

to the E. S. E., the southern one crossing RICHTHOFEN'S Tang-la in an extraordinary and unlikely way. The Nien-chen-tang-la is sketched as the south-western part of the Tang-la System. The southern-most of the crossing wings is drawn as identical with BONVALOT'S Dupleix Ms. or the Mongolian Nomkhun-ubashi-ula. This range is called Tsa-tsa Geb. just north of the Ike-Namur-nor.¹ Wegener has it from DUTREUIL DE RHINS' Feuille No. 13 *Asie Centrale (Thibet)* where Mts. Tsa-tsa are entered at about 83° East. long. and 35° North. lat. and are in direct connection with Mts. Keria on the west, both belonging to the system of Mts. Nan-chan. In his text DE RHINS says:²

Les monts Keria étant connus, nous chercherons d'abord les positions des monts Tsa tsa. Les seuls renseignements de la géographie chinoise sur cette région se rapportent précisément à la chaîne des monts Tsa tsa, Keria et Laboutsi. Les voici: Le Tsa tsa la est à 450 li (95 milles) au nord de la ville de Lodok (Rudok). Cette montagne est contiguë au Keria dabahn; à 300 li (63 milles) au nord-ouest de Lodok est le Labzi la!

The interesting part of this statement is that there exists in reality, though a little farther S. W., *viz.* 85° 20' East. long. and about 34° North. lat. a range stretching N. W.—S. E. and called Tsang-tsa-kang or Tsantsa-kang by the Tibetans, for both names are entered on my maps Pl. 4 and Pl. 5. This Tsang-tsa is probably the same as the Chinese Tsa-tsa, which has been placed too far N. W. by DE RHINS.

Wegener is quite aware of the fact that the Kara-korum is a system of the first class. He places the name Mustagh correctly only at the highest part of the system, and lets it continue to the vicinity of the point where the two uppermost Indus branches meet. The Transhimalaya he has from D'ANVILLE and KLAPROTH and it may easily be said to be in connection with the Kara-korum, where, again, Klaproth is his authority. On Wegener's map the southern ranges may therefore be said to be much nearer reality than the northern and eastern, regarding which he has made himself too much dependent upon the theories of RICHTHOFEN.

Two years later, 1893, Dr. GEORG WEGENER once more returned to the question of the great Central Tibetan Range in an article: *Die Entschleierung der unbekanntesten Teile von Tibet und die tibetische Centralkette.*³ Here he mentions the information given to Prshevalskiy regarding a S. E. continuation of the Keriya Mountains beyond 82° East. long., which seemed to be confirmed by the Chinese statement regarding the Tsa-tsa-Dawan and the mountains N. E. of Ike Namur-nor. North of the latter the road of Emperor Kien Lung runs to the E. S. E., and its situation seems to be due to the orography and morphology of the country, *i. e.* it runs parallel to the general stretching of the ranges.

¹ Op. cit., p. 57.

² *Asie Centrale.* Paris 1889, p. 573.

³ *Festschrift Ferdinand Freiherrn von Richthofen zum sechzigsten Geburtstag.* Am 5. Mai 1893. Berlin 1893, p. 385 *et seq.*