

ers the Soma-tsangpo. Gyamtse and Migot are mountains at the northern shore. At Camp 412, Tertsu, a fresh-water spring comes up; a little further west opens the valley Tsalung, and beyond it is mount Tsubuk. Laronong-chung is a red mountain to the W.N.W., also belonging to the southern range.

The road to Mendong proceeds W.N.W. over the extensive plain, which is the western continuation of the bottom of Teri-nam-tso. The ground is perfectly level to the eye. The road goes near the foot of the southern mountains; from a southern valley a bed issues between erosive terraces 3 m high. There are many such valleys from both sides. At the foot of a red rock of quartz-porphry, swampy ground surrounds some fresh-water pools called Longgyo-tso. Along the foot of the southern hills, old beach-lines are sharply developed. The ground is arid, consisting of clay and fine gravel, seldom interrupted by belts of meagre grass; a curious depression of almost white clay is passed. The monastery Mendong-gompa is situated on the left bank of the Soma-tsangpo at the foot of its erosion terrace which here is some 10 m high; the right side terrace is in two stories. The river carried (May 26th) about 11 cub. m a second. During the rainy season it cannot be crossed, especially as its bottom is quicksand. The river, which is one of the largest of the Tibetan plateau land, is here also known under the name of Nyagga-tsangpo.

The following information was given at Mendong. Tachung is a mountain to the south, and Tachen to the S.S.W.; S. 31° W. the Soma-tsangpo issues from its mountain valley; Rabalu is a dominating mountain S. 50° W.; S. 62° W. is the valley Tsong-kende; Nara is a mountain to the N. 89° W.; Nevem is a low threshold in the latitudinal valley in which the so called *serpun-lam* or gold-inspectors' road passes; further west there is said to be a higher pass, Gaktsang-la, crossed by the same road; to the N. 59° W. is visible the top of a mountain, near which the Pelung-la is situated; east of it are two other passes, Tarchok-la and Chöne-la; all these are said to belong to the range which, to the north, bounds the latitudinal valley of Teri-nam-tso; this range runs south of and parallel to the greater range, the highest peak of which is Shakangsham; north of Mendong-gompa there is said to be a latitudinal valley between these two ranges, including a lake, Dashung-tso, situated N. 46° W. from Mendong, and not larger than the Chunit-tso; it does not receive any rivers, only temporary watercourses after rain; other lakes are not to be found in the surroundings of Mendong. Yage-tarna is a mountain N. 25° W., and east of it is the valley Yage-lungpa; to the north is mount Mage; N. 12° E. is a valley Yüchen, through which a road goes to the upper Bogtsang-tsangpo; N. 39° E. is a group of red mountains, Togmar, and farther east are two low mountains, Topchen-nakta; E.N.E. are the valleys Gangni, Dorta and Tsüngen; still farther east the northern mountains disappear in the haze of the far distance; only Targo-gangri rises above everything else and is said to be seven days distant.

Mendong-gompa is at a height of 4 693 m, only a few metres above the lake. Camp 414, Sok-yung is at 4 714 m. Thus the rise is gradual and the Soma-tsangpo