

The name of the district is *Tang-yung*, pronounced *Dang-yung*. Its northern boundary is *Gyanyak-la*, which here was called *Kam-la*. North of this pass the country was said to belong to *Naktsang*, which stretches a three days' journey to the west, three days to the east and five days to the south, east of *Tang-yung*. The latter district is, during the winter, very scarcely inhabited, as its nomads wander north during the cold season. *Dangra-yum-tso* was said to freeze a month later, *i. e.* in the middle of January, and remains frozen only for a month, which seems unlikely, but, if true, proves that the lake is salt and deep. *Ngangtse-tso* was said to be frozen even now, which proved to be true. The group to the S. 23° and 14° E., was called *Dungying*, a name that does not agree with later information. The nomads in our neighbourhood mentioned new roads to *Dangra-yum-tso*. The shortest one proceeds from *Camp LXXXVII* to the S. S. W., crossing a pass *Surde-la*, in the first range to the south, after which it passes *Kemra-tangma*, *Nagmo*, *Gukchen*, *Kilung* or *Kelung* and *Ombo* on the lake. A more easterly roundabout road proceeds eastwards from the region of *Camp LXXXVII*, passing *Ngotsang*, *Ngoyung*, *Seriya*, where a chief has his headquarters, *Amlung*, *Serki-tsangri*, the pass *Sha-la*, *Gurmo*, *Samga*, *Chugo* with many tents, *Kemar* near the shore, probably the western, of *Ngangtse-tso*, and from there two days westwards to *Dangra-yum-tso*. *Kemar* was described as a particularly favourable place where grass, fuel and water were good. The second road is about twice as long as the first, but it is more comfortable, and the grass is, as a rule, better. The *Surde-la* was said to be of the same height and character as the *Gyanyak-la*; from its saddle both *Tang-yung-tsaka* and *Dangra-yum-tso* are visible.

On *December 15th* our road goes to the E. N. E. (*Camp LXXXVIII*) for 7.5 km., rising from 4,875 to 5,169 m. or 294 m., at a rate of 1:25.5 m.; the temperature in the night was -29.5° . Leaving the valley of the *Lar*, we ascend slowly in a side valley from the east, in the lower part of which there is ice. At both sides many tributary, gravelly beds come down. The mountains at both sides are, on the whole, comparatively flat, but from their hills of débris, steep, rugged rocks of the same kind as hitherto crop out. A little threshold in this valley has an altitude of 4,893 m., and on its eastern side we go down to a deep valley with steep slopes coming from a wild gorge in the northern range and directed first to the S. E. and then to the S. 10° E., passing a rocky corner at its right side where a tent is pitched near a spring. This valley is called *Yupcha*. Just opposite the tent, there enters the valley coming from the next pass on our road, *Pike-la*. The *Yupcha* valley probably joins the *Lar* valley, and is perhaps, lower down, as wild and narrow as the latter is. It cuts through the latitudinal range to the right, or south of our route.

From the little threshold of 4,893 m., we behold the *Pike-la* to the E. N. E., which proves to be of considerable height. However, before reaching it we have to