

are mentioned as examples. The ridges and peaks of the Kwen-lun were found to be much lower than those of the Kara-korum and Himalaya. The average height of the Kara-korum peaks was found to be somewhat lower than that of the Himalaya peaks, but the average height of the ridges and passes greater. Tibet proper was regarded as a latitudinal valley between the Dihong and Indus, the Himalaya and Kara-korum, whereas the Kwen-lun was situated outside of Tibet and south of it is a plateau with irregular mountains.

The name Mus-tagh belongs only to a little part of the water-parting range. The brothers thought the name Kara-korum should be used for the whole system, although it was given by the natives only to the Kara-korum Pass. They had the satisfaction to see this proposal generally accepted.¹ HERMANN VON SCHLAGINTWEIT is right in saying that the difference in the general character of Kara-korum and Himalaya can be given by comparing the passes leading over the ranges. As a rule British geographers prefer to compare the peaks, although the passes are at least as important. Hermann von Schlagintweit knew 21 passes over the Himalaya, 3 over the Kara-korum and 3 over the Kwen-lun. The Schlagintweits had actually measured only resp. two of the three Kara-korum and Kwen-lun passes. For the Chang-chenmo Pass, which ADOLPH SCHLAGINTWEIT crossed July 9th, 1857, and the Piriák Pass in the Kwen-lun, west of Kara-kash, which he crossed a few weeks later, were only estimated, and not used in the calculation of averages:

Himalaya — 17,800 feet,
 Kara-korum — 18,700 feet,
 Kwen-lun — 17,000 feet.

In 1872, that is to say after NAIN SING'S journey in the Tsangpo valley, HERMANN VON SCHLAGINTWEIT describes Tibet as the great longitudinal valley region which is situated between the »Main range of High Asia, Kara-korum» and Himalaya.² I have shown, and will show in a more detailed manner later on, that this view was in reality correct, although from Schlagintweit's point of view it was a mistake. For in spite of Nain Sing's journey he did not know of the existence of the Transhimalaya, and, indeed, Nain Sing had not given him any cause to suspect the existence of such a system. But he continued the Kara-korum hypothetically eastwards south of Tengri-nor, and here the correct moment so far comes in, that the Transhimalaya has, no doubt, to be regarded as a continuation of one of the Kara-korum Systems.

In the fourth volume of his great work Hermann von Schlagintweit tells us what he and his brothers saw with their own eyes of the Kara-korum.³ The journeys

¹ *Ibidem* p. 11.

² Op. cit., Band III. *Hochasien: II. Tibet; zwischen der Himálaya- und der Karakorum-Kette.* Jena 1872.

³ Op. cit., Band IV. *Hochasien: III. Ost-Turkestan und Umgebungen.* Jena 1880, p. 3 *et seq.*