

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TERI-NAM-TSO.

In connection with the fourth crossing of the Central Transhimalaya I gave some information about Teri-nam-tso; I have now to add the description of a two days' journey along its southern shore. The lake is at a height of 4 684 m. Camp 410 from where we start westwards is at some 30 m above the surface of the lake.

From a first height in granite rock a great latitudinal valley is seen stretching N. 85° E., parallel with the eastern half of the southern shore of Teri-nam-tso, and separated from it by a rather low ridge; it seems to continue a considerable distance eastwards, and probably affords a convenient road to Dangra-yum-tso.

Continuing westwards, our road goes up to the pass Lamlung-la, 5 145 m high, of sandstone, and allowing a splendid view of the lake and the headlands of its southern shore. The broad flat valley which to such a very great extent is filled by the lake, stretches westwards as far as can be seen; over this plain the Soma-tsangpo comes down to the western end of the lake; the plain appears in light brownish, yellowish, white and gray tones, but the river is not yet visible. To the N. 26° W. rise the peaks of Shakangsham, to the N. 61° E. the island can be seen and S. 82° E. is the central peak of Targo-gangri. From here, at least, it is perfectly clear that Targo-gangri is a meridional range with a series of pyramidal peaks, all about the same height and covered with eternal snow.

On the west side of the pass the road disappears amongst blocks and gravel of granite. Camp 411 is at a place called Kibuk-hle; the region to the W.S.W. is Kechung. The district is called Lavang-nub, while Lavar-shar is from Camp 410 and eastwards. Immediately west of Camp 411 is a small lagoon separated from the lake by a neck only two feet broad, but containing perfectly fresh water. Tehen is a conical hill forming a peninsula in the lake; south of it is another hill called Techung; between both there is a threshold 40 m above the lake and with rounded beach-lines at both sides. Inside the bay at the western side of these hills there is a little depression, now dry, and with a bed white with salt, as is also the case with the whole shore of the lake. The rock is sandstone. Finally the level ground between the southern range and the shore becomes broader; it is arid and white with salt. The western end of the lake has a long rounded contour-line, in the middle of which ent-