

mit *Dicerocardium* und *Megalodon*; dieser Kalk ist auf Anticlinalen von Kohlenkalk unterbrochen; sobald der nördliche Bergzug erstiegen ist, überblickt man die weite Hochfläche.

Die westlich folgenden Gebirgsgegenden hat F. Stoliczka auf drei Linien durchzogen, welche in annähernd radialer Richtung von der Tiefe des Tarymbeckens aus die Ketten queren. Die erste dieser Linien läuft von Sanju über Shahidula und den westlichsten Theil von Lingzithang nach Chángchenmo; die zweite geht von Kárghalik über Yangi Dawan, dann gegen S. O., die vorhergehende Linie in Aktágh berührend, dann südwärts über den Kárakorampass und die Hochebene Dipsang; die dritte wendet sich gegen S. W. und führt von Yangi-hissár über Chehil Gombaz, Chichiklik und Tashkurghán gegen Ak Tásh im östlichen Theile des Pámir.

As we remember, STOLICZKA travelled on his first line from south to north, on the second from north to south, and on the third in both directions. Suess has made a summary of the results, in all three cases starting from the north.

The first two lines cross the Kwen-lun and the limestone mountains south of it, the third line crosses the same rocks, running in a somewhat changed direction. This fact convinced Stoliczka that the Kwen-lun System turns to the N. N. W., and forms the meridional mountains generally known as Kizilyárt, standing west of Kashgar and Yarkand, and in our days called the Kashgar Range.

The principal line of the Kwen-lun consists of gneiss. The surroundings of Shahidullah are also gneiss. Then follows mostly palaeozoic schists, including Suget-davan and the highlands all the way to Kizil-jilga, west of Taldat. At Shing-lung (also called Dong-lung) the limestone appears. From this point the mesozoic limestone continues down to Gogra in Chang-chenmo. Shing-lung corresponds to the continuation of the Lokzhung mountains of DREW.

Beyond Chichiklik, Stoliczka's second line reaches the schist series of the Sanju Pass. North of the Yángri Pass gneiss appears. The same schists as on the eastern line compose the pass itself, and continue to Aktágh accompanied by greenstone (Grünstein). South of Aktágh coal-limestone (Kohlenkalk) sets in. The mesozoic limestone continues to the south, and the Karakorum Pass is situated in Lias with *Belemnites*. Probably the Dapsang heights are also Lias. The limestone zone goes on to the Saser Pass, which corresponds to the running of the great Mustagh Range.

On both lines travelled by Stoliczka, gneiss and syenitic gneiss do not appear on the heights, but stretch N. from the passes Suget and Yángi.

On the third line, Stoliczka again came across the continuation of the schist zone of Sanju and Chichiklik. Near Chichiklik gneiss was reached, after which follows a zone of mica — and hornblende-schist. Then comes a second zone of gneiss and syenitic gneiss. Near Aktásh he found palaeozoic schist, and then a great limestone mountain at the upper course of the Aksu in Eastern Pamir. This limestone includes Kohlenkalk and Trias. It appears in the pass Neza-tásh and continues to the S. E.