

south, and then again takes an easterly direction, at 31° North lat. going south of the Tengri-nor; at 95° East long. it finally comes to an end. When dealing with the Transhimalaya I have already pointed out the fact that on the Schlagintweit's map the range with the Kara-korum Pass, and the range between Tengri-nor and Lhasa, are, uninterruptedly, one and the same system.

On the map in question Adolph's last journey is not correct, and Hermann says in Vol. IV of his work, that, when this map was drawn in 1861, he had not yet obtained all his brothers' diaries. At any rate one sees what a great area of Western Tibet was covered by the journeys of these brothers.

In *Petermanns Mitteilungen* for 1861, Tafel 10, there is a little map which is only a copy of the first map of the brothers. Here the Hindu-kush is the direct continuation of the Kara-korum. The Kara-korum Pass is placed in the Kara-korum Range, and the Kwen-lun is an independent system north of it which comes to an end W. S. W. of Khotan. The High Kara-korum with the gigantic glaciers, seen and beautifully painted by Adolph, is missing altogether. West of Kashgar and Yarkand is a range stretching N. W.—S. E. and west of its southern part is another range called Pamir.

On Pl. VII in the series of Panoramic Profiles of the snowy Ranges of High Asia, *The Karakorum, with the Plateaux in Turkistán, and the Kuenlúen, drawn and surveyed by Hermann and Robert de Schlagintweit*,¹ there is a little insignificant map² which I have reproduced as Pl. LI on account of its orographical interest. It shows plainly how Hermann looked at the Kara-korum System in its great features. It stretches diagonally through the whole of Tibet to the regions N. E. of Lhasa, whilst the Kwen-lun is a smaller system coming at an end S. W. of Khotan. Going straight south from Yarkand one, therefore, first meets the Kara-korum.

The first report about the Schlagintweits' journey northwards was communicated by Col. W. H. SYKES in an article: *Journey across the Kuen-luen from Ladak to Khotan*.³ The title would be all right, unless we read about the Saser Pass that the large groups of glaciers surrounding it were »one of the largest accumulations of glaciers in the Kuen-luen», which proves that the Kuen-luen in the title also is meant to include the Kara-korum. »Khotan» in the title of the paper, includes the whole province of which Ilchi is the capital. When JOHNSON is always reported to be the first European who reached Khotan from India, it should be remembered that the Schlagintweits had done it some 9 years earlier, although they did not visit the town itself.

¹ *Results, Atlas, 1861.*

² *Index map showing the Geographical positions of the panoramic profiles and the general direction of the principal mountain chains of High Asia.*

³ *Proceedings Royal Geographical Society, Vol. I, 1855—56, p. 275 et seq.*