

course, Tibet, and at its upper course, Cheker, Eskerdou and Tobbot, *i. e.* Little Tibet and Skardo. Just south of the sources of the river is also the country, Tibet Minus, and south of it again Mvs Tagi and Caschmir. Thus on this map, the Mus-tagh, whatever may be meant by this word, is situated between Kashmir and Baltistan, and Skardo is placed in Eastern Turkestan.¹ Between the sources of the Khotan-daria and Kotomni f., there is a curious mountain range stretching S. W.—N. E. and called Kirian M., probably Kilian-davan, or Keria-davan. Between the middle courses of the same rivers is a lake called Anya L. Could it be a mistake for Aneota or Anavatapta, a new manifestation of the Manasarovar? Several of the names are obviously taken from D'ANVILLE. The latter has La ville de Hotom ou Kotan on the Khotan-daria, called Hotomni-Solon Mouren by him, the end of which he puts in the sands. To the east of the upper part of this river, he has a lake Anja Nor south of which the Kirian M. is situated.

In 1718 the Jesuits in China delivered the new map of Tibet to the Emperor. It had been surveyed by intelligent Lamas and checked with existing materials. In Paris a copy of the same map was prepared for publication by d'Anville. The Lamas had proceeded so far as to Manasarovar and Kailas, but they had not extended their surveys to the Kara-korum regions which, therefore, are missing on d'Anville's map (Pl. I, Vol. III). On the other hand, it seems obvious from his map that d'Anville, either from the Lamas or from some other source, has obtained news of the existence of a trade road between Ladak and Eastern Turkestan, a road that seems to have been running east of the Kara-korum road, or between Rudok and Khotan, for only between these two places have mountains been entered on the map, and along with them the following names: Routou (Rudok), west of it Noupra M. (Nubra M.), and S. W. Latatsi MM. which may be meant to be Ladaki MM. Then follows Dsarin Nor, which, being N. W. of Rudok, may be the Panggong-tso or Niak-tso or any of the lakes in the neighbourhood. The existence of the lake, at any rate, proves that the road ran on the plateau-land from which there is no drainage to the sea. Then follows Frontiere de Pouroun, which I cannot identify, unless it is a corruption of Rudok Pun or Governor of Rudok. Kenkri-Mouson indicates the highest

¹ G. V. CALLEGARI has the following correct opinion regarding the orography of the maps of Strahlenberg and Hasius (Hase):

Indubbiamente tanto l'opera dello Strahlenberg, come la carta *Nova descriptio geographica Tartariae Magnae* etc. ebbero un' importante influenza in quell' epoca. Tutto ciò che era noto intorno all' orografia dell' Asia centrale per mezzo delle relazioni di viaggio, che il Wisten aveva raccolto un poco disordinatamente, giovò allo Strahlenberg per sostenere la suaide a intorno l'«alta Tartaria» ossia l'«alta Asia»

Contemporaneo dello Strahlenberg è Giovanni Mathia Hase, l'autore della *Tartariae majoris sive Asiaticae tabula, quae presertim complectit Tartariam Russicam*, etc. che pone al posto del Mus Tagk dello Strahlenberg una massa montagnosa chiamata «Nivosus mons». *Il grande altopiano dell' Asia Centrale*. Feltre 1911, p. 63.