

manuscrits, recueillis en Sibérie. La position des volcans de l'Asie centrale qui ont été placés avec soin, et la fixation de quelques hauteurs au-dessus et au-dessous du niveau de l'Océan, donnent peut-être un certain intérêt à ma première ébauche d'une carte des chaînes de montagnes de l'Asie, et la distinguent de toutes celles qui ont été publiées jusqu'à présent.<sup>1</sup>

I have not been able to find a copy of the map of PANSNER. As to the map illustrating the work of MEYENDORFF, it falls outside and too far west of our region, whilst the map of LÉDEBOUR is much too far north. The map of WADDINGTON has been discussed above (Pl. XXVI). The two remaining maps with which Humboldt begins his list of sources, are of such great interest that I have thought necessary to have them reproduced.

Comparing Humboldt's little sketch-map, Pl. XXIX,<sup>2</sup> with *l'Asie gravée par M. Berthe en 1829*, Pl. XXX,<sup>3</sup> it must be said that the resemblance is very great so far as the orographical and hydrographical systems are concerned. The rivers are exactly the same, for instance, the courses of the Tsangpo, the Indus and the Tarim. The mountains north of the Tarim Basin are called Moussour by FREMISS and BERTHE, Thianchan by HUMBOLDT. Pamir and Bolor are about the same in both cases, though Humboldt has given the latter range a S. S. W. direction instead of S. S. E., which was no improvement. The map of 1829 has M. Karangoui as a ramification from the southern part of the Bolor Range at the same place where Humboldt has entered the name Tsoungling. Fremiss-Berthe have only the eastern part of the Kwen-lun, and in the west M. Karakorum Padichah borders directly upon the Tarim Basin. The western prolongation of the Kara-korum is the Hindoukouch. Here Humboldt has improved the situation by sketching the Kouenloun or Kwen-lun north of the Kara-korum. To the east and E. S. E. the Kara-korum, on the map of 1829, seems to stand in a certain relationship to a range situated between the names Katché and Khor, which also are entered on Humboldt's map, where, however, the range itself is a ramification from the Kwen-lun without any contact whatever with the Kara-korum. Here Humboldt is more in accordance with the truth, for his Kara-korum continues eastwards in the Kaylas and Dzang ranges and his map, therefore, indicates the relationship between the Kara-korum and the mountains north of the Tsangpo. On both maps the mountainous country in the west, between the Indus and the Yarkand-daria, is too narrow, and therefore Humboldt could speak of a mountain knot where the Himalaya, the Kwen-lun

<sup>1</sup> Loc. cit., p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> *Chaînes de Montagnes et Volcans dans l'Asie-Centrale. (Enfoncement du sol dans l'Ouest.)* Essai par A. de Humboldt, Potsdam 1830, Gravé par Berthe. 33×21 cm.

<sup>3</sup> *Nouvelle Carte de l'Asie dressée par A. R. Fremiss . . . . Revue pour la partie Septentrionale de l'Empire Chinois par J. Klaproth publiée par L. H. Berthe Graveur . . . .* Paris 1829. — I suppose it cannot be any other map that Humboldt means.