

the Lapchung range. The valley of the river continues to the N.  $72^{\circ}$  W. Finally the river, in a rather narrow passage, pierces the Teri-nam range and turns N. and E. and empties itself into the lake. The river, which also is called Nyaga-tsangpo or Soma-nyaga-tsangpo, was (May 17) divided into four very shallow branches, with about 8 cub. m of water a second. After rain it is unfordable.

Continuing N.E.-wards the road crosses a secondary threshold, Lachung-la. Camp 408 is situated at a spring, Daksha-lungpa on a height of 5 150 m. The rocks consist of marble, sandstone and black schist.

Dongchen-la, or Dong-la, 5 113 m, is secondary and situated in quartz-porphry. On its northern side the valley Yung-nagring goes, with a small brook, to the N.N.E. The surrounding country is called Naktsang-mayma and Naktsang-sange; to the east is Ngamo-buk; north of Dongchen-la the country was said to be called Nyaga-changma. The mountains on both sides are comparatively low and consist of quartz-porphry. At Camp 409, 4 714 m high, well developed beach-lines indicate the former existence of a lake, which has now left only some swamps in its old depression.

From Camp 409 the direction becomes N. W. up a little valley to the pass Teta-la, 4 958 m. The valley is narrow, arid and dry; sandy schist, quartzite and granite prevail in the surrounding mountains. The view from Teta-la reaches very far and gives a strong impression of the general uniformity of the mountains, where only here and there higher snowy groups rise above the rest. The lake Teri-nam-tso is seen stretching two short days to the east and two days to the west, becoming narrower eastwards and being at its broadest towards the N.W. The desiccation lines are extremely sharp, in different colours and tones, and round the water-line there is a narrow belt of white salt. At the southern shore is a lagoon, green with algæ, and called Dakba-tso. West of it is a comparatively deep gulf between the two capes visible to the N.W. and N.  $17^{\circ}$  W.; to the N.  $9^{\circ}$  E. is a red promontory called Domar or Dongar, and to the N.  $18^{\circ}$  E. another called Sonyak; Kokchen, Kokchung, Rapta and Kyüti are parts of the small ridges following the southern shore eastwards. Direct N.E., at the northern shore, is an island called Tibu-kare or Nam-do, "the sky stone", to which the nomads go out on the ice during the winter; the shore opposite the island is called Toba-kapchen. At a great distance to the N.  $18^{\circ}$  E. is a small snowy mountain, and N.  $30^{\circ}$  E. a group of flat, snowy peaks; N.  $82^{\circ}$  E. is a lower, snowy group and to the N.  $89^{\circ}$  E. a comparatively low region north of Targo-gangri, the highest summit of which is to be seen to the S.  $80^{\circ}$  E. From this point, or the west, the Targo-gangri presents itself as a very sharply defined range with a series of peaks, not much higher than the crest. To the S.  $69^{\circ}$  E. is a smaller snowy mountain, and S.E. several others belonging to the Transhimalaya, that is to say, to the ranges west of Shuru-tso. In that direction the highest mountains are visible; to the N.W. high peaks are rare, only to the N.  $52^{\circ}$  W. is one visible, though not of considerable height, but N.  $31^{\circ}$  W. there is the