

On his map¹ Burnes has *one* great range in the south: Himalaya, Indian Caucasus and Hindoo Koosh; and north of it Kara-korum Ms. form a very inconsiderable convexity. The name Kara-korum Ms. is entered only at the place where the Kara-korum Pass is situated. The rest of the enormous system, which on RITTER'S map of 1832, the same year as Burnes travelled, presents itself as two mighty ranges and a third smaller one, is here shown as very insignificant hills. Burnes is aware of the fact that all rivers south of the Kara-korum join the Shayok, and it is, therefore, the more surprising that he could believe in the assertion that the Indus had one of its sources near the Sarikol Lake.

On his map, *Central Asia*, 1834, JOHN ARROWSMITH has, south of Yarkand, a range called Yagni Dawan or New Mn. which in reality corresponds to a part of the Kwen-lun (*Vide* Pl. XXXVII). South of and parallel with this range he has Tsoung-ling or Kara-korum Ms., drawn as a rather mighty mountain system. Farther south the whole way to the Upper Indus and Leh he has only insignificant, detached hills.

The map of JAMES WYLD, 1839, *Map of the Countries lying between Turkey & Birmah, etc.*, of which Pl. XXXVIII shows a part, is in no small degree influenced by J. Arrowsmith. We again find the Yagni Dowan (*sic!*) or New Ms. and the Tsoung-ling or Kara-korum Ms. The eastern continuation of his Yagni Dawan is called M. Karangoui, M. Echimetis and Oneuta Mts. This long system of mountains represents the Kwen-lun. His Kara-korum, on the other hand, comes to an end in the region of the sources of the Shayok, south-east of which he has entered the word Desert. Therefore, according to Wyld, the whole country east of the Shayok and Leh consists in a very extended plateau-land desert, at any rate reaching so far as to the Ike-namur-nor and Bagha-namur-nor, of his map.

WOOD'S journey in 1838 does not fall within the limits of Kara-korum proper. In his general view of the mountains he does not ever mention this system. He says:

»In speaking of the Hindú Kosh range of mountains in contradistinction to the Himalaya, it may be well to define both chains. The latter, as is well known, bounds Hindustan on the north, and after crossing the river Indus extends westward to the valley of Panchshir and the meridian of Kabul. The other chain I have before described. They are connected by numerous lateral ridges, and evidently belong to the same great system of the Himalayan-Tartaric mountains, which extend both to the east and west beyond the limits to which any experience reaches. Hindú Kosh is their northern wall, Himalaya is the southern one. The former, however, would appear to

¹ *Map to Illustrate Lieut. Alex. Burnes' Travels to Bokhara; Reduced from Mr. John Arrowsmith's larger map of Central Asia, 1835.* — Partly reproduced here as Pl. XXXVI. The map of J. Arrowsmith has the title: *Central Asia comprising Bokhara, Cabool, etc. Constructed from numerous authentic documents, but principally from the original M. S. Surveys of Lieut. Alex. Burnes* by J. Arrowsmith, 1834. — Pl. XXXVII shows a part of this excellent map.