

Of the ranges discovered by the Pundits A—K— and NAIN SING, Lóczy has the following passage:

Auf der von Atkinson entworfenen Karte über die Reisen A—K—'s sieht man zwischen dem Tang-la-Rücken und dem Nak-tschu-kha-Flusse w-lich vom Wege nach Lassa eine von Schneegipfeln gekrönte Kette, von welcher die nach O. laufenden Flüsse ihren Ursprung nehmen. Die erwähnte Karte lässt uns auch hier mit dem Nin-tschen-tang-la parallel verlaufende Ketten vermuthen. — Die Karte Nain-Sing's stellt in der Mitte der tibetanischen Hochebene zwischen Lassa und Rudok in der Gegend des Ombo, sowie der Dangra-jum genannten heiligen Seen ähnlich verlaufende Gebirgsketten dar, die sich mit den parallelen Ketten des Himalaya kreuzen.

All the journeys undertaken across Tibet since Lóczy published his work have proved that his conclusions regarding the parallelism were quite correct.¹ In Vol. I, p. 621 of the great work of Count SZÉCHENYI'S journey, Lóczy has a most interesting sketch-map of the mountain systems of Tibet (Pl. LXVII). The volume was published in 1893, sixteen years after Richthofen's *China*, Vol. I.² Comparing these two maps with each other one becomes aware of the enormous importance of PRSHEVALSKIY'S discoveries on his journey in 1877 to Lop-nor and Altin-tagh. On Richthofen's map the hydrography of Eastern Turkestan still depends upon Chinese maps, and Lop-nor is placed 1° north of the actual lake basin. South of the old lake basin there is 2½° of sand desert before one reaches the northern-most ranges belonging to the Kwen-lun. This system is shown by Richthofen as a great number of ranges stretching W. N. W.—E. S. E. From south to north they become shorter, and their western ends run out into the desert, like side-scenes. Lóczy, on the other hand, had later discoveries at his disposal, principally PRSHEVALSKIY'S journey to Altin-tagh, which totally changed the appearance of the interior of Asia. Therefore Lóczy has cut off the western part of Richthofen's Kwen-lun System, and placed the W. S. W.—E. N. E. stretching ranges of the Altin-tagh System in front of Richthofen's Western Kwen-lun. The eastern parts of the Kwen-lun are, in general, the same on both maps.

Richthofen has made his Sinian System begin already at about 90° East of Greenwich, stretching S. W.—N. E. The Tang-la belongs to this system, as we also remember from SAUNDERS' maps. On Lóczy's map the Sinian System does not begin until 102° East of Greenwich and of Richthofen's »Sinische Ketten«, only one, Nien-chen-tang-la, is left. The rest of the space has been filled with Lóczy's »Hinter-Indische Ketten«. According to PRSHEVALSKIY'S and Pundit A—K—'s discoveries, Lóczy was able to correct the situation of the Tang-la, the stretching of which had

¹ In his vol. III, p. 217 *et seq.* Lóczy has a summary of the geological results of later journeys in Central Asia. This volume was published in 1899.

² Tafel 3 in Richthofen's *China* has the title *Karte der Gebirge und Steppen von Central-Asien* von F. von Richthofen, 1876. Cp. my Vol. III, Pl. XXIV.