

pass before reaching the Teri-nam Range. Still it is probable that we have to do with a range beginning east of Tarok-tso and running S. E. and east. The Nimalung-la, 4882 m. high, should be situated on it. East of Saglang-hlungpa it runs along the southern shore of Karong-tso, as may be seen on the coloured panorama opposite p. 392, Vol. IV, where the Lapchung Range is also beautifully seen in the background.

The next fold to the north borders to the south the valley of Soma-tsangpo, and runs east and north of Karong-tso and Chunit-tso. I have crossed it in two passes, *viz.*, the Goa-la, 5298 m. high, and Satsot-la, 4805 m. high. The latter range has about the same length as the former. They could be called the Karong Range (the one on the southern shore of this lake), and the Soma Range (the one on the southern side of the Soma valley).

Finally we have the Teri-nam Range between the Upper Soma-tsangpo and the Teri-nam-tso. I crossed it in Dongchen-la, 5113 m. high. Its length to the sharp bend of Soma-tsangpo is only 100 km., but if we add the section west of the river, it becomes about twice as long. In front of it a very small range, the Domar, runs along the very shore of the lake.

Leaving the central portion of Central Transhimalaya we now proceed to the eastern portion of the system, *i. e.* so far as I know it, and continue our investigation beyond the eastern limit of my expedition.

Of the Nien-chen-tang-la we have already talked, and have arrived at the conclusion that it stretches far away to the west, thus belonging to the whole eastern half of Central Transhimalaya as well as, probably, to the whole of Eastern Transhimalaya.

North of the Nien-chen-tang-la is the Pabla Range. I first struck it in the Sela-la, also called Se-la, 5506 m. high. To the W. S. W. the Chang-la-Pod-la, 5572 m., the Sha-la, and the Angden-la, 5643 m., are certainly situated on this range. In the west the groups Lombo, Kungri-rakpa and Gablung seem to belong to it. Its westernmost section thus comes in between the Kanchung-gangri and the Nien-chen-tang-la and is parallel to them. From Chang-la-Pod-la it runs S. W.—N. E. to Sela-la, and from there to Tengri-nor its stretching is nearly east. East of Sela-la the Pabla Range carries the group of Kyar with some snow-covered peaks of moderate height. The Tagrak-tsangpo has its source on the Pabla, and that is no doubt also the case with Bara-tsangpo, Ota-tsangpo and Thama-tsangpo. In its easternmost section the range has been crossed by LITTLEDALE and DE LESDAIN. Between their routes and Sela-la, the Pabla Range is perfectly unknown. When I reached the pass, and even later, I felt sure that it was situated in the same range as Khalamba-la, Goring-la and Dam-largen-la. As a result of more careful study of the rest of my routes in Transhimalaya and of the other meager material existing,