

spirits were said to dwell on it; common people used to call it *Rinak-lamo*. *Gobrang*¹ signified the range or group of mountains east and N. E. of *Rinak-lamo*. *Ragok*² is the principal valley from *Gobrang*. The name *Lungnak* used by Nain Sing was seldom heard. Our informant at *Camp LXXVIII* had never heard the name *Chupta*, he called that place *Mukbo-dabrak-yung*. The ice-beds we had seen at *Camp LXXVIII* joined in a watercourse which he called *Dongsang-chu*. *Naling-shung-chu*³ was another watercourse in this region. Some days' journey to the south, he knew of a large lake called *Teri-tso* which, of course, is the same as *Teri-nam-tso*.

From *Camp LXXX*, which he called *Shurang*, he reckoned 9 days on horse-back to *Dagtse-tso*, which was the same name I had obtained in 1901. The shortest road to this lake does not follow the river the whole way; its principal stages were: *Teshen-rapka*, *Kamrek-la*, *Bolo-kakar*, *Hamo-tsang*, *Nya-naglong* and the lake. A road along the river passes by *Teshen-rapka*, *Shüteri*, *Tsarap*, *Kevarung* and a nameless place, to the lake. In both cases it would, therefore, be 6 and not 9 days, the latter probably being our slow speed of travelling. From *Camp LXXX* he knew three different roads to *Dangra-yum-tso*. The western-most one enters the meridional valley that opens out just west of *Camp LXXX* and seems to run south of Nain Sing's road. It is 8 marching days long, and passes over difficult and accentuated ground with bad grazing, though nomads are to be found at most places. Its stages are: *Loma-nyedo*, *Amla*, a little pass, *Chagar-dotsar*, *Chemo*, a valley, *Chokchu*, a valley, *Shalung*, a valley, *Ngamngur*, a little lake, and finally, *Dangra-yum-tso*. This road seems to reach the great lake at about the middle of its western shore, or perhaps even somewhat farther south. The names given here are reliable. *Ngamngur* is probably Nain Sing's *Ngangon Cho*. Of *Chokchu* I heard later on at *Selipuk*, where I met a chief and a large caravan of pilgrims from the district of *Chokchu*, which was said to be situated just west of the central part of *Dangra-yum-tso*.

The second road to *Dangra-yum-tso* is obviously the same one as the one taken by Nain Sing. It begins, as the first one, by the valley just west of our camp, and then passes by *Kabu-kare* which is identical with the Pundit's *Gipu-khárá*, *Kyang-tsauk*, *Kiro*, *Kilung-po*, identical with the Pundit's *Kilong Pass*, and finally *Ombo* on the shore of *Dangra-yum-tso*, and obviously at the very N. W. corner of the lake. Nain Sing's *Gara-Dong-kung* and *Thok Chigimila* were said to be situated at a short distance N. E. of the road. Nain Sing's *Taksa Domsa* was also quite correct and pronounced in the same way; it is the culminating snow-peak of the mountain group which is partly visible on my panorama 90B, Tab. 15, to

¹ *Gobráng* on Nain Sing's map.

² Probably the same as Nain Sing's *Ragú*.

³ Nain Sing has a *Nale Lhángo*.