

The valley falls very gradually to the N.W. At Toa-nadsum or simply Nadsum, Camp 114 is at a height of 4 986 m. Here three valleys meet: Naong-tsangpo which receives the Kesar-tsangpo from the left and the Kung-tsangpo from the right; where the road crosses the Kesar this brook is enclosed between 2 or 3 m high erosion terraces with rounded edges. The junction takes place on an open plain with almost perfectly level ground. The three brooks form the Tagrak-tsangpo, which enters the S.W. corner of Ngangtse-tso. The mountains on both sides of the route are surprisingly low, generally mere hills.

Looking round from Camp 114 the following names may be noticed: to the N. 60° E. there is a little salt lake, Tsagga-tso, which seems to be situated somewhere near a red ridge (N. 20° E.) called Tsagga. To the N. 50° E. is a valley Goa and N. 80° E. the valley Yakchung. A ridge in S. 83° E. is Gumcho. S. 56° E. is the comparatively narrow valley through which the Naong-tsangpo comes out. Mount Bupchen is visible to the S. 35° E., and S. 15° E. is a snow-covered massive called Lassár; between both is the valley Rekur. Straight south is a valley Tokya and the mountains west of it are called Toke-ri. S. 48° W. is the mouth of the great valley of Kesar-tsangpo, in the background of which a small double peak is visible. A part of this valley is called Martsu. N. 70° W. is the valley Kokam. A black range to the north is called Yai.

Camp 113, Kai-pangbuk, is at a height of 4 910 m in the valley of Kai-rung, through which the Tagrak-tsangpo flows. Near the Camp the road crosses a little threshold, Chi-la, only to avoid a narrow passage of the valley.

The valley of Tagrak-tsangpo is rather winding, comparatively narrow, and surrounded by more considerable mountains than hitherto, where quartz-porphyry prevails, although, as usual, hard rock is rare. Tuk-tegra and Kapcha are names of parts of the valley. The river was all frozen over, but water is streaming under the ice. From the point where the road leaves the Tagrak-tsangpo on its left the river is seen continuing to the N. 80° W. through its well marked valley down to the lake. To the S.W. another valley, Kodong, is seen, through which a 9 days' road is said to go to a village Mü, of which I could get no reliable information. From S.S.W. comes the valley Jajang, probably originating from the Pabla. Between these two valleys there are several others, all belonging to Tagrak-tsangpo.

Leaving the Tagrak-tsangpo the road goes up into the right tributary Buser-tsangpo, where Camp 112, Kapchor is at a height of 4 959 m. From here a peak is seen to N. 71° E. called Chao-tokde, and N. 82° E. is the opening of a valley through which a road goes to Shantsa-dsong or Shetsa as it was called here. To the E. and E.S.E. the region is called Porchung. S.S.E. is a peak Tselak, and S. 29° W. one called Moruk. North of it goes a 5 days' road to Targo-larkyap on the southern side of Dangra-yum-tso.

Instead of following the Tagrak-tsangpo down to its mouth in the lake, the highroad thus crosses a small mountain range, situated on the southern shore of