

have, therefore, to cross some steep passes. In the valleys here and there nomads are living, and there are a few monasteries, the lamas of which get their food gratuitously from the nomads. At *Ombo* there is only one house with 30 or 40 inhabitants. They are very poor, and their sheep and yaks are brought to *Bogtsang-tsangpo* for the winter. From the lake there is no direct road to *Shigatse*, only a roundabout way 30 days with yaks, 15 with ponies. The surroundings of *Dangrayum-tso* were usually described as very poor and inhospitable, though the unfavourable descriptions may have been given to discourage us from visiting the sacred lake.

At *Camp LXXXII* Pan. 94^A and 94^B, Tab. 15, was sketched. The valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* is the most bewildering and inextricable part of Tibet I have visited. It is not simply *one* great regular latitudinal valley with mountains to the north and to the south and the meandering river between them, which would be very simple and easy to recognize. It is a system of small parallel mountain ridges and ranges principally running east and west. Very often, especially in the region between *Camps LXXXII* and *LXXXV*, they have no visible connection with one another. In other cases they are pierced by the river in narrow gorges. In still other cases the river seems to flow in a semi-circle around one such little mountain group. Such instances are to be found on my Pl. 67 in Vol. II of the Atlas of my *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia*. Now, when returning to the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* a second time, several discrepancies were found between the two maps. A comparison between the two routes shows that I have not followed exactly the same way in both cases. Therefore the two maps do not agree, and the differences between them are in some cases rather great. In 1901 I also travelled partly north of the river and, on its southern side, to the south of small mountain-groups and hills, which I, in 1906, left to the south and saw from their other side. This fact changes the landscape and perspective completely. At two or three points where I have camped both times on the southern bank of the river, Colonel Byström, by constructing the general map in 1:1 000 000 has been able to check the coincidence of the two routes. Between my *Camps LXXXII* and *LXXXV* of 1906, is a distance of 26.5 km. Between my *Camps XCIII* and *XCIV* of 1901 the distance is 30.0 km. Now these camps cannot, of course, be at the very same places, but approximately they are so. In both cases the river makes a large bend to the north and disappears from sight. It is not easy either to see *where* the river turns to the north and *where* it comes back to my route. Mistakes can easily be made. There are frozen branches of the river which during the winter have been cut off, and at other places the principal branch of the river may be hidden by its own fluvial terraces. The river is thus meandering in a most irregular way between this labyrinth of isolated rocks and hills. Thus the great northern bend spoken of before goes around several groups of hills. As my route of 1901 goes farther south,