

relies chiefly upon Richthofen, Prschevskij, A—K—, Nain Singh, Carey, etc.; but the three great journeys which previously to that time had been made right across the highlands, namely Nain Singh's, A—K—'s, and Bonvalot's, were not sufficient to give a trustworthy idea of its general structure, and Wegener's map is in consequence only approximately correct. Looking at the eastern half of Tibet, we find that he makes the ranges run too much in a north-west and south-east direction; but the cardinal error, which *à priori* imparted to his map an appearance of great improbability consists in this, that he represents all the ranges of northern and north-eastern Tibet as proceeding from a main range which forms the northern rim of the highlands, separating it from East Turkestan, and to which, following Prschevskij, he gives the extremely unsuitable name of »Russische Kette». That there does exist a great border-range of that character we know very well. But then the ranges in the interior of the highlands have nothing whatever to do with it; they do not break away from it as branches and ramifications, but they run parallel to it, and are so far of the same orographical rank as the border-range itself, in that each constitutes an equivalent fold in the earth's crust, the only difference being that some of these folds exhibit a more powerful and energetic sculpture and relief than others do.

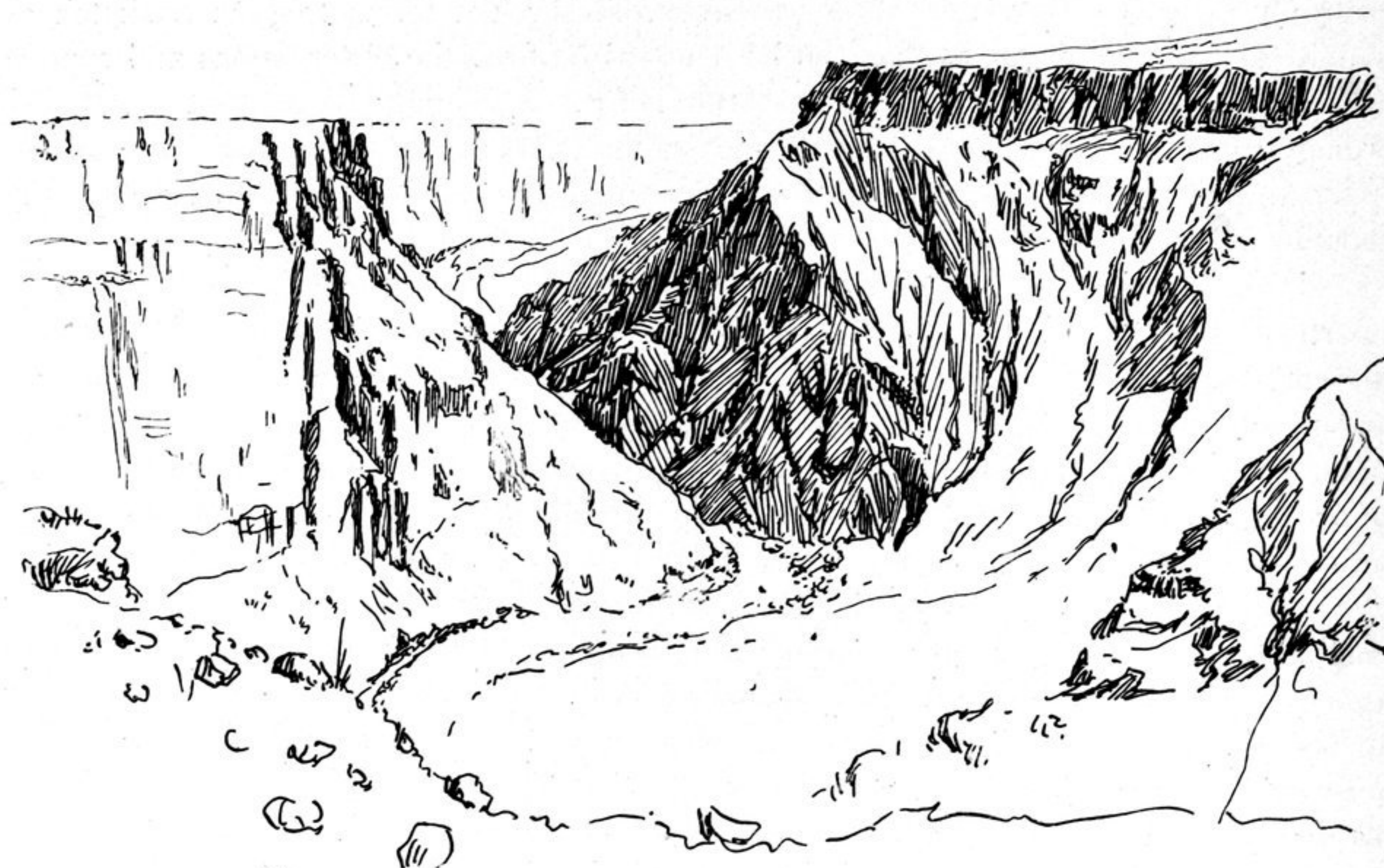


Fig. 353. VIEW OF THE BOSTAN-TOGHRAK VALLEY; LOOKING N.

In his *Carte de l'Asie Centrale* Grenard has made a similar attempt, and having more copious materials to draw upon, and having moreover seen the country with his own eyes, he has succeeded better. The position and direction of the mountain-ranges are clearly indicated by darker lines and the predominant parallelism is clearly brought out. Nevertheless the map stands in need of correction in various