

Chang-chenmo River and the Kograng-sanspo. Farther S. E. it is impossible to speak of one continuous range. South and S. E. of Chang-chenmo the Central Kara-korum, in the same way as the Kailas east of Surnge-la, is dissolved into a system of crustal folds, and it may be a question of taste in what degree these ranges should be regarded as parts of the Central Kara-korum. In this region the relations between the Kailas Range and the Kara-korum are very complicated. Just north of the north-western end of the Panggong-tso we may even talk of a bifurcation of the Kailas Range, *viz.*, 1. a south-eastern branch which continues down to the Sacred Mount Kailas, and 2. an eastern branch which borders the Chang-chenmo valley to the south.

South of the latter there is a labyrinth of ranges and groups sending their ramifications down to the northern shores of Tso-ngombo. In this labyrinth of mountains it is impossible to follow any principal alignments. Several ranges seem to have their roots in this mountain knot. One of them is pierced by the transverse valley of the western Tso-ngombo, and stretches S. E. parallel to the Kailas Range. It is pierced by the river that enters Tso-nyak from the south, and farther S. E. by the Singi-kamba. In Paba-la, 5277 m. high, it was crossed by Nain Sing in 1867, and in Dotsa-la, 5045 m., by me 40 years later. Continuing S. E. it is again crossed by the Upper Indus in Singtod. My Lamo-latse-la, 5426 m., is probably situated in it. It seems very likely that the Nakchel-la and Nakchel-gangri of the Pundit belong to it, and that it is in connection with the Ding-la Range of Transhimalaya. When dealing with the Ding-la Range in the preceding chapter we presumed that the Nakchel-gangri and Lamo-latse-la were parts of its N.W. continuation, and thus one of the Transhimalayan folds may be traced the whole way up to the Kara-korum. But as we have seen, the connection of this fold is rather unclear in the vicinity of Panggong-tso, and this orographical feature therefore to a certain extent is founded on a hypothesis.

A second branch from the above-mentioned mountain knot is pierced by the lowest part of the Tsanger-shar valley and is interrupted by the Tso-nyak. East-south-east of the latter it fills the space between the two latitudinal valleys which are signified by the routes of NAIN SING, 1874, and LITTLEDALE, 1895. Farther E. S. E. it was crossed in Dundok-la, 5090 m. high, by DEASY on his journey 1896—1899, and in 1901 by me at Dung-ka, 4858 m. It no doubt continues much farther E. S. E., though it is impossible to trace its stretching.

Between the two last-mentioned ranges and south of Littledale's route, we come to a very strongly developed fold, the culminating part of which is Alung-gangri, about 7000 m. high. The Alung-gangri must therefore no doubt be attributed to the same system of folds as that which has its highest portion in the Central Kara-korum. However, from this deduction it becomes evident that it is impossible to