

under a high cliff on the deep shingly bed of the old lake formed in the manner just described. — On the 10th we continued in the same general northerly direction, and passed the upper Kumdan glacier, which shoots down from a lateral valley to the north-west, and almost touches the opposite side of the main valley.

Gordon approached within two miles of the Remu glacier. The following day he had a very fine view of the north-western portion of the Remu glacier, »which showed right down in the main valley, with an even surface, wonderfully sea-like«. He regards this glacier as standing unrivalled in its grandeur of extent and close resemblance to a frozen sea. It rises amongst peaks and ridges from 19,000 to 24,000 feet high. It is about 21 miles in length. The Shayok cutting away successive blocks of ice, usually prevents farther extension. »The glacier, however, has been known on several occasions to protrude right across the valley of the Shayok, so as to dam up the stream and form up a large lake, ending in a cataclysm when the water finally bursts through the ice and rushes down the valley in a mighty and destructive flood wave, similarly as has been observed of the Kumdan glaciers lower down.«¹ Gordon, however, is able to inform his readers that the disastrous inundations of the Indus were not caused by the damming up of these glaciers, but by a huge landslide in a quite different region.

The map accompanying Gordon's work has the title, *Part of the preliminary map of Eastern Turkistan to illustrate the reports on Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission to Kashgar, 1873—74. Compiled by Captain H. TROTTER.* Here we find a mighty range called Mustagh with the Karakorum Pass. The signification Kara-korum Range is not used.

W. T. BLANFORD, in his work on STOLICZKA'S geological results, distinguishes between the following ranges in N. W. Himalaya and Western Tibet.² The Kwen-lun Range on the edge of the Yarkand plain, the Mus-tagh Range with the Karakorum Pass, and forming the main ridge with the great watershed, the Ladak Range running along the northern bank of the Indus, and separating its valley from that of the Shayok, a nomenclature that is in accordance with that of BURRARD; the Zaskar Range, which forms the south-western limit of the Indus drainage, extending along the north-eastern boundary of Kashmir, and the continuation of which to the S. W. is sometimes known as the Baralatse Range, and the Himalaya Proper, the north-western continuation of which is the Pir Panjal. This view is only partly in accordance with Burrard's Zaskar Range.

A few extracts from STOLICZKA'S notes regarding the geology of the hill ranges between the Indus and Schahidullah may be of interest.³ The Indus near

¹ Op. cit., p. 20.

² *Scientific Results of the Second Yarkand Mission; based upon the collections and notes of the late Ferdinand Stoliczka, Ph. D.* Geology by W. T. Blanford, F. R. S. Calcutta 1878, p. 5.

³ Op. cit., p. 15 *et seq.* and *Records of the Geological Survey of India.* Vol. VII, p. 12 *et seq.*