

The next range eastwards is the Lavar Range which I crossed at Kyangyang-la (5157 m.), and the N. W. continuation of which is called Lavar-gangri. In the folding trough between these two ranges I found two very small lakes, the Tsi-nguri-tso and the Damrap-tso. A tributary to the Aong-tsangpo seems to pierce the Ding-la Range. The river Lavar-tsangpo flows between the Lavar Range and the range of Gang-chen and enters the Damrap-tso. The length of the Lavar Range may be about 110 km.

East of the Lavar Range extends the undulating plain of Rundor south of Nganglaring-tso. South of it, in the district of Rigi-changma, are the sources of the Sumdang-tsangpo.

To the east the plain is bordered by the Pedang Range which I crossed at Tayep-parva-la, 5452 m. high. This range seems to begin at the southern shore of Nganglaring-tso, from where it runs south and then S. S. E. to the Tsangpo, perhaps being a water-parting between the Tsa-chu and the Tsangpo. If that be the case its length would be no less than 240 km.

The meridional valley of Pedang-tsangpo which goes to Shovo-tso, separates the Pedang Range from its neighbour to the east, the Surla Range, one of the highest and most rugged in the western portion of Central Transhimalaya. I crossed it at Sur-la or Sur-la-Kemi-la, 5832 m. high. Its northern section, to this pass, runs N. N. E. — S. S. W. and from the pass to the Tsangpo the alignment seems to be N. W. — S. E. Its length may be nearly 300 km. From $31^{\circ} 30'$ and northwards the range seems to run S. E. — N. W. to the place where it is crossed in the high pass of Ka-la, after which it is said gradually to diminish. In its northern half the Surla Range is the watershed between the drainage areas of Shovo-tso and Poru-tso.

To the S. E. of Poru-tso two parallel ranges seem to run N. N. W. — S. S. E. The easternmost of them, the Kapta, I crossed in the pass of Chuka-la, 5320 m. high. To the western one I have given no signification as its existence is doubtful. What seemed to be a range ending at Shaktik, 5202 m., may as well be a ramification from Kapta. In length the latter will be about 110 km. or more. A circumstance which indicates that we here have to deal with only one range is that no river comes down to Poru-tso between Chuka-la and Shaktik. I need not say that the whole mountainous country to the south of my route from Tarok-tso to Nganglaring-tso is unknown, as this region of the western portion of Central Transhimalaya has never been crossed by an explorer. The ranges I have drawn here are conjectural. The reasons why I have drawn them as they appear on the map are the following: the Buptsang-tsangpo flows to the N. N. W. between two mighty parallel ranges, the western of which, Lunkar, I crossed in Lunkar-la, 5570 m. high. The next range, Kapta, crossed in Chuka-la, was obviously parallel to the Lunkar Range. Farther