

comparatively, wonderfully correct. On the map of 1904 there is no channel between the two lakes, and the bed of Satledj from Rakas-tal is marked as dried up. The name Satledsch is written along the correct river, and not along any one of the branches coming from south or north. Compared with other maps, those drawn in Germany and specially at Justus Perthes are by far the best, the most reliable and in every part most up to date.

If we regard for a moment the beautiful map published by the Royal Geographical Society under the title *Tibet and the surrounding regions, Compiled from the latest information*, and corrected in 1906, just when I started on my last journey in Tibet, we shall find, as on the last-mentioned German map, a great blank north of the upper Brahmaputra, where nothing but the word »Unexplored» is to be read. Even Tarok-tso has disappeared although it really existed, — but this of course could not be known as no European had ever heard of such a lake. The name Dokthol province is also given as on the Stieler map, although I have never heard it in this region or anywhere else. The sister-lake of Kyaring-tso, Chikut-tso, has disappeared in a mysterious way, although it really exists under the more correct name of Tsikut-tso. The most important feature is, however, the sharp mountain edge bordering the unexplored plateau towards the valley of the Tsangpo. This is drawn from Ryder's map.

If we then look at the 1909 edition of the Stieler map, worked out by Domann and Habenicht, we shall find, that what the R. G. S:s map gave as a border or edge of a plateau, has by the German cartographers been represented as a range, a range following close to the north of the Tsangpo, quite uninterrupted from Panggong-tso to Lhasa, and not having any kind of connection with the Nien-chen-tang-la range. As compared with Stieler's map of 1826, nay even with d'Anville's of 1733, this can hardly be said to be an improvement, for, whereas there *is* really, as on the old maps, a world of mountains north of the Tsangpo, there is no such uninterrupted range. The old maps are wrong it is true, but they give at least a general idea of the labyrinth of ranges, lakes and rivers which do really exist. But *one*, sharply defined range without connection with the Nien-chen-tang-la does not exist at all. On this map as well as on the edition of 1910 the name Trans-Himalaya is written in its right place. On both we miss the name Kailas or Kang-rinpoche, the most famous mount of Tibet. On both there is a connection between the two lakes and the Satlej issues from Rakas-tal.

The last edition of Stieler's map, again worked out by Domann and Habenicht, is published in 1911 (Pl. XXXI), and contains all existing material up to the present day. Here we find a connecting channel between »Lagang Tso» and »Mombang Tso», but no river issuing from the Lagang Tso. The blank north of Tsangpo is filled up with my new discoveries of 1906—1908 as taken from very preliminary maps in my book *Trans-Himalaya*. The map shows that there are no