

into a valley where the rise is noticeable and the ground, which hitherto has been hard gravel, is more uneven, covered with moss in small patches, and again pierced by rabbits' holes. In the middle of the valley is a bed continuing down to the river. On its other side, there were seven tents. Higher up the ground is very uncomfortable as it is crossed by innumerable small beds and furrows from the wild rocky hills to the west. They are also seen on the eastern slopes, coming from higher pink-coloured mountains. The rock is the same kind of limestone as before. We reach a little threshold which probably is secondary, and only separates two tributaries of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* from each other. The threshold is also composed of limestone. A little east of it was a lonely tent. On the southern side, a spring comes up and freezes almost immediately. We camped in the *Nasa* valley, which was directed to the east and then to the N. E. To the S. 36° E., we could see the pass in the southern principal range forming a regular saddle, with the ice of a spring on its upper part. Near our camp a spring comes up, and its ice ribbon is seen winding down the valley. In the summer there is a little brook, the bed of which cuts through the mountains to the N. E.

A new itinerary to *Dangra-yum-tso* was given us here, though only with two names and very unreliable. If going straight south, we should, on the first day, camp at a place with three tents from the district of *Tang-yung*; the second day in a valley with five or six tents where barley is cultivated; the third day at the monastery of *Pembo-gompa*; the fourth day in a region with nomads' camps, and the fifth day on the shore of *Dangra-yum-tso*. It is surprising to hear from different informants that other monasteries than *Särshik-gompa* exist at or near the *Dangra-yum-tso*, though they have remained perfectly unknown to Europe.