

De Guignes, the Chinese call them Tien-c'han and the Tartars Kiloman, or the celestial mountains. In Tibet they call them Tangra, or Tangla, according to F. Cassiano and Pura'n-gir; the latter accompanied the late Lama to China, and gave me an accurate journal of his march from Tissoo-Lumbo to Siling, or Sining. Tingri, in the language of the Tartars and Moguls, signifies the heavens; and even Tibet is called Tibet-Tingri, or the heavenly country of Tibet. The name of Tien-c'han is given by the Chinese to the mountains to the North of Hima: to the Southern part of the circle, they give the name of Sioue-c'han, or snowy mountains. This range, says De Guignes, runs along the northern limits of India, toward China, encompassing a large space, enclosed, as it were, within a circle of mountains. The Southern extremity of this circle is close, according to the present Hindu maps, to the last, or Northern range, called Nishad'ha; and this is actually the case with the mountains of Tangrah, near Lassa, which is in the interval between the second and third range. According to F. Cassiano, the mountains of Tangrah are seen from the summit of Cambála, several days journey to the Westward of Lassa. The famous Pura'n-gir left them on the left, on his way from Tissoo-Lumbo to China, at the distance of about twelve coss, and did not fail to worship them. At the distance of seventy-seven coss from the last place, he reckoned Lassa to be about twenty coss to the right; twenty-three coss beyond that, he was near the mountains of Ninjink Tangrá, a portion of that immense circular ridge. In his progress toward the famous temple of Ujuk, or Uzuk, called Souk in the maps, he saw them several times. Close to Ninjink-Tangra he entered the mountains of Lurkinh, called Larkin in the maps.

From German sources, more specially from PALLAS, is an article by J. REUILLY, 1808. Here the climate of N. E. Tibet is described thus:

Le Tangout est un pays étendu et peuplé; comparativement à la Sibérie, il est situé sous un climat très modéré. Les rivières ne gèlent que dans la partie du nord où la neige a de la durée.¹

¹ *Description du Tibet, d'après la relation des lamas Tangoutes, établis parmi les Mongols; traduit de l'allemand avec des notes, par J. Reuilly. Paris, 1808, p. 5.*