

are called Caradris flu., and Beperi flu., names which at any rate have a certain resemblance to Ptolemy's Sarabis and Bepyrrus.

Another curious phenomenon that we meet for the first time are the two source branches of the Hwangho, the one coming from far away to the north, the other from an enormous, oblong lake to the south, simply called Lacus, and which shall also be considered later on.

LINSCOUTEN's work¹ is accompanied by two maps, though not by his own hand. The first is a world map on Mercator's projection: *Orbis Terræ compendiosa descriptio* of Petrus Plancius. Here the Indus is as usual with its sources in Chismere. The Ganges has a meridional course and its two-headed source north of the Himalaya, east of the meridional Imaus, a type which often returned in later years. To the west of the same mountains is Lop desertum. The Chiamay lacus with its four issuing rivers is as usual. The second map in Linscouten's work falls east of our regions.

¹ Itinerario, Amsterdam, 1596.
