

Ngangtse-tso and Marchar-tso, and parallel to the one mentioned before, unless it is not simply a ramification from the same. Its form is irregular and we have to cross it in two passes. The road up to the first pass follows the valley of the Buser-tsangpo, where Camp 111, Nama-chang, has a height of 5 055 m. Conglomerate of quartz-porphry is found at Chak-yola. The valley is broad and surrounded by low hills. Springs are numerous, sometimes, as at Tsari, forming open basins.

A very flat threshold separates the Buser-tsangpo from the Titak valley, which goes down E.N.E. to lake Marchar-tso; this valley is winding and comparatively deep cut; its bottom is full of ice from springs, and such is also the case with the bottoms of all its tributaries. The Titak is separated from a brook to Ngangtse-tso by Pongchen-la, which has a height of 5 371 m, only 135 m less than the principal water-parting pass Sela-la. From the pass one has a good view of the Pabla range, which does not make any deep impression on the spectator, on account of there being no high peaks at all. Between Camps 110 and 111 the rock chiefly consists of quartz-porphry and quartz-porphryite. From the pass the fall is steep down to Camp 110, Lamblung, at 4 895 m. To the N.E. two valleys, Ngochen and Ngochung, are to be seen. Pongchen-la is a flat pass with a cairn; some *manis* are built at its western side.

The second pass is Chapkar-la, 5 326 m high, from where the Chapkar valley goes down to Ngangtse-tso. The view from its height is so far interesting that to the N. 74° E. and S. 86° E. several comparatively high snow summits are to be seen. The rock, down the valley, is limestone. Springs are numerous. As a water-parting Chapkar-la has a low rank, for both north and south the water goes to the Ngangtse-tso. South of it several brooks are crossed, going S.W. and probably joining and entering the lake east of Tagrak-tsangpo; Chakti is the name of one of them.

The Chapkar valley is narrow, but not particularly deep cut. The rocks at its left side are steep, on the right they have a moderate slope. The height of Ngangtse-tso is 4 694 m, which indicates the deepest depression on the northern side of this part of the Transhimalaya. The water of Dangra-yum-tso and Marchar-tso is said to be as undrinkable as that of Ngangtse-tso. Both Nangtse and Marchar are surrounded by old beach lines, although not so considerable as those of Dangra-yum-tso. As the neck of land between them is very low they certainly were connected not very long ago. The Marchar-tso is very narrow in its middle, and will, if desiccation goes on, become divided into two halves. Daruk-tso is said to be a lake some 6 days to the N.E. and as big as Marchar; perhaps simply Chargut-tso was meant. Nain Sing's Chikut-tso was here known under the name of Tsiku-, Tsikut- or Tsekun-tso.

The region south of Kyaring-tso is very little known. The Ota-tsangpo, or Tsangpo-ota as it was called here, is said to run N.W. from a high valley, Muktsukchuk, between Sela-la and Khalamba-la. The Ota is therefore an equivalent to the Tagrak-tsangpo. Between both the Bara-tsangpo goes north to Kyaring-tso.