

Richthofen had correctly made the Koko-shili and Bayan-khara-ula as parts of one and the same fold. North of Odon-tala we find on his maps a nameless range, and north of it Shuga and Burkhan-Buda. The range south of Koko-nor he calls »Khukhu-nor-Gebirge»; it was called Southern Koko-nor Range by Prshevalskiy. South of the Koko-shili-Bayan-khara fold Richthofen had only two more folds and then follows the artificial construction of four great ranges, running S. W. to N. E. The western-most of them is the Tang-la. All four are cut through by the upper courses of the rivers. West of Tengri-nor is a short parallel range, the one which comes in contact with the eastern end of Aling-gangri. This range and the S. W. part of the Tang-la are, as it were, cut by the Nien-chen-tang-la. We have seen that SAUNDERS in this region has three tremendous ranges, more enormous than even those of Richthofen. He even goes so far as to make Himalaya continue uninterruptedly, to the N. E., and to make the Yunling Mountains of western China practically one and the same fold as the Himalaya.

On his map<sup>1</sup> Richthofen has two Kara-korum Ranges. Between them and the Kwen-lun there are two more which he obviously regards as belonging to the Kara-korum System. The Aling-gangri Range may be said to be the prolongation of his southern-most Kara-korum. In spite of a fairly long gap between the two, this view is, so far as I can see, correct, although new exploration has to solve the problem definitely. Richthofen's northern Kara-korum has no continuation at all in the interior of Tibet. It begins from the Kara-korum Pass and stretches S. E. to 80°. Therefore, of course, Richthofen never suspected that it could have anything whatever to do with HUC'S Tang-la far in the east.

Between his southern Kara-korum and the Indus there are four ranges, the two northern of which he calls the Dapsang Ranges. In their immediate prolongation the southern Aling-gangri Ranges are situated. All these Kara-korum and Dapsang Ranges, Richthofen regards as belonging to the Himalayan System.

Looking at Tibet as a whole we see that Richthofen gives it a triangular shape, where his »Hochland von Khor» is bounded by the parallel ranges of these mighty systems, the Kwen-lun, the Himalaya and the Tang-la or Sinian System.

The exploration which has taken place since his great work was published, or since 1877, has proved that this view is correct only so far as the Kwen-lun and Himalaya are concerned. In the east, where so much work is still left to be done, Richthofen's Sinian System will disappear altogether. Instead of the complicated and irregular construction he gave to these regions, we will find that the whole of Tibet is one single and rather regular system of folds, a »Faltenland» as the Germans say, and that this regularity continues the whole way to the east, where the mountain folds turn down to the S. E.

<sup>1</sup> *Vide* Vol. III, Pl. XXIV.