

Mount Kogle belongs to it. Somewhere N. E. or east of the lake the range is crossed in the pass of Ka-la, of which I only heard. Turning S. E. and south the branch is called the Surla Range and is, as we have seen before, a member of the western portion of Central Transhimalaya.

The northern branch of the same system, the one of Kuhanbo-kang-la, continues E. S. E. for 130 km., and may be in connection with the range that is crossed in Sangchen-la, 5356 m. high. But it should be remembered that on my meridional route in this region I crossed four passes, all belonging to the great protuberance south of the depression of Selling-tso—Panggong-tso; *viz.*, Chaklam-la, 5285 m. high, Sangchen-la, 5356 m., Ladung-la, 5302 m., and Satsot-la, 4856 m. The Chaklam-la is situated in a range which farther west runs along the southern shore of Lakor-tso. Some 130 km. east of Chaklam-la the considerable mountain group of Erenak-chimmo which I passed in the autumn of 1901, belongs to it. The Gangi-gamo of NAIN SING is perhaps also one of its parts. Thence it continues eastwards, north of Tang-yung-tsaka, and is crossed by my route of 1906 in Sarya-la, 4865 m. high. Mount Changa may belong to it. Running along the northern shore of Tsikut-tso it then turns to the S. E. along the eastern shore of Kyaring-tso and the southern shore of Mokieu-tso, where it enters into connection with the Transhimalaya.

The range of Kuhanbo-kang-la—Sangchen-la stretches eastwards to Taksa-domsa and the Kilong-la, 5550 m., of NAIN SING; runs south of Tang-yung-tsaka, is crossed by my route of 1906 in Lamlung-la, 5179 m., is farther east called Potu and Pu-ngumpo, runs south of Tsikut-tso (Chikut-tso), is crossed by NAIN SING's route of 1874, continues along the S.W. shore of Kyaring-tso, and comes into connection with the Nain Sing Range of Transhimalaya.

My Ladung-la (1908), 5302 m. high, is probably situated in the range that farther east runs along the northern side of the Nevem valley and Teri-nam-tso to the district of Chokchu.

The range which I crossed in Satsot-la, 4856 m., and which I have indicated as the Soma Range, is no doubt interwoven with the Alung-gangri system in one way or another, though it belongs to the Transhimalaya. It may be that this range and not the one of Sangchen-la is in uninterrupted connection with the Kuhanbo-kang-la.

In the province of Naktsang and east of Tsikut-tso, the Alung-gangri system may be traced in several ranges which here assume a more and more easterly and finally E. N. E. stretching before they definitely turn S. E. and south to Indo-China. From north to south these ranges are the following: A range beginning at the eastern shore of Selling-tso south of Pongok-tso, crossed by BONVALOT in Burben-la, 5389 m. high, some 8 miles S. E. of the point from where I was forced to return north in 1901,—then continuing E. N. E. to the Ta-tsang-la, 5050 m., of DE RHINS,