

several names, Xamo, Kalmuk, Karacathay, and Deserto di Lupo, which is an excellent translation of Lop!

Herewith we have finished the reviews of maps from the seventeenth century, and must confess that, so far as Tibet and the sources of our rivers are concerned, we are not much wiser at its close than at its beginning. It would be the task of the first third of the eighteenth century to dissipate all doubts of the situation of this country and to draw out some of the principal features of its hydrography.

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