

Pl. XXVI in Vol. III represents the most important part of GODWIN-AUSTEN'S map of the Tibetan and Himalayan ranges.<sup>1</sup> The fine dotted line in the middle of that map indicates TRELAWNY SAUNDERS' Karakorum Gangri Range, mentioned above. Godwin-Austen says of it: »Mr. Saunders' Karakoram range eastward of the Mustakh conforms to the water-parting north of the Indus up to Rudok, where it is made to cross on to the Aling Gangrhi or my Trans-Indus extension; it is then carried south to unite with the high range north of the Manasarawar Lake, and is there continued east as a range north of, and parallel with the Sangpo. It is unnecessary to define it further, for the topography does not exist from which we can lay down such lines; the same may be said of the Kuen Lun extension east of long. 80°.»<sup>2</sup> Pl. LXVI of the present volume shows a larger part of the same map, including the regions of the Western Kara-korum, as well as the eastern continuation of the system, according to Godwin-Austen.

When, a year later, EDUARD SUESS published his great work, *Das Antlitz der Erde*,<sup>3</sup> GODWIN-AUSTEN, DREW, STOLICZKA and LYDEKKER were his principal authorities. As RICHTHOFEN before him, Suess made an excellent physico-geographical and geological *résumé* of the Central Asian Mountains, so far as this was possible at the time. Regarding the region that is occupying our interest here, he concentrated his attention upon the relation between the Kara-korum and Kwen-lun to the Hindu-kush, Pamir and Kizil-yart. Farther east he only touched the question of the Altin-tagh and Nan-shan, a region that at that time was very little known.<sup>4</sup>

Suess reminds us of the attempts that had been made by HUMBOLDT, RITTER, and RICHTHOFEN to penetrate the orographical structure of Central Asia and Northern China, of the journeys of PRSHEVALSKIY, and of LYDEKKER'S excellent geological map of Western Himalaya from the plain of the Indus to the glaciers of K2 in what he calls The Mustágh Range. Notwithstanding, he found our knowledge of great parts of these high alpine regions to be very scanty, and it was, therefore, necessary to start from what was really known, and to be careful in the conclusions. The following extracts contain some of Suess' most important results:

Ein keilförmig beginnendes Kalkgebirge nimmt N. vom Mustágh gegen O. so rasch an Breite zu, dass die nächstfolgende Linie älterer Felsarten, der Kuen-lun, mehr und mehr von der Richtung des Himalaya abweichend, sich der östlichen Richtung nähert. Es breitet sich ostwärts aus und bildet endlich ein weites Kalkplateau zwischen dem Himalaya und dem Kuen-lun. Diesem Kalksteingebiete gehört der oftgenannte Pass Kárakorum an.

Der Südrand des grossen Kalkgebirges liegt in Cháng-chenmo, einem Seitenthale des oberen Sháyok. An seiner Nordseite erheben sich bei Gogra graue Kalksteinwände

<sup>1</sup> Its title is: *The Mountain System of the Himalaya and neighbouring Ranges of India.*

<sup>2</sup> *The Mountain Systems of the Himalaya and neighbouring Ranges of India.* — *Proceedings Roy. Geogr. Soc.* Vol. VI, 1884, p. 83 *et seq.*

<sup>3</sup> Vol. I, Leipzig 1885, p. 544 and 565 *et seq.*

<sup>4</sup> Richthofen, *China*, III, p. 314.