to Lob Núr and to Jilling or Sining. It is 10 days to Nákchukhá, thence 45 days to Sokpohuil (Sokpoyul). Montgomerie correctly believes that Lob Núr is mistaken for Koko Núr. Fifteen days more take the traveller to Sining-fu.

The farther way goes south to Cháná Lá. Láchu Sumna is obviously a place where three valleys meet. Dhog Lá is situated between two tributaries, and so is Chak Lá and Phembu Gong Lá. All these secondary passes are situated between western, or right, tributaries to the Ki-chu, an arrangement which is very like the orography further west, where the road from Sela-la crosses the southern ramifications