

Shugu-la,<sup>1</sup> situated not far from Goring-la, I could not suspect that this pass already 72 years earlier had been entered upon a European map, namely Klaproth's. Under such conditions one would expect to find some of my many Transhimalayan passes, situated further west, on Klaproth's map, but there is not one of them, unless the Amyé-la is identical with my Samye-la, which is the more likely as d'Anville has, at the same place, a Samia M., the Mt. Samoïé of the Ta-ch'ing map.

Now as the old road between Lhasa and Keriya passed along the western shore of Tengri-nor, one would have expected it to cross the Nien-chen-tang-la in Goring-la, but on Klaproth's map it crosses the range at a long distance S.W. of this pass. However, leaving the Transhimalaya behind, the road goes down to the western shore of Tengri-nor, and then we find the following names along it: Oussoun noor, a lake to the right side of the road, Khouloukhon noor, a lake to the left, Telke tolokhai,<sup>2</sup> a place on the road with lake Altan noor to the south; Nak dzang on the road, Bouka tolokhai<sup>3</sup> and Bouk tolokhai on the road, probably a repetition of the same place, Chouroum chara on the road, Tchakourtou tchagan oussou, a river flowing north and east, Sari on the road, Gachoun noor to the left, Barkhatou or Balkhoutou a place on the road where it crosses the M. Chatou tou dabahn, Soughet a place on the road, Altan gol, Khargachi a place on the road, Hitsi on the road, Yechil gol a river going north to the lake Yechil Koul from which the Keldia gol or Keriya-darya is supposed to issue. Finally it reaches Tak where it divides into two branches, the eastern going to Keriya, and the western to Tcheré or Tsirla, or as we have it, Chira.

On Dutreuil de Rhins' map (Pl. VII) the road has the same running up to Sari and the same names as Klaproth's map. But beyond Sari, de Rhins has the legend: *Partie très-incertaine de l'itinéraire de Khotan au Tengri-nor*, and the difference between the two maps is here very great. De Rhins has, west of Gashoun nor a place called Imam Noulah.<sup>4</sup> N.W. of Altan gol he has an Aritan tun instead of Klaproth's Khargachi; he writes Ilitsi where Klaproth has Hitsi. From there the road continues north-westwards to Polu, which is the same as Tak. De Rhins' placing of lake Yeshil Koul is in accordance with Klaproth's conception, but both are wrong, for very likely the well-known Yeshil-kul, east of Lake Lighten is meant, so much the more as the road continues from there to Keriya-daban or Keriya-kotel, well-known to Ladakis and natives of Eastern Turkestan.

<sup>1</sup> Compare my Trans-Himalaya, Vol. II. p. 408. Goring-la is a better spelling than Goring-la. I heard the name pronounced as Guring-la.

<sup>2</sup> Misprint for Tebke-tolokhai.

<sup>3</sup> Himly writes this name Bugho-tolokhai and translates it »The Stag's Head», which is certainly wrong and ought to be »the Wild Yak's Head». Nord-Tibet und Lob-nur-Gebiet in der Darstellung des Ta-tshing i thung yü thu (erschienen zu Wu-tshang-fu, 1863) unter Mitwirkung des Herrn Karl Himly herausgegeben von Dr. Georg Wegener, Zeitschr. d. Ges. f. Erdk. zu Berlin, XXVIII Band, 1893, p. 201 et seq.

<sup>4</sup> Probably misprint for Moulah.