

Kuenlun, and so is Sherefeddin's Carangutac. Baltu Gletscher is a range to the north of and parallel with Karakorum *oder* Padischa, the latter running along the lower course of the Shayok, and touching the northern end of Panggong-tso. In 1840 and 1841 no other map could be compared with this in completeness.

The general map accompanying the same publication is of interest. With black lines it shows the principal stretchings of the mountain ranges. In the west is Bolortagh and the ranges west of it stretching N. N. W.—S. S. E. The Kuenlun, Baltü Gletscher and Karakorum stretch N. W.—S. E., parallel to the western Himalaya. In light tones some profiles are placed on the map showing profile sections of the different ranges.

I cannot finish this chapter in any better way than by quoting the following passage of Ritter regarding the relations between the Ts'ung-ling, Kara-korum, Kailas and Nien-chen-tang-la.¹ He regards the Kailas as the mountain knot from which ranges start in different directions:

Dieser Kaylasa, oder Kailas der Hindus, der Chinesische Oneuta, oder O-neou-ta ist der Tübetanische Gang-dis-ri, d. h. Schneefarbiger Berg, daraus auf D'Anville's Karten Kentaïsse. Von diesem Gebirgsstock ziehen sich in nordwestlicher Richtung, also nördlich von Ladak, gegen den Thsung-ling hin, die Kette Karakorum-Padischah, gegen Ost die Schneeketten Hor (Khor) und Dzang. Jene, die nördliche, die Hor-Kette, schliesst sich mit ihrem N. W. Ende an den Kuenlun an, und läuft gegen Ost dem See Tengri Nor zu; diese, die Dzang-Kette, weit südlicher als jene, begrenzt das lange Nordufer des Dzsangbo-oder Thsambu-Tales, giebt gegen Norden dem Tarku Dzangbo, der in den Tengri Nor fällt, seine Quellen, und läuft von W. gegen O. der ungemein hohen Gletschergruppe Nien-tsin-tangla-gangri der Tübeter zu, die zwischen H'lassa und dem Tengri Nor einen merkwürdigen Grenzstein bildet.

These words, which are in perfect accordance with the map, Pl. XII of Vol. III, hit the very mark of the problem. Before my journey in 1906—1908 in the mountain system of the Transhimalaya, not a single geographer has been so near real facts as KLAPROTH and RITTER. The chief object of this volume is also to prove that the Ts'ung-ling (partly), the Kara-korum, the Mus-tagh, the Kailas, and the Nien-chen-tang-la, are one and the same great system of folds, or, in other words, that the Transhimalaya is the eastern continuation of a part of the Kara-korum System.

¹ Partly quoted also in Vol. III, P. 83, in connection with the Transhimalaya.