

THALER and CHERNICHEFF. The last-mentioned had said: »to the right of the road from Kashgar to Yarkand the Indus has its source«. As Chernicheff, in 1780, had travelled through these regions, Arrowsmith had no reason for disbelieving his statements. And as the river from Mt. Kentaisse or Kailas, flowing W. N. W. to Ladac, was, according to the Lamas' survey, believed to belong to the Ganges System, the Upper Indus had to take its origin from somewhere else. To the west all ground was occupied by the Amu-daria, and thus Chernicheff's statement seemed from all points of view to be the most likely of all. The two parallel ranges which already appeared on STRAHLENBERG'S map, and which may be said to be the same as the Sarikol and the Kashgar Ranges, seemed also to agree with this arrangement, and to afford a drainage area well closed in between water-parting mountains, and projecting like an arrow between the drainage areas of Lake Aral and Lake Lop-nor.

South of Yarchand we still find two names from GOËS' journey: Jakonig and Sarikol.

Beginning from Cashemere, and proceeding northwards along the Upper Indus we meet all the names given by BERNIER. There is Gurche, his Gourtche, Shekerdou, his Eskerdou, Suker, his Cheker, and finally Forests, his Grande Foret.

North of and parallel with the Lachu River, in reality the Upper Indus, there is on the map of the LAMAS and D'ANVILLE, a long mountain range called in its different parts Tchala M., Toula M., Nouptra M., and Latatsi M. M. Farther east it is in connection with the Kentaisse or Kailas, and Patchon M. is its eastern-most part, the last name reminding one of Pachen, S. E. of the Kailas.<sup>1</sup> This long range is called Mus Tag on Arrowsmith's map, which is indeed a very remarkable feature, showing that the English draftsman in his interpretation of a part of the mountains belonging to the Kara-korum System, was a forerunner to KLAPROTH. One thing was not yet clear to the geographers of the time, *viz.* the great parallelism of the ranges and mountain systems between India and Turkestan. The Belur Tag and its neighbour range have grown quite out of proportion, and, therefore, too little space has been left to the Mus Tag south of the sources of the Khotan- and Keria Rivers.

Regarding the hydrography of the Manasarovar and the Rakas-tal ARROWSMITH, just as Major RENNELL and after him the German cartographers, has followed TIEFFENTHALER. Eastwards his representation of Tibet on both sides of the Tsangpo, is taken from D'ANVILLE. The northern half of the Tibetan highland he has left bare, as did also the Lamas and d'Anville. The latter has Cobi ou Desert de Sable, Arrowsmith, Sandy Desert. The lakes Cas Nor and Lop-nor are the same, though the latter is called Lok nor by the English cartographer. South of these lakes there

<sup>1</sup> Cp. Pl. 12 of my map.