

Along the left side of the valley of the Tagrak-tsangpo there runs a range which could be called the Tagrak Range. It is some 150 km. in length and seems to be bowed towards the south, as are other ranges in this region. It goes through the district of Tova-tova, and is pierced by the broad and open valley of the Naong River. How far it continues in the direction of Bara-tsangpo is unknown, though it may easily be pierced by this river. Between the Tagrak Range and the next range to the north of it there is a curved latitudinal valley. From its eastern half a tributary, Kung-tsangpo, comes down to the Naong-tsangpo which, together with other feeders in the region, form the Tagrak-tsangpo.

The Ngangtse Range has to the south the valley of Tagrak-tsangpo, and to the north Ngangtse-tso and Marchar-tso. I crossed it in Ponchen-la, 5371 m. high. A little range is situated south of the eastern half of Ngangtse-tso, with the pass Chapkar-la, 5326 m. high. Perhaps it should rather be regarded as a ramification from the Ngangtse Range, and so I have drawn it on the little orographic map accompanying the last chapter of this volume.

North of Ngangtse-tso runs a range W. N. W.—E. S. E. which I crossed in Lamlung-la, 5179 m. high. It probably continues to the region south of Chikut—or Tsikut-tso—and approaches the western shore of Kyaring-tso where it was crossed by NAIN SING in 1874.

The Ngangtse Range seems to continue to the east the whole way to Tengri-nor. In this region the orography of NAIN SING is very vague. This is not surprising, as he had no opportunity to cross these mountains. But he saw mountains at no great distance south of his road the whole way to Tengri-nor, and very likely the lake basins of Kyaring-tso, Mokieu-tso and the small lakes east of the latter are bordered to the south by a range, as is the case with Ngangtse-tso, Teri-nam-tso and many other lakes. The existence of a latitudinal range is at any rate more likely than the curious meridional ranges between Bara-tsangpo and Ota-tsangpo as drawn on NAIN SING's map. The latitudinal range has been called Nain Sing Range by Colonel BURRARD, and I have of course accepted the proposal, though I regard it only as a provisional one. For in the future we will find local names, as Gya-kharma or others, and then the invented personal name which is unknown to the Tibetans, will have to disappear. Between and north of Nain Sing's lakes there are small ranges chiefly with a west-east alignment.

It only remains to say a few words about the ranges situated to the south of the Eastern Nien-chen-tang-la. We have seen above that the western portion of the latter range is pierced by the Rykyok-chu, the upper Chaktak-tsangpo, the Dongmo-chu, and the Mü-chu. In the region of Dangbä-la it forms a water-parting and is not pierced by any river. East of this pass, which is situated on my easternmost transverse crossing of the Transhimalaya, the gigantic range, so far as is