

for nearly 150 miles the river Raga flows along the trough between the two branches.» For the range separating the Raga-tsangpo from the Tsangpo is not a continuation of the Kailas range proper, but of the quite independent Lunkar range, the highest part of which is Lunpo-gangri. North of Raga-tsangpo is the Kanchung-gangri and its eastern continuation. The ordinary parallelism prevails with some irregularities, but there is no bifurcation. »After throwing off its branch the main Kailas range runs eastwards with peaks of 20 000 feet. Trigonometrical observations show that it joins with a range of Tibet, known as the Ninchin-thangla, in longitude 88° . After this conjunction the Kailas range itself continues to trend in its former alignment as far as longitude 92° and possibly further. Nothing is known of the Kailas range east of 92° . . . From Manasarowar the Kailas range can be traced along the north bank of the Indus as far as the Pangong lakes. In longitude 80° it is intersected by the Singhgi, the eastern branch of the Indus . . . West of the junction of the Nubra and Shyok the Kailas range runs parallel to its northern neighbour the Karakorum; the long troughs occupied by the Biafo, Hispar and Chogo Lungma glaciers lie between the Kailas and Karakorum ranges.»

As I shall, later on, set forth my views regarding the relations between the Kara-korum and the Transhimalaya, the following passage in Burrard's work is of interest:¹ »The western termination of the Karakorum is the Hindu Kush, but of its eastern termination we know nothing. The peak of Aling Kangri, which stands in Tibet near the eastern source of the Indus, has been supposed to mark the continuation of the Karakorum fold, but chart XX illustrates our inability to draw the eastern section of the range. At Pangong and Rudok, between the known eastern extremity of the Karakorum and its supposed continuation at Aling Kangri, no range appears to exist, but our geographical knowledge of this region is very imperfect . . . East of Aling Kangri a great range was observed by the explorer Nain Singh. He left Leh in July 1874, and travelled due east from Rudok for a distance of more than 800 miles; an almost continuous range of snow mountains, he said, trended eastwards from Aling Kangri to the Ninchinthangla peaks.»

I have mentioned before that this observation of Nain Sing is not correct. No such range exists. The mountains Nain Sing could see to the south of his route conceal completely the view of the high Transhimalayan ranges.

»The Ninchinthangla range trends from north-east to south-west and forms a very striking exception to the east and west rule. The Ninchinthangla range forms the water-parting between the Brahmaputra and the closed basin of Tibet. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale crossed this range by the Goring pass (19587 feet), and the explorer Nain Singh crossed it by the Khalamba pass (17 200 feet).» Then Burrard quotes the passages of Littledale and Montgomerie which we already know. »In 1904 Major Ryder fixed several peaks of the Ninchinthangla range from the neighbourhood of

¹ Op. cit. p. 99.