

Tibet we obtained the idea of a vast plain, whereas subsequent travellers showed it to be a confused mass of mountain.

Speaking of the plain immediately to the north of the British Himalayan provinces, he says: »The mountains that bound it to the N, hardly appear to be what we should call snowy, and they are by no means so high as the ranges of the Himalaya on its southern edge.» He gives Kailás 22 000 feet and another peak west of it 20,500 feet. The mountains he is speaking of as situated immediately north of the Himalaya are our Transhimalaya; this system can of course never be compared with the Himalaya in respect to abundance in snow. But still there are several high parts of the Transhimalaya, with much snow and glaciers; f. i. Nien-chen-tang-la, Targo-gangri, Kailas and several of the ranges I discovered in the central parts of the system.

From the same period dates the description of *Tibet and Sefan*¹ by Dr. CH. GUTZLAFF. All he can tell of our system is included in the following passage: »In the eastern parts of Tibet the mountains run S, with extensive plains and valleys between them, especially along the banks of the Dsangbo. The Nomkhoun-oubashe chain is N of L'hassa; the Langbo is to the N, and the Chour-moo-tsangla chain to the SE of Chasha-lo-umboo. The Kentaisse range to the W is important. One very prominent peak in Ari (the Tese or Kailassa in Sanscrit), celebrated also in Hindoo mythology, and near which are the sources of the most celebrated rivers, lies in the 80° E long., and 34° N lat.» Here Kentaisse is regarded as a range. Nomkhoun-oubashe is taken from Humboldt's map, where, in reality, it is identical with the Nien-chen-tang-la.

In MALTE-BRUN's geography, edition of 1860, we read: »On voit s'étendre de l'ouest à l'est, dans l'intérieur du Tibet, vers la partie occidentale, les monts Gangdis-ri ou Kailas, et, vers la partie septentrionale, les monts Tant-la.»²

¹ Journal Royal Geographical Society, Vol. 20, 1851, p. 191 et seq.

² Géographie universelle de Malte-Brun, revue par E. Cortambert, Paris 1860, p. 224.