

and Skardo. Regarding the road from the Mus-tagh Pass to Yarkand, Adolph got the following information: it begins from Shaklók on the right side of the northern Mus-tagh Glacier which used to be the resting place on the northern side of the Kara-korum Range. Tso Kha, a little lake at the right lateral morain; Paróng at the end of the glacier; Chángal (Jangal) with the snow-free pass Skam La; Shiágs, Gámbo Chu with the Agir Pass; Surukovét; Dóva and Dóva Pass, which was supposed to cross the Western Kwen-lun, Málíksha; Úrdalik; Cheróska; Pas Kuikdo; Khalastán in the valley of the Tisnab; Kokyar, Karghalik and Yarkand.

To the N. W. of the Mus-tagh Pass the brothers later on heard of two other passes across the Kara-korum. One of these, some 30 miles from the Mus-tagh, was called Shíngshal. The other, the Húnze Pass, was the western-most one, so far known, across the Kara-korum. It could be used by caravans from Gilgit to Yarkand, and was believed to be some 18,000 feet high. But as the precipitation increases from Ladak to Balti and farther N. W., the amount of snow becomes greater than in the east. Sometimes the passage was difficult even in summer. In the winter and spring the passes were said to be closed for several months.¹

The information regarding the roads to Yarkand, which was gathered by Adolph and Hermann, was in later years proved by other travellers to be correct. His last, tragic, journey Adolph began from Panjab in 1857.² He touched the western end of the Panggong-tso and followed a completely new and unknown road to Turkestan. Crossing the Marsimik-la he came down to Pamsal in the Changchenmo valley. At Kíám he met the last shepherds south of the Kara-korum. Kíám was situated somewhat above the entrance of the Chang Lang valley, which must be our Goghra with the road to Chang-lung. Krystallinisches Quarzgestein, metamorphisch. Auf diesem lagernd folgen dann auf der rechten Seite des Changchenmo-Thales gegen Norden die sedimentären geschichteten Gesteine. To be able to enter the Chang-lung valley, his men had to dig steps in a slope for the ponies; these steps were seen by SHAW 11 years later. On June 18th he went up to the pass (18,839 feet)³ and camped at Kala Pahár opposite to Nichú. The water goes to a little lake situated at some distance to the east.

The pass was called Chang Lang or Chang Chenmo. Another pass was seen in the Kara-korum Range only $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the N. W., a third at $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. E. and a fourth at 8 miles S. E. The one he used seemed to be the easiest of all. JOHNSON'S Lungkám Pass is probably one of the four, and reported to be 19,533 feet high. Both Adolph and Hermann Schlagintweit have obviously understood that the Chang

¹ Loc. cit., p. 18.

² *Reisen in Indien und Hochasien*, loc. cit., p. 225.

³ This pass may easily be the one which was called Chang-lung-yogma by my Ladakis in 1906. I found the height of 18,958 feet.