

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SOME REMARKS TO THE HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES.

A. VOLUME IV.

As an assistance to the readers of this volume and to the students of my maps and of the Meteorological Journal, I think it necessary to direct their attention to a few discrepancies and errors which it has not been possible to avoid in the course of the printing of this work.

On page 4 of the present volume I have given the height of *Tankse* as being 3,991 m., a figure which was calculated from the observations of my previous journey, or in 1901, and which was entered in the Meteorological Journal in my *Scientific Results*, Vol. V, Part I, a, p. 256. On Pl. 1 of my map, the height of the same place is 3,952 m. Taking the average of all my observations at *Tankse*, we get an altitude of 3,985 m., which has been entered on my Pl. 15, and in the Meteor. Journal, p. 8, and which may be regarded as the most correct.

P. 51 the height of *Camp XIX* is given as being 4,955 m. The Met. Journ. has 4,946 m. and regards the camp as situated 1 m. above the surface of the lake, *Yeshil-köl*. In the text I say it is 10 or 15 m. above the surface of the lake. It is impossible to tell which of the two versions is the most likely. At any rate the difference is of no consequence. According to my observations *Yeshil-köl* is at an altitude of 4,945 m.

The height of the little threshold of *September 27th* is 5,095 m. in my text (p. 54) and on the map. In the Met. Journ. it has been changed to 5,080 m. *Camp XXV* is said (p. 56) to be at 6 m. above the surface of *Pool-tso*, though the Met. Journ. says it is only 1 m. above the lake. Both may be correct. The lake itself is at 5,077 m.

The pass near *Camp LXVII* has 5,169 m. By mistake my text attributes this altitude to the camp, which however, has only 5,167 m. The difference is only 2 m.

In the Meteorol. Journal *Camp CCC* has an altitude of 4,983 m. On the map, Pl. 16, it has 4,977 m. The latter figure is the better.

At *Shemen-tso* we find some discrepancies between the heights of my map and those of Professor EKHOLM in the Meteorol. Journal. Thus, on the map, the