

Reclus does not count the Gang-dis-ri as part of Himalaya.¹ He distinguishes three parallel systems: The Himalaya, with the high peaks, the Trans-Himalaya or water-parting, and the Gang-dis-ri, or my Transhimalaya. He is correct in regarding the Gang-dis-ri as a continuation of the Kara-korum, as the Transhimalaya is probably the eastern prolongation of the southern Kara-korum system.

On Reclus' map of India and Tibet (Pl. XXIII) the river Tsangpo is drawn from Nain Sing and its northern tributaries from d'Anville. The Gang-dis-ri is pierced by the Chaktak-tsangpo just as on Nain Sing's map, although Reclus places the range further north than Nain Sing and others. Reclus has the sources of the Chaktak-tsangpo at about $31^{\circ}20'$, which is one degree too far north.

LÉON FEER in his little book on Tibet² has the following view of the orographical arrangement: »Le système Himalayen est formé de trois chaînes parallèles (méridionale, centrale, septentrionale) . . .» The two last belong entirely to Tibet, the first only partly. He regards the Gang-ri (Kailâsa) as being the highest summit of the northern range. In the far east the three ranges »sont coupées par la chaîne transversale des monts Bayan-Kara . . . à l'extrémité occidentale, la chaîne septentrionale, qui prend le nom de Karakorum, se relie aux monts Kien-loun». With the meagre material available it is not surprising that different geographers should arrive at such different results.

The greatest name in Asiatic geography has, of recent years, been that of Baron FERDINAND VON RICHTHOFEN. In the first, second and fourth volume of his great monumental work *China*, published 1877 to 1883, he has given the world the epoch-making results of his own researches. We are indebted to the indefatigable work and knowledge of Doctor ERNST TIESSEN of Berlin for the publication of the great remainder of Richthofen's journals and annotations, a service to geographical science for which Doctor Tiessen cannot be too highly praised. The chapters which deal with the modern exploration in Tibet seem to have been written by Richthofen about 1896, for the expeditions undertaken after this year are not mentioned. But Doctor Tiessen has added all contributions of later years and thus brought this great standard work up to date.

With admirable clearness and perspicacity Richthofen has made use of the insufficient material existing, for drawing out orographical and geological conclusions. In his *Fünfter Abschnitt* of Chapter VI Richthofen considers the mountains round the sources of the Yangtse-chiang and their continuations. There are four rivers: Namtshutu, Namtshutola-muren, Toktonai and Murui-ussu, and three ranges: Koko-shili, Dungburé and Bukha-mangna, crossed by Rockhill. The continuation of these ranges is shown by the routes of Prshevalskiy and Krischna. And Richthofen says of their further prolongation to the west:

¹ Op. cit. p. 40.

² Le Tibet, le Pays, le peuple, la religion, Paris 1886.