

very weathered and rotten. A large sheepfold of stone was erected near the spring. The latitudinal valley slopes very slowly to the east, and the transverse valleys are directed to the N. E. and N. 60° E. At the openings of several small valleys, there are ice-sheets from the springs. *Camp XCI* was erected near the mouth of a larger transverse valley containing springs with open water, ice and good grass. Here the living rock was greenish grey sandstone. The name of the place, including the region to the east, was *Kunglung*. Continuing south from *Camp XCI*, a road crosses the great range in a pass, which was said to be too high for our tired animals, so we were advised to continue a bit eastwards and S. E. to *Sarya-la*, which was easier and which leads to a district called *Nadsum*. The frontier between *Tang-yung* and *Naktsang* was said to be at *Seriya*, about halfway on the day's march.

To the E. N. E., a lake was in sight. Its name was given as *Kung-tso*. Around it were said to be some tents of the *Naktsang* nomads. To the N. E. from our camp, there also seemed to be a lake, at least extensive ice-fields and some open water were seen in that direction along the foot of the northern hills. One gets the impression that the latitudinal valley, which here in the east becomes as broad as a plain, is a geographical analogy to the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*, thus sloping to the east, and having a principal, now dry, watercourse falling into the *Kung-tso*. This conclusion also seemed confirmed by the N. E. course of the southern tributaries. But our Tibetan guides asserted that this was not the case. There was no principal watercourse and no lake that could be compared with the *Dagtse-tso* as a general recipient of the whole latitudinal valley. The larger bed we had seen at *Camp XC*, does not reach the *Kung-tso*. There were general small depressions on the plain, independent of each other, and containing some water in the summer. Now, in how far this is correct is difficult to say, as the Tibetan views of physical geography are not quite reliable.

From *Camp XCI*, Pan. 103A and 103B, Tab. 18, was sketched, so far as a distant view was allowed, for just behind us, we had the rocks and slopes of the *Dungying* Range hiding everything to the south and S. W. To the N. 45° and 40° W. we have the ridges and peaks of *Sang-chung*. To the N. 16° W. is *Porteng*, a fairly high mountain. To the N. 12° W. is the pass *Kanda-la*, and a little to the left or west of it the *Shamda-la*, both with roads to the valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. In the same direction and at a considerable distance, there is a high mountain-mass with snow. To the N. 3° E. is a pass valley called *Yaklung*, pronounced *Yaglun*, with an easy road to *Bogtsang-tsangpo*. To the N. 40° E., is a region, *Kongo* or *Kon-go*. Just to the right of the latter, or N. 41° E. is a ridge *Keva*, high and of a red colour, at the northern foot of which the latitudinal valley of the *Bogtsang-tsangpo* was said to be situated, without any parallel valleys between.