

Lang Pass belonged to the Kara-korum Range and had the same geographical rank as the Kara-korum Pass.

Then he crossed the Lingzi Thang in two days and recognized this plateau as situated north of the Kara-korum Range. The average height was found to be 17,500 feet. For the whole plain north of the Kara-korum Range, Adolph has the name of »Great Aksáe Chin» (»The white desert of Chin»). »Little Aksáe Chin» he says is below the Kisil-korum Pass. Hermann is aware that this plateau is an old lake basin, which he believes has been emptied by erosion. This view reminds us of DREW'S theory which, however, is not quoted by Hermann von Schlagintweit.

On June 22nd Adolph crossed the small ridges which divide Aksai-chin in two halves. Next day he travelled along the salt lake Patsalung. Continuing W. N. W. he crossed the range (17,500 feet) which separates the great Aksai-chin plains from the Kara-kash valley and reached this river a little below »Kiok Kiul» (Kok-köl). Then he proceeded down the Kara-kash River the same way his brothers had gone the previous year.

Having found Fort Shahidullah deserted, Adolph continued to the foot of the Kirgis Pass, which HAYWARD in 1868 fixed at 17,092 feet. Adolph preferred another branch of the Kwen-lun, which he crossed in Bel-davan. He took all sorts of observations, and made maps, panoramas and water colour paintings. July 6th he camped at the N. E. foot of the Taikotál Pass. At Camp Mazar he annotates gneiss and mica.

Juli 13th he got news of the troubles in Eastern Turkestan and sent out scouts to get reliable news of the situation. Two weeks later they returned and advised him to go by the Kilian road, which was still peaceful. From there he hoped to be able to escape to Russian Asia.

The Kilian Pass, situated in a range of secondary order which stretches far to the east, was found to be 17,200 feet high. He heard of the Sanju Pass farther east. In the same range Hermann mentions the Kárlik Pass, later on called Kullik on HAYWARD'S map. Adolph also got some information about the Yangi-davan in the main range of the Kwen-lun, although he got it under the name of Kokiár Pass. Still farther west in the same range, he heard of a Piriákh Pass.

August 5th he reached Chisganlik, crossed the northern valleys and ridges of the Kwen-lun Mountains, reached Kargalik the 9th and Kashgar on the 25th. The next day he was made a prisoner, brought before the brutal Vali Khan and killed at an age of only 28 years and after three years of exploring work in unknown regions of the Tibetan border-land.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The details on his death are to be found in *Results*, Vol. I, p. 43 *et seq.*: *Last Journeys and death of our brother Adolph.*