

is the double peak, *Tsagi*, with its very steep slopes to the S. W. and called *Tsogi* by another informant. The same mountain will easily be recognized on Pan. 113 from *Camp XCIX* where it is visible to the N. 68° W., and on Pan. 116B, from *Camp C* where it is seen to the N. 46° W. A pyramidal peak to the right or east of it will also easily be recognized on the different panoramas. These and many other mountains on the panoramas just mentioned may readily be fixed on the map. To the right of the last-mentioned peak, or N. 42° W. on Pan. 120A, we have the *Taktomsing*, also called *Kangdigar*, or *Gangdigar*, a pyramidal snow-peak, near the southern base of which, is the shore of *Dangra-yum-tso*. It seems to belong to the same range which we crossed in *Laen-la*. To the N. 30° W. is the peak and mountain group, *Logung-napta*, belonging to the same range. *Gursing-nagya*, N. 6° W. is, as mentioned above, situated on the western side of the *Laen* valley. To the N. 28° E., is the snow-covered pyramidal peak of *Potug*. To the right of it, or S. 33° E. is *Pu-ngumpo*, and still farther east, or N. 61° E., *Langchen-kabrak*, or perhaps properly *Langchen* and *Kabrak*, signifying two peaks.

To the south of the S. W. part of the lake, there is as a gateway between the mountains called *Dungse*, by which a road is said to go to the district of *Sangke* 3 or 4 days distant. The name *Dungse*, reminds us of Nain Sing's *Dungche-cho* as another name for *Ngangtse-tso*, for he usually writes *ch* instead of *ts*. *Marchar-tso* is well-known everywhere; *Gari-tso*, also mentioned as being situated east of *Ngangtse-tso*, is impossible to identify, though it may exist east of *Marchar-tso*. *Tagerak-tangu*, mentioned as being located south of *Camp CI*, is probably the name of the whole plain at the sides of *Tagrak-tsangpo*, and should, therefore, better be spelled *Tagrak-tangu*. *Tagrak-rung* is probably simply the valley of *Tagrak-tsangpo*. In connection with *Logung-napta* and *Lamdang*, which by other informants were pronounced *Logung-nakta* and *Landang*, some other names were given, though only a few of them can be located: *Lopo-tuti*, *Na-chugo* perhaps identical with Nain Sing's *Chuku*, *Tsong*, *Na-nagor*, *Tunglung*, *Kala* situated south of the lake, *Tungtse*, *Mukbo-chungra*, *Savo-tunpo*, *Gyangtse*, *Damchen*, *Karep*, *Nyeta-kusho*, *Salung*, *Pong-chen*, the pass mentioned above, *Kai-ketsung*. To the S. E. *Togi*, *Tsilak*, *Kung-rapka* and *Shichak* were situated. *Chimdan-la* was a pass south of *Marchar-tso*. Here, for the first time, I heard of the mountain, *Pabla*, which was said to be situated south of the first ranges to the south of *Ngangtse-tso*, information which later on proved to be correct. Many of the names I heard, agree perfectly with those given by Nain Sing. On the other hand, he has some names which I could not identify and which the Tibetans pretended not to have heard. This does not, however, prove that they are incorrect.

The nomads we met on the southern shore, asserted that the lake freezes in the beginning of November and remains frozen to the beginning of April, which