

treten auf hier oben, aber vorherrschend sind krystallinische geschichtete Gesteine, und der Kalk hat somit keine Wahrscheinlichkeit sedimentär zu sein.»

After a very detailed and careful examination of the pass they continued eastwards, August 4th. Next day they crossed the Shayok at Sultan Chúskun, where the Kirilab River enters from the east.<sup>1</sup> Then began the rise to the Dapsang plateau. Such plateaux, he says, are not rare on the southern side of the Kara-korum, but they are incomparably greater on the northern side of the water-parting line. »Das Dapsang-Plateau bildet die letzte Vorstufe des Kara-korum-Passes.»

From the map of the G. T. S. he concludes that the source of the Shayok is situated some 30 Engl. miles east of Dowlet Bek-öldi, and that it comes from the neighbourhood of K 23. This is, as we know, only a tributary. He calculates the snow line at 19,400 feet on the southern, and at 18,600 on the northern side of the Kara-korum Pass, and to the pass itself he gives 18,345 feet. It is situated in grey sedimentary slate. The source of the Kara-kash he places east and almost 1° south of the Kara-korum Pass. To the east-south-east he could see »snowy peaks of the Kara-korum Range of considerable height», and with *névée* and ice. From them the range seemed to make a sharp turn to the south.

He observed that the plateau form disappears entirely already at the edge of the southern foot of the Kwen-lun. The Kara-kash and Keriya-darya pierce the Kwen-lun in the same manner as do the Indus, Satlej and other rivers through the Himalaya. Der Nordabhang des Künlün ist ähnlich wie der Nordabhang des Himalaya — d. h. wie dessen Abdachung gegen Tibet im Gegensatze zu jener gegen Indien — viel flacher, und die mittlere Neigung vom Künlün-Kamme gegen die Depression im Norden ist geringer als vom Karakorum-Kamme gegen den Südfuss des Künlün.

The masses of sand he found in the region between the Kara-korum and Kwen-lun he attributes, not to decomposition and weathering, but to the extremely frequent and strong winds in connection with the dry climate. He goes so far as to believe that the sands of the Tarim deserts are blown all over the Kwen-lun and to the watershed of the Kara-korum Range. Only there the force of the north wind is broken.

August 11th they passed Malikshah-su and Ak-tagh-su and the Kisil-korum Pass (17,762 feet). This pass is described as situated in the Kisil-korum Range, which is a branch from the Kara-tagh Range. The next day they arrived at the great lake Aksáe Chin, 16,620 feet, although I cannot make out what particular lake he means.

The height of the Kok-köl was found to be 15,010 feet and it was surrounded by slate and greenstone varieties.<sup>2</sup> The water of the lake was slightly brackish, but

<sup>1</sup> This way is the same that I took in 1908.

<sup>2</sup> H. SCHLAGINTWEIT describes the »Kiuk Kiöl» (Kok-köl) which HAYWARD did not see, although he was quite near it. He is surprised that Hayward, in spite of the official reports of the Schlagintweits,