

said to be used every year for that purpose along the road we now had reached. The small parallel paths of the road are trodden and worn by these sheep which are accustomed to walking in flocks besides one another.

*Camp LXVII* was pitched at a very shallow erosion bed with ice-sheets, but no water. The name of the place was given as *Chupcha-karmo-lungpa*, which sounds very much like the *Chipcha-karmo* of *Camp LXV*. According to our new Tibetan guides we should now be 9 days from *Bogtsang-tsangpo*, though, as I have said before, the distance proved to take more time for our tired caravan. The 9 days were marked by the following names, which only partly agree with those given before. 1. *Kebe-chungu*, 2. *Goro-lebre* (or *Garo*), 3. *Mukpo-tamchuk*, which may be identical with *Mukpo-malung*, 4. *Shaptuk-rinak*, a low black mountain range, 5. *Ribge*, a mountain in the neighbourhood of which there is a higher mountain called *Mayo-bendeme*, 6. *Niring-tsangpo*, a river with a mount *Mogha-gangri* in its vicinity, 7. *Rungtsang-kema*, a place from which and onwards nomads are met with nearly everywhere, 8. *Chuche-monda*, 9. *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. Some of these names could not be identified on our march, and we were in some cases not able to tell whether the first or the second nomads were right. On the map, I have only entered those names that seem to be beyond dispute, though, of course, there is no absolute certainty that all of them are placed at their right places. I, however, enter here in the text both versions in the hope that the day will come when the uncertain points will be cleared up. Our Tibetans could not tell how far from the source and the mouth of *Bogtsang-tsangpo* the point was situated at which we would reach the river when following the above-mentioned road, they even had not heard that the river flows out into a salt-water lake. If travelling without their flocks of sheep, they reckoned only 6 days to the river. A long way to the S. E. was situated a mountain called *Dongshung-momo-sondama* in the vicinity of which were said to be the headquarters of *Naktson*. One of our guides had once travelled to *Amdo*, touching *Ribge*, *Mogha-gangri*, *Skyang-tarna-tombo*, *Jangcha*, a high mountain, *Nam-tso*, *Dam-la* and *Tong-la*. On the way back he had taken a more northerly road, but remembered only the following places: *Chomore*, *Ibuk-tsaka*, *Tsontsa-gangri*, *Lashung*, *Gomo*, *Yung-mamo-tsatsa*, *Kugi-kema* and *Ngembadungtsa*, a road that cannot be identified, though some of the places we had passed are mentioned as being situated on it. If travelling from *Chupcha-karmo-lungpa* or our *Camp LXVII* to their homes in *Gertse*, our Tibetans used to camp at the following places: 1. *Ngemba-tiga*, 2. *Kangro-lene*, 3. *Marcham-tso*, a lake, 4. *Dugjiptsa*, a lake, 5. *Garang-onyo*, 6. *Rang-ombo*, a mountain, 7. *Kepo*, 8. *Tsa-mirang*, a high mountain, 9. *Taje-tso*, 10. *Sindo-rinak*, a high mountain, 11. *Lema-karmo*, 12. *Kunge-toma*, a lake, 13. *Do-ngombo*, 14. *Chungmo-rene* with the lake *Dung-tso* in its vicinity, 15. *Ama-rolva* which is situated quite close to *Gertse*.