

whole way north of the Tsangpo to the Kailas. It is not difficult to find the source. The range is pierced by two northern tributaries, namely, the Naouc Tsanpou and the Sanki Tsanpou of d'Anville. So when Saunders made Nain Sing's Charta-Sanpu pierce his Gangri range, it was not an invention of his own, for the same experiment had been made 35 years before by Dufour. The great difference between d'Anville and Dufour was, that Dufour joined d'Anville's several ranges to one great single range, exactly corresponding to Humboldt's Dzung range.

Dufour had no reason whatever not to accept d'Anville's Tarcou Tsanpou, which he calls Dargou-zzang bo tchou and represents as flowing along the northern foot of the Koiran range. In this as well as in the case of the two northern tributaries Dufour has followed Berghaus' example. Humboldt has wisely not gone so far as to lose himself in too uncertain details.

From Kailas to the west the range divides like a fork, one branch being the Ladak range of Burrard, south of the upper Indus and its Gartang branch, the other stretching first N.W. and then turning to the N.E., under the name of Mt Ghangri, which, in an extraordinary way and at right angles, crosses a combination of the Kara-korum and Kwen-lun, called Mts Thsoug-Ting¹ on the map. Here Humboldt comes nearer the reality. Thus Dufour's Ghangri range is meridional and forms a cross with the Thsoug-Ling, resembling the cross Humboldt made of Bolor and Mouztagh or Tien-shan farther north. That Dufour really means the Kara-korum can be seen from the well-known pass in its western part called Défilé Kara-korum, which is situated in his Thsoug-Ling. It should be remembered that already in 1840 the name Mt Ghangri was used for a Tibetan range in uninterrupted continuation of the Transhimalaya, but situated at the sources of Keriya-darya.

A long way east of the Ghangri the Thsoug-Ling forks, the northern branch being Baïn khara oola, the southern Bassa doungra oola. The latter, after some curious roundabout ways goes down S.E. and south between Yang-tse and Mekong. Disregarding all the quite natural mistakes of his map, the interesting fact remains, that Dufour makes the range, in which the Kara-korum Pass is placed, continue through the whole of Tibet, nay even continue between the Indo-Chinese rivers. Its Central-Asiatic part runs straight from west to east on the 35° N. lat., instead of describing a bend to the south. Dufour has anyhow suspected that a great mountain system went through the whole of Central Asia, a view in which he must have been influenced by Klaproth and Humboldt. Further westwards the Thsoug-Ling turns N.W. and N.N.W. and forms, under the famous and unfortunate name of Bolor-tagh the western boundary-wall of Eastern Turkestan.

Hardly anybody has written about Eastern Tibet without quoting Huc. In the middle of the last century he was one of the greatest authorities on Lamaism. as may easily be seen from Köppen's work. As a geographer he will never be re-

¹ Obviously misprint for Thsoug-Ling.