Saggo-la . . . . —— m.
Dicha-la . . . . —— »
Samye-la (Hedin, 1908) . . . . 5527 »
Dsalung-la . . . . —— »
Lungmar-la . . . . —— »
Pechen-la . . . . —— »
Lungnak-la . . . . —— »
Yor-la . . . . —— »
Ganglung-la . . . . —— »
Men-la . . . . —— »
Pedang-la . . . . —— »
Gäbbyi-la . . . . —— »
Yülung-la . . . . —— »
Tarkyang-la . . . . —— »
Surnge-la (Pundit ?, Hedin, 1908) . . . . 5276 »
Tseti-lachen-la (Hedin, 1907) . . . . 5466 »
Jukti-la (Nain-Sing, 1867, Calvert, 1906, Hedin, 1907) 5814 »

The mean altitude of the 11 determined passes on the great water-parting is
therefore 5545 m., or 853 m. above the mean altitude of the lake depression to the
north of it. Comparing these figures with those we have already got regarding the
Panggong—Selling-tso depression, we obtain an excellent idea of the general hypso-
metric relations:

The mean altitude of the mountain system north of the
    Selling-tso—Panggong-tso depression . . . . 5275 m.
The mean alt. of the Selling-tso—Panggong-tso depression 4464 »
The mean altitude of the mountain system south of the
    Selling-tso—Panggong-tso depression . . . . 5174 »
The mean altitude of the Nganglaring-tso—Tengri-nor
    depression . . . . 4692 »
The mean altitude of the passes on the great water-
    parting of the Transhimalaya . . . . 5545 »

This means a general rise of the ground towards the south. The Transhimalayan
passes are higher than those of the two other ranges, and the southern lake depression
is no less than 230 m. higher than the next depression to the north. There is also
a great morphological difference in the orographical features between the two northern
mountain systems and Transhimalaya. On a journey across the Tibetan plateau-
land the two first-mentioned systems are easily crossed each in one pass, whereas
the Transhimalaya is usually crossed in two or more passes of which, of course,

68. VII.