

Along the northern and eastern shore of Tengri-nor the Pundit followed the road which had already been surveyed in 1872, so far as to Dam, from where he took a more western road. He calls the water-parting pass in the head range Dam Lhargan-la (16 900 feet), which is identical with d'Anville's Larkin MM, and the Larganla of the Ta-ch'ing map. Going S.W., south of the pass, he obviously follows a longitudinal valley running parallel with the Nien-chen-tang-la range from S.W. to N.E. The upper part of the Ki-chu valley is called Lháchu. »There are several scattered hamlets in the Lháchu valley, which is bounded on the north by the Ninjinháglá snowy mountains, at the southern foot of which is a thick belt of low forest.» To judge from his map the range is, for its section south of Tengri-nor, very sharply defined both north and south.

Crossing the Baknak Pass (17 840 feet) he enters the Tulung-chu, a northern tributary to the Ki-chu, which takes him steadily down to Lhasa. His map indicates several southern ramifications, more or less intimately connected with the main range, Nien-chen-tang-la.

From Lhasa he turned south-east crossing, in Gokhar-la (16 620 feet), the range between Ki-chu and Tsangpo. From this pass the Nien-chen-tang-la peaks were visible. From Chetang he went up the southern tributary Yalung, and crossed the main Himalayan watershed in Karkang-la (16 210 feet). Thence he went down to Tawang and Brahmaputra and reached Calcutta on March 11th, 1875, after having covered 1 200 miles of absolutely new country.

The same summer when Nain Sing started on his famous journey, another native explorer was sent into Tibet from the south. The results are communicated by Lieut. Colonel Montgomerie and the itinerary is contained in the title of his paper: *Extracts from an Explorer's Narrative of his journey from Pitorágarh, in Kumaon, viâ Jumla to Tadum and back, along the Káli Gandak to British Territory.*¹

From the west, i. e. from the river Bheri, a left or eastern tributary to the Tibetan Map-chu, the native explorer of 1873 entered the basin of the Kali-gandak. The pass, Digi-la, between the two was found at 16 879 feet. From Kagbeni he followed up the lastmentioned river. At Changrang the Loh Mantang Raja has a winter residence. His journey falls chiefly within Nepal and I will only quote his description of his passage over the Photu Lá on the Tibetan frontier, which is identical with the pass my Tibetan guides called Kore-la. Perhaps Photu-la is the name used on the Nepalese side, and Kore-la that used by the Tibetans. The explorer makes it 15 080 feet, whereas I got 15,288. He says: »Leaving Loh Mantang on the 19th, I crossed the pass Photu Lá on the 20th, the boundary between Debajung in Lhasá (Thibet) and the Nepál possessions. The pass is about 15 080 feet above the sea. There is a descent of about 250² feet from the pass on to the

¹ Journal Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 45, 1875, p. 350 et seq.

² I found it to be 315 feet.