

and Mawaralnara. West of the range Sacritma is the country Sarcil with the places; Sarcil, Serpanil, Ciaciunor, Chaman and other names taken from Goës, whilst his Iaconich is east of the same range. Between Raia Tibbon and the southern end of Sacritma M., he has a continuous range.

NICOLAES WITSEN, 1687, has tried to bring Goës into harmony with earlier notions. East of the Upper Ganges we find *Caucasi montes* and, north of them, *Consanguimons lapideus*. N. W. of the latter, is *Gecialath mons* from which one of the feeders of the Ganges takes its rise. At the source of the western-most feeder, is *Chaparangute*, and west of it a mighty range of mountains, partly called *Tápúli montes*. South of the latter, is *Iaconich*, and south of this, *Cascar* and *Egriar*.

From the middle of the 17th century, is DE WITT'S map showing, to the north of Cassimere, *Rahia Tibbon*, the latter being separated from the sources of the *Amu-daria* by a range which continues far to the N. N. E., and is placed east of *Iaconich*, *Cascar* and *Egriar* and south of *Thibeti Reg.*

CORONELLI, 1695, enters the mountains on his map in the form of dotted lines, the one north of India being *Monti Cocas*, or *Caucasus* and having to its north, *Thibet*, *Vachun* and *Turquestan*. North of *Thibet* is a nameless range, being the southern boundary of *Regno di Cascar*, where *Iaconich* is found S. S. W. of the town, *Cascar*.