

être bien attentif au *peu* de hauteur de la plaine qui envoie les eaux à l'est, par le Tarem au Lac Lop....» He regarded as a desideratum of exploration, to reach the sources of the Shayok, where his theory should be confirmed. He seems to have believed that the feeders of the Tarim came from a plain with a very inconsiderable height. This is surprising as he had the greatest admiration for MIR IZZET ULLAH, who was the first reliable traveller to cross this very region.

Humboldt's little sketch-map of Central Asia from 1844, Pl. XXXII,¹ cannot be said to be an improvement of the same map of 1830, Pl. XXIX. »Kette des Bolor« has a tremendous length both to the north of the Tian-shan and to the south of the Himalaya, but its direction is improved to the S. S. E. instead of S. S. W. The Pamir, which in 1830 was correctly placed to the west of Bolor, is now, 1844, east of it, and quite close to Kashgar. South of Kashgar and west of Yarkand there is a second Pamir with the Lake Siri-kul as a source of the Amu-daria. This river, therefore, is believed to pierce the Bolor in a transverse valley. The Thsungling keeps its ground as before. In 1830 the Hindou Koh was regarded as the western continuation of the Kouen-loun or Kwen-lun, in 1844 he has a Southern Hindu-Kho, being a prolongation of the Himalaya, and a Northern Hindu-Kho as a continuation of the Kwen-lun, an arrangement that has no correspondence in reality. The representation of the Kara-korum is much better in 1830 when this system is thought of as a special range between the Kwen-lun and the Himalaya and fairly parallel to them; in 1844 it is drawn as a ramification from the Kwen-lun and is now called Nubra or Karakorum instead of Karakorum Padichah. On the older map the mountains north of the Tsangpo approached reality much nearer than on the later map, where Humboldt seems to believe that there are no ranges at all in these parts of Tibet, only a flat plateau-land. The Dzang Range of 1830 as well as the Kailas have disappeared, and instead of them we find a small range Geb. Ghiang-ri at a great distance N. E. of Manasarovar. This probably was meant to be the Kangri Range to which the Kailas belongs. This range is also represented as an indirect prolongation of the Kara-korum.

It is interesting to examine the heights on Humboldt's little map.² For Kashgar he has 1,169 m. and for Lop-nor 390 m.; in reality these heights are 1,304 and 816 m. For the Lake Sirikul he has 4,763 m., which probably is taken from Captain WOOD'S observations, giving 15,600 feet or 4,756 m.³ The height of this lake is now given as 13,390 feet or 4,082 m.⁴ For Ladak (Leh) he has 3,046 m. instead

¹ Its complete title runs: *Gebirgsketten und Vulcane in Central-Asien nach d. neuesten Astronom. Beobachtungen u. Höhenmessungen.* Von A. v. Humboldt. 1844. Gez. v. A. v. Humboldt.... beendigt v. C. Petermann 1841. Gest. zu Berlin v. H. Mahlmann. Berl. 1844. 54×31 cm. 1:12000000.

² They are given in toises, one toise being 1,949 m. I have changed the toises into meters.

³ *Journal Roy. Geogr. Soc.* Vol. X, 1841, p. 536.

⁴ *Map of the country on both sides of the boundary line drawn by the Joint Commission for delimiting the Russian and Afghan territories on the Pamirs 1895.*