

Klaproth seems to have had the opinion that the name of Ts'ung-ling signified the High Kara-korum. On the other hand he knew, from Chinese sources, that the mountains south of Khotan were called Ts'ung-ling. He may, therefore, have been misled by this name in joining the High Kara-korum and the Kwen-lun south of Khotan in one single system, instead of making two parallel systems. In this particular point his map does not quite agree with his text of 1826, quoted above. Though, with some good will, we may admit that from the Défilé Kara koroum a mighty range stretches south and S. E. along the Upper Indus to the vicinity of Mt. Kailas, and this range may also be said to be a continuation of the Montagnes de glaciers of the Ts'ung-ling, though it comes in contact with the northern range at the Kara-korum Pass.

The range stretching S. W.—N. E. through western Tibet and called Montagnes neigeuses Ghangri ou Moussoun, KLAPROTH seems to have taken from D'ANVILLE where this range has nearly the same form, and where we meet the name Kenkri mouson. D'Anville's Dsarin Nor, which is at the western side of the range, is placed by Klaproth on its eastern side and called Dzerin noor. This may be the Panggong-tso, as Roudhogh ou Routhogh is situated south of it.

Klaproth has made use of a large amount of material which was unknown to d'Anville, and his map indeed presents a great improvement of the latter. As to the material used by d'Anville, Klaproth informs us that it was not only the Lamas who furnished it, as is generally believed. He says:

Je dois observer que l'on croit à tort que la carte du Tübet, des jésuites, n'avoit d'autre base que le travail des deux lama, envoyés par Khang-hi dans ce pays. Ce travail fut rectifié par d'autres personnes que le même prince chargea d'examiner le Tübet, et d'après les routiers des armées mandchoues qui, sous son règne, y rétablirent la tranquillité.¹

Klaproth's great map of 1836, which was published the year after his death, was the final result of the deep and serious studies and researches of a life-time. He examined in a critical way and compared with one another all European and Oriental sources, old and recent, and it is, therefore, with respect and admiration we have to regard the map which contains the result of his laborious work. Many years before it was ready for print, he had collected material for detailed sketch-maps on a large scale, two of which are to be found in reproduction in Vol. III, Pl. IV and Pl. V. I add to these as Pl. XXVIII his *Charte der Tibetanischen Provinz Kamu*, 1821, the original of which is drawn by him on a scale of 1:2 000 000 (73×54 cm.). It shows an approximate knowledge of the great river systems, and of the names of the source branches of the Yellow River. The greatest difficulties he has encountered regarding the orographical systems, of which only the Bayan-chara

¹ *Now. Annales des voyages.* Deuxième série. Tome VII. Paris 1828, p. 270.