

Aigher Sâldi, Djenghel Kirghiz, Bâgh Hadji Mohammed, Yartouli, Koulan, Terek lak pâyin, Mizâr, Tcha Kilak, Khelas ten, Ak mesdjid, Ortang, Koksâr, Langer, Tou Kayi and Karghalik. The Tisnab, or as he has it, Tisab ou Tingsa ab Otseng is drawn as coming from the Kara-korum Pass, and is called R. de Yarkand in its upper course. Klaproth's Sarago is our Sarik-ot darvasa, »The gate of the Yellow Grass», or Sary-ut-darwasa, as HASSENSTEIN has it on his map of my journey of 1893—97.¹ Ak-tagh is a mountain on the right side of the Raskam-darya or Upper Yarkand-darya. Khafaloun is Kufelong on the same river. Djenghel Kirghiz is Kirghiz-jangal lower down on the same river. Koulan is Kulan-öldi. Ak-mesdijd is well known as being situated on the road north of Chirak-saldi and Yangi-davan. Kok sar is probably Kokyar. Langer is difficult to place as there are many Langar, as, for instance, Lok-, Akin-, and Kosh-langar S. E. of Karghalik. Tou kayi or Tokayi means »Little Forest», and may be said of any grove of trees or bushes.

The road of which Klaproth has such excellent information is, therefore, very easy to follow on the map of Hassenstein quoted above. The greatest mistake consists in his joining the Upper Raskam-darya and the Tisnab-darya to one river.

The eastern continuation of the Sanadjou tak or Sanju-tag is called Mir dai tak and M. Ghiandjou tak, which comes to an end just south of Khara Khach. The eastern continuation of the range with the Défilé Kara koroum is the M. Kharanggoui tak, M. Haring hou tagh, M. Echime tis tak, after which the range has no more names for a long way. South of the last-mentioned is the well-known M. Keria dabahn, which is situated to the S. W. of Keria. To the S. E. of the same town is lake Yechil Koul, and south of the lake, the famous road diagonally through Tibet to Lhasa, discussed by Dutreuil de Rhins.

On Klaproth's map there are some irregular and rather insignificant mountain ranges in the desert areas of Eastern Turkestan. There is one such range from Yarkand-darya to Khotan-darya, which, at least partly, may be said to exist in reality, *viz.* the Masar-tagh. Another range runs along the Keria-darya. At the eastern edge of the map he has the legend: En allant d'ici à l'orient on ne trouve que des sables qui s'étendent jusqu'aux pays extérieurs de la frontière de Ngan si tcheou.

Returning to the western edge of the map, we find south of the Bolor tagh range and its continuation, a very mighty range carrying the classic Chinese name: Monts Thsoug ling. It joins the first-mentioned range in Défilé Kara koroum. From this point and westwards, it may be said to be identical with the real High Karakorum, for this part of the system is, on Klaproth's map, called Montagnes de glaciers, and south of it is Balti ou Le Petit ou Premier Tübet. And here the Indus runs to the W. N. W. and west.

¹ *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Ergänzungsband XXVIII. Gotha 1900.