

range from west to east, have been dissolved into many ramifications and systems in different directions, is *Tertia Pars Asiae*, by JACOPO GASTALDI, 1561. On this map there is a double, though still very narrow range, separating India from Diserto de Camul. To the west, where in reality the great Kara-korum System, the Pamirs, Badakhshan, Chitral, etc. are situated, it widens out to a fan of ranges. Instead of the classical names, we find the appellations Monte Vssonte, Monte Naugracot and Monte Dangver, the latter, though belonging to the Himalaya, most of all approaching our Kara-korum.

On GERHARD MERCATOR'S map of 1569, we find an attempt to reconcile Ptolemy with modern discoveries. The Ranges of Ptolemy may easily be recognized: the great range and its ramifications, amongst others, the meridional Imaus and the meridional range west of it. There are less traces of the Kara-korum than on Gastaldi eight years previous.

ORTELIUS, on his *Tartariae sive Magni Chamii Regni typus* 1570, has marked the whole of High Asia as a long latitudinal range, Imaus mons qui & Caucasus or Monte Dalanguer and Monte Vssonte. East and S. E. of it, he has the province of Thebet. Here also M. Dalanguer, as may be seen on Pl. XXIII, Vol. I, takes us to the vicinity of the Kara-korum.

Herewith it has been stated that in the course of the 16th century, there is no sign of the Kara-korum Mountains on any European map.