

upwards, but they have nothing to tell about the northern tributaries, as they had no opportunity of making excursions to the north.

Camp 160, Yo'on, is at 4 919 m, showing a very moderate rise of the road from Camp 159 with its 4 861 m. Camp 161, Raga-tasam, is at 4 948 m, but the distance much shorter. To Camp 160 the road keeps to the left side of the river; to Camp 161 to the right side; here the valley is narrower and the road sometimes follows the slope above the river; one such place is called Oktsang-tang. The rock is grey sandstone. The Raga-tsangpo is formed by two rivers which join at Kamba-sumdo; the northern arm which comes from W. and W.N.W. is called Changshung, the southern, which is followed by the road, comes from S.W. and is called Hloshung. As could be expected from the whole orographical situation, the Changshung is the greater of the two; it seems to gather its tributaries from the southern slopes of the Kanchung-gangri.

The Hloshung is full of blocks, between which the ice is sometimes two feet thick. From the right enter the tributaries Talung, Rachik and Lunglung; from the left Nublung. The valley becomes broader and more like a plain, where the considerable valleys Lamra, Shosar and Pangreng enter; Lamra comes from mount Ngangba-kanja, which, from this side, looks like a black, conical peak. From the left or N.W. comes a small tributary, Ni-taro; from the right, S.E., Novuk and Tantsang. At the same side there is a miniature lake or rather pool, Tso-gelong, from which a brook goes down to the river.

At Raga-tasam our road joins the *tasam* or highroad between Lhasa and Ladak. At this place the following names of the surrounding places were given: to the S.W. the valley Yumbo, joining the principal valley Yumshung, stretching westwards; to the S.  $65^{\circ}$  W. a mountain called Gal; the highest peak of Chomo-uchong rises to the N.  $83^{\circ}$  W.: to the W.N.W. there is a temporary lake or swamp only filled during the rainy season, and called Sham-tso; N.  $25^{\circ}$  W. is a black, partly snow-covered mountain, Lombo, at the northern side of which a twin-lake is reported to exist, called Takya-Man-tso-Pun-tso; one of these lakes is said to be greater than Amchok-tso, the other smaller. I could not get any other information about this somewhat mysterious lake. If it exists at all, it must belong to the same kind as Amchok-tso and be situated at the northern foot of the western prolongation of the Nien-chen-tang-la. The distance to the twin-lakes is said to be one long day's march. Lakes are rather rare on the southern side of Transhimalaya, and those existing always contain fresh water. On the way to Lombo a small pass Tungsi or Tungsi-gunka has to be crossed.

From Raga-tasam to the N.  $20^{\circ}$  W. a road passes the La-pendang to Nyaga and Targo-largap, of which I could get no reliable information; the La-pendang is probably not on the continental water-parting, for it is only two days' journey from Raga-tasam; it is, however, said to be a rather high pass. To the N.  $79^{\circ}$  E. is Ngangba-la a low threshold crossed by the *tasam*; N.  $83^{\circ}$  E. Ngangba-kanja is