

The weather was always clear. Hard wind from the S.W. very common. On September 15th the Mugu lakes were covered with thin ice breaking up before noon. Snow is said to fall in the middle of December; at the Mugu lakes there may occasionally fall one foot of snow.

At Singi-buk some natives gave me the information that through a left tributary to the Le-lungpa a road goes up to the pass Le-la, which seems to be equivalent to Tseti-lachen-la and be a first class water-parting. Through the Dungleung valley there is also said to be a road to Dungleung-la, west of Tseti-la, and passing a little lake, Tug-tso; I could not gather any reliable information about this lake; but it must be on the northern side of the water-parting, for a brook, Tsopta, issues from the lake, passes a place called Tsatung-ga, and joins the Indus one day's journey below Singi-buk. The little lake was said to be one day's march in circumference, and as having a rocky island in its centre; it freezes towards the latter half of November. Between Dungleung-la and Tseti-lachen-la is a third pass, Tseti-lachung-la.

A guide from Gertse gave the following names on the road to that district, from Yumba-matsen; Taben-lungsor-la, from where a brook, Pagmo-chu begins; Tseptu-marmu-la with a brook called Savo-lärgen, going to a little salt lake called Ombo-tongchung; Orok-la, a high pass, with a brook to the little Tarap-tso, Goachumik; Ngomang, a plain; Hotu, a plain; Ngongtsong, a brook joining the Lerungchu, and going to the lake Ngongtson-tso; and, finally, the plain of Gertse.

There are several other roads in this region. One is said to proceed to the N.E. to a salt lake called Tansam-tsaka, in the neighbourhood of which is a temple, Geji-gompa, with 10 lamas. From Camp 238 there is a road to Tusa-namgo, Tashito-uche, Kong-hlashi-la, the Indus and the camp of the *Pun* or chief of Singtod-Singmet. From Camp 241, Gyekung, a distance of four days is calculated to Selipuk; there are two different roads: the left one goes *viâ* Luma-karu, not far from a little freshwater lake, Tagar-tso; Dunker, where the river Aong-tsangpo is reached; Senge with some pools, and an easy pass, Senge-la, probably the same which was called Sige-la in Selipuk; and, finally, Selipuk, reached the fourth day. On this way, therefore, two passes are crossed, first the Nima-lungchen, just above Camp 241, and then Senge or Sige-la. There is also a third threshold, Tok-marpo. If only N.W.—S.E. ranges prevailed here, the passes ought to be mere thresholds in latitudinal valleys; but Nima-lungchen is situated in a real crest, proving that there are ranges in other directions as well. On the road from Singi-kabab to Gyekung we have also found that the orography is extremely irregular, and the mountains small and sporadic on the high plateau-land. The second road to Selipuk, S.W. of the first, crosses a pass Tartolung-la, and then touches Gyaserma, Aongtsangpo and Tselungma before reaching Selipuk the fifth day.

Camp 235 was said to be in the district of Bomba-Singtod-lungpo. At Camp 241, close to Yumba-matsen, a native correctly pointed to the N.E. to show where