

the slightest doubt about the mighty regularity and the eastward and westward stretching of the range. Its N. W. part, along the east side of the valley of the Buptsang-tsangpo, seems to be less certain. After an interruption formed by the plain of Kebyang the range seems to continue N. W. along the western side of the valley of Buptsang-tsangpo and then along the eastern or N. E. shores of Tarok-tso. In this section of the range we find the names Gyä Gong-ri, Chokbo-ri and Elung-ri.

N. E. of Damche-la two high mountain groups are called Tsa-timyang-gangri and Nakbo-gongrong-gangri. Farther east the range gradually changes its direction to the north. As I have not crossed this part of Central Transhimalaya, but only have seen it from afar, the orography as presented on the 1:1000000 map is conjectural, and will certainly have to be much improved in the future. Gangri-do was the name by which the natives called the high and steep mountains just west of Shuru-tso. It is, however, possible that this name only appertains to a certain region amongst these mountains. The Shuru Range is the appellation I have given to the mountains west of Shuru-tso. But I cannot tell with certainty how the different ranges in this region are arranged in relation to one another. It seems most probable that the Rong-särchen-kang, Umbu, Gangri-do, Targo-rigüt and Targo-gangri form the uninterrupted continuation of the Eastern Kanchung-gangri. Some informants called the mountains along the whole western shore of the lake »Gangri-do», others said that these were only a part of it, other regions, to the S. W., being called Gangri-masa, and to the W. S. W. Tsari-nakpo. The following features seem to be certain: West and S. W. of Targo-gangri is a very considerable and partly snow-covered mountain range, the N. E. section of Lapchung-gangri. The latter is connected with the Targo-gangri range by a mountain bridge carrying the pass Barong-la, Targo-barong-la or Parung-la, famous in the region. So far as I could make out, this pass is a comparatively flat threshold in a meridional valley between the two ranges. The Lapchung and Kanchung-gangri Ranges are therefore, both in the east and west, separated from one another by long open valleys. For, from my Camp 402 my guides showed to the N. 61° W. a low and flat threshold called Dicha-la. A road crosses this pass and continues to the lower Buptsang-tsangpo following the long-stretched tanga or plain situated between the two ranges.¹

The next mountain fold situated to the north and inside of the Lapchung Range is too uncertain to be given a special designation. My meridional route from Sangmo-bertik-la to Teri-nam-tso is here of no assistance, as it did not cross any

¹ In this connection I would invite the reader's attention to the panoramas of the Atlas corresponding to the camps from which the different ranges are visible, as well as to the photographs I have taken during the journey. To take an instance, the mountains west of Shuru-tso are visible on the photogr. panorama IV A in Vol. IV, p. 348, and on the first, third and fourth photo., p. 290 of Vol. III. The text to the first of these three is correct, only in case the Lapchung range raises its snow covered crests above the Gangri-do which is in front of it. This question is doubtful.