

ploration is which has brought us such surprising news. When Sandberg says that the tributaries »pass through gorges between lofty peaks in this range, much as do the Indian rivers in their course through the southern Himalayas», he has obviously had Ryder's map before his eyes, from which map one may get the impression that a continuous range is following the Tsangpo-valley close by and that the tributaries pierce that range for reaching the Tsangpo. To the same effect points his assertion that the early course of the Chaktak-tsangpo »has been traced back north beyond the Gangdis-ri range, its primary sources being found in certain lakes to the SW and S of Dangra Yum T'so». The course of the Chaktak-tsangpo had not been traced back before 1908.

Sandberg has no doubt, to a certain extent, been influenced by Saunders' map, with which his description often agrees. Holdich proposed to remove the watershed to the north of the central lakes. On Ryder's map the great range was drawn very near the Tsangpo. I had the good fortune to remove the watershed to its real situation between the lake region and the river.

Finally I have to quote Colonel Sir S. G. BURRARD'S views regarding the Transhimalaya. On his Chart XVII¹ he has entered the Ninchin-thang-la range south of Tengri-nor to 89° E. long. The western prolongation is missing, but eastwards he has drawn its continuation far down between the Irrawaddi and Salwen. Of this part he says in the text:² »The southerly extension of the Ninchinthangla range shown on chart XVII is purely conjectural.» Compared with the general orographical laws prevailing in these parts of High Asia, Burrard's conjecture is very likely to be right. Burrard draws his conclusion from the river courses: »We have as yet no proof that the Ninchinthangla sweeps round on the east as the Kara-korum does on the west, but the courses of the rivers in the two regions are very similar.»

In Burrard's terminology the Kailas range is the western half of the Transhimalaya, whereas the eastern is Ninchin-thangla. Regarding its function as water-parting he says:³ »East of Manasarowar the Kailas range forms generally the northern rim of the Brahmaputra's trough: it cannot, however, be called the water-parting, as it is cut through in places by rivers from the north.» If the Transhimalaya were really, as Burrard says, a range, this view would be correct. But in reality it consists of several different ranges, and some of the rivers stream between them, others cut through some of the secondary ranges nearest to the Tsangpo. The Transhimalaya, taken as an individual orographical system cannot be said to be cut through by any other river than the Indus.

The following view is not correct, at least not in the sense as represented on the frontispiece to Part I (Pl. XXV): »East of longitude 85° the Kailas range bifurcates, and

¹ A Sketch of the Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet, Calcutta 1907.

² Op. cit. Part II, p. 81.

³ Op. cit. p. 95.