

was a road round the Targo-gangri, which only had to cross one pass, Barong-la, said to be situated between the Targo-gangri and the mighty range to the west and S.W. of it.

The right hand terrace of the Targo-tsangpo has a height of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m; the terraces of the Nagma-tsangpo are about the same height, but sometimes in several steps; the brook of Nagma had half a cubic metre a second amongst great ice sheets; there are no bushes in its bed.

From a hill, Pumjum, north of and 270 m above Camp 150 one has a beautiful view of the valley of Targo-tsangpo, which becomes broader downwards and finally opens out to the plain at the southern shore of Dangra-yum-tso. The course of the river is not very winding; white ice patches are seen the whole way down and the belts of bush vegetation appear black. The distance to the lake is reckoned to be twice the distance between Camps 149 and 150. As far as can be judged at a distance, the river ends in a delta. In summer the whole bed between the terraces is said to be full of water. At the end of July and beginning of August the river cannot be forded.

At the eastern foot of the Targo-gangri there are two nomadic camps at Gyamtso and Dembung and farther north is Särshik-gompa. The range of Targo-gangri is also called Chang-targo-ri; my guides pretended there were no special names for different peaks and valleys, but probably the nomads and lamas have many local names. Only a double peak at the northern extremity of the range was known as Targo-rigüt. All the brooks from Targo-gangri drain into Dangra-yum-tso, unless some part of the water goes to the twin lakes of Mun-tso; the situation of these lakes, first mentioned by Nain Sing, is, however, still unknown, although they seem to be situated somewhere N.W. of, and quite near, Targo-gangri. To the east the range is sharply defined by the broad valley of the Targo-tsangpo; to the south it is continued by small hills stretching towards the Shuru-tso; to the west the existence of Barong-la indicates a connection with the high western range; to the north the Targo-gangri is said to slope down to a plain which separates it from the lake.

It is an interesting geographical homology that some of the highest mountains of south Tibet are situated quite close to some of the greatest lakes: Targo-gangri at Dangra-yum-tso, Nien-chen-tang-la at Tengri-nor, Kailas and Gurla-mandata at Manasarovar and Rakas-tal. As Manasarovar is, so far as we know, the deepest lake of Tibet, it may be presumed that Dangra-yum-tso and Tengri-nor too are deep. Such lakes as Selling-tso and Ngangtse-tso are very shallow, but no high mountains rise on their shores.

Some parts of the hills on the right side of the Targo-valley have names, such as Pumjum, Ngoyu, Tagrak and Raga-riku, north of which the hills become lower, and finally disappear like undulations in the plain S.E. of the lake. All this has to be explored in the future, as I was not allowed to approach either the lake or the