

(Bolor Gebirge). To the south we see three different ranges: the Kilan range which is small, — south of it the Western and Eastern Kwen-lun separated from each other by the Kara-kash valley, and farther south the Mus-tagh or Kara-korum Range, which, at about 77° East. long., divides into three branches, one situated between Shayok and Nubra; the second is the branch with the Saser Pass, and the third is the principal watershed between the Shayok and Kara-kash. The Lak Tsung Range may be regarded as a fourth branch between Lingzi-tang and Taldat.

Much on this map is conjecture, but, in general, it gives a correct idea of the situation of the principal ranges and a very clear representation of the hydrography. It is also important as an station on the road of exploration, for it contains all material available in 1871.

The Punjab and its Dependencies with portions of the Northwest Provinces and Afghanistan, 1870; Compiled in the Office of the Surveyor General of India from the latest Surveys, is the title of a map quite up to date, and with all the great glaciers known at that time. The name Kara Koram Mountains is confined only to the part of the system where the Kara-korum Pass is situated. I have not reproduced it here.

Pl. LIX shows the relation which in 1862 was supposed to exist between the Kwen-lun and the Kara-korum.¹

¹ The title of this map is: *Rough Sketch of Caravan Routes through the Pamir Steppes and Yarkund, from information collected from Mahomed Ameen Yarkundi, late Guide to Messrs De Schlagintweit (S^d) P. S. Lumsden Murree 1862.*