

broad, undulating steppe between the lake and the southern foot of the northern range.

The water of Ngangtse-tso is brackish. The bottom of the lake consists of fine black clay. The lake is very shallow, its greatest depth, in the eastern half, being only 10.03 m.

The rocks at the southern shore consist of quartz-porphry and quartz-porphryrite; at the northern shore of phyllitic schist and limestone.

Some 50 or 60 tents were said to be pitched in the valleys opening to the lake. Great flocks of sheep and yaks were seen on the western and southern shores. Some nomads at Camp 104 gave me the following geographical names: to the south is a mountain region called Dungse, probably identical with Nain Sing's Dungchetso as an alternative name for Ngangtse-tso. Tagrak-tangu is the plain round Camp 101, taken from Tagrak-tsangpo which enters the lake in this neighbourhood. Lung-ring is a valley above Camp 103, and Sardi a valley west of it. Panglung, Mebärni, and Merik are valleys east of Camp 99. Kabrak, Nakding, Langchen, Pu-ngumpo, Kyung, Markung-la and Laän are valleys in the northern range. Gurtsi or Gurtsin-nagyö, and Chagu-poya are mountains west of Laän. To the N. 51° W., from Camp 104, is a low part in the northern range with the pass Netong-lungpa, obviously the same as Nain Sing's Naithung Pass. To the N. 42° W. is a pyramidal snow peak. Takta-tomsing, beyond which is Ombo on the Dangra-yum-tso; N. 30° W. is Logung-napta; N. 20° W. is the peak Lamdang. To the N. 20° E., below the mouth of the valley from Markung-la, is Marku-tso, probably a salt pool, and also entered on Nain Sing's map. In the same direction is a snow peak, Potuk, and N. 40° E. another called Pu-ngumpo.

As far as I could make out, only two rivers enter the lake, namely, Tagrak-tsangpo, coming nearest from Tagrak-rung, and Ayu-tsangpo, which enters the southwestern part.