

I will now direct the reader's attention to Pl. XXVII, which is a reproduction of a large part of Klaproth's famous map of 1836, including the western parts of the Tibetan highlands and, more especially, the regions of the Kara-korum.¹

Beginning in the west, amongst the mountains belonging to the Pamir, we find the meridional range Montagnes neigeuses de Bolor ou Bolor tagh, from which a few latitudinal ramifications are stretching eastwards, one of them being the Tchitchak lagh dawan. Outside the margin of the reproduction we find M. Doukhar, Kebenak dawan and M. Khan terek. South of the upper Yarkiang Osteng (Yarkand-darya) the Bolor tagh turns eastwards and forms the southern boundary of the Province of Yarkiang. In its western part it has no other legend except Montagnes neigeuses. Farther east it has some local names, as Ingghe tsipan tagh, Youl arik tagh and Défilé Kara koroum.

Here we must stop for a while and examine the road of the Kara-korum Pass. Klaproth is certainly the first who has made an attempt of representing this road in all its details, and considering the scanty material at his disposal, he may indeed be said to have been successful. He has Leh ou Ladagh ou Ville de Tübet a little to the north of the Riviere Singhe tchou, Singdzing Khampa ou Indus. From Le he carries the road over Sebou and Digher to Ahkâm on the Chayouk. The next names on the road are Daktcho-udinga, Tchamtchar and Tchonk djangal, which is the first point easy to recognize. Then follow Tchong oulang and Kefer khaneh, the latter, »House of pigeons», quite correctly written. Doung ba ilak may be Dung-balik. Mandalik and Yartobi (Yar-teppe?) are the next before reaching Kotak lak, the well-known Kötéklik. At Tchoung tach or Chong-tash, »The big stone», the river is called Khamdan R., which, of course, is the well-known Kumdan. There is also a station on the road called Khamdan, which may be supposed to be at the place where the Kumdan glaciers are passed. To the W. N. W. of the latter, and W. S. W. of the Kara-korum Pass, he has Source du Chayouk. Yaptchân is the last station south of the pass.

From the Kara-korum Pass to Kargalik, the road entered on the map of Klaproth takes the direction of the pass of Yangi-dawan in the Raskam Range, situated to the west of the ordinary Sanju-dawan road. The latter is not entered, but there is a range, N. E. of the Kara-korum Range, and called M. Kiliang tak and M. Sanadjou tak. Farther N. W. in the last-mentioned range we recognize Yangi dawan and M. Tcheragh saldi. On Klaproth's map we find the following names on the road from the Kara-korum to Kargalik: Sarago, Ak tak, Khafaloun, Taghtek,

¹ The map is in 4 coloured sheets of different size and the scale is 1:2600000. The title runs thus: *Carte de L'Asie Centrale dressée d'après les Cartes levées par ordre de l'Empereur Khian Loung par les Missionnaires de Peking, et d'après un grand nombre de notions extraites et traduites de livres chinois par M. Jules Klaproth.* Paris 1836.