

and that the prolongation of this range to the N.E. was pierced by the Nak-chu river. In this incorrect view Richthofen may, to some extent, have been influenced by Saunders. It should be remembered that Richthofen regards the maps of Nain Sing, Bower, Littledale and others as insufficient for clearing up the orography of the parts of Tibet where these travellers have been. He could not be expected to have contributed in any more essential way to the problem of the Transhimalaya than Reclus, for both used the same material, although Richthofen digested it more thoroughly.

Pl. XXIV is a part of the map of Central Asia which accompanies Vol. I of Richthofen's China.¹ The ranges Richthofen places north of the upper Tsangpo he reckons to the Himalayan System. Those situated north of the lower part of the Tsangpo, from Shigatse and downwards, he reckons to the Sinian System. Between Kyaring-tso and Tsangpo he has only one range. Between Dangra-yum-tso and Tsangpo he has two. N.E. of the uppermost Tsangpo he has three ranges and N.E. of Manasarovar he has four; the one situated nearest to the lakes he calls Kailas, just as Burrard did some 30 years later. In the N.W. he has two Kara-korum Ranges, both very short. Probably he regards the Aling Gangri as the continuation of the southern one, though there is a great interruption between both, an interruption which certainly exists in reality. As to the 1, 2, 3, and 4 ranges north of the Tsangpo, this orography is of course only conjectural. S.W. of Tengri-nor the Sinian ranges come into contact with the Himalayan System and stretch to the N.E. in the same way as we saw on Saunders' map.

¹ Karte eines Theils von Central-Asien; China, Band I, p. 150, 1876.