

5 215 m; the brook from Sur-la had, at 10 o'clock, only one cub. m a second, but, in the afternoon, 3 cub. m, at 6 o'clock 5 cub. m, and at 7 o'clock nearly 6 cub. m.

The same difficulty as usual was found in trying to obtain reliable information about the geography in the surroundings. Only the above-mentioned Men-la is visible from our road; it is a low and easy pass, between low hills. The valley of the Nyap-chu is broad and open, and slopes very gradually from the pass northwards; on the south side of Men-la a river, Nagu-tsangpo is said to take its rise. This name reminds us of Naouc Tsanpou on d'Anville's map, though the general hydrography and orography would make it more probable that the river south of Men-la belonged to the Tsa-chu-tsangpo. To the S.S.E. the passes Teblung-la and Dichok-la were mentioned; Gongchen-la is one of the passes between the districts Bongba-yeke and Bongba-paryang. On the road from Selipuk to Shamsang-tasam three passes are crossed: Gäbyi-la, Tseongding-la, and Dedo-lopchang-la; this road is situated east of my route from Selipuk to Tokchen and touches the upper reaches of Sumdan-tsangpo. West of Gäbyi-la are Yülung-la, Dopchen-la and Hle-la. To the E.S.E. is shown a road, 3 days long, to Ganglung-la and further to Tradum; Ganglung-la is said to be the same as the Goang-ding-la, and several roads join it from the north; south of the pass is Temduk-tsangpo, belonging to the Tsa-chu-tsangpo. Tag-reba-la is situated in a range or ramification between two of the feeders of Tsa-chu-tsangpo. In several cases there are secondary passes south of the main water-parting passes, as, for instance, the Lalung-la south of Men-la.

The Surla range is seen stretching northwards. In its northern part is situated the Ka-la. The natives of Poru-tso regarded the Ka-la and Men-la as situated in one and the same range, which, however, hardly can be right, for Men-la is rather a threshold between two ranges. At any rate, the northern half of the Sur-la range is meridional, while its southern half turns south-eastwards and is parallel to the Lunkar and other ranges in this region. Probably the orography is the same as we found at Samye-la, namely, that the main passes are situated in valleys, as thresholds between ranges. The general stretching of the ranges in this region is N.W—S.E. The little ridge between Tabie-tsaka and Tarok-tso, forms an exception to this rule, running west to east.

From Camp 429 it is said to be 5 days north to the *serpun-lam* or *serlam*, the golden road, which goes over Ka-la. Marmik-gompa is known as situated not far from Lakor-tso, which I visited in 1901.