

has correctly understood the south-eastern continuation of the great Kara-korum towards the interior of Tibet.

By Suget-davan and Sanju-davan they returned to Eastern Turkestan.

One of the most important contributions to the solution of our problem regarding the orographical part played by the Kara-korum System has been given to the geographical world by the same FERNAND GRENARD. In his chapter *Géographie physique* and on his general map of Central Asia, Grenard has developed his views in a most clear and lucid way.<sup>1</sup>

The Ustun-tagh-Bayan-Khara-ula is 2,400 km. in length, and 3,000 km. if the Kara-korum and Sarygh kol (Sarikol) are added, and is thus one of the most important chains of the world. He regards it as an absolute water-parting, not being pierced by a single water-course. The average height of this chain, in the section between the source of the Kara-kash River and Bonvalot's route he calculated at at least 6,000 m. The peaks have an altitude of 6,500 to 7,500 m. the highest measured by the expedition being 7,360 m. The peaks of the Kara-korum and Sarikol (=Kashgar Range) are higher, but their passes lower.

On their itinerary of 1893 the Frenchmen crossed seven parallel ranges from Ustun-tagh to the country south of Nam-tso, all stretching W.—E. The first is the one called Montagnes Rouges (30 milles broad). It was traversed October 4—7th 1893. To the west these mountains continue to the red hills situated north of Yeshil-kul. In the east they continue in the Passe Rouge and »la petite Passe de M. Bonvalot», and turning a little to the south, join the Koko-shili.

Then follows the third great range crossed in Passe du Chasseur, being the continuation of Dungeure. In the west the expedition could not find the continuation of this range on the route of 1892.

The next chain of mountains is much more considerable than the preceding. It is situated a little to the north of 34° North. latitude and was called Mt. Dutreuil de Rhins by Grenard. Its breadth is about 120 milles and it stretches to the »Col du 3 novembre», but in the chaos of its »contreforts» it is difficult to discern the principal orographical lines. However, by the help of the survey of the dominating peaks and the itinerary of LITTLEDALE he thinks it possible to solve the problem. The double chaîne of Dutreuil de Rhins diverges to the east, the northern stretching E. N. E. joining Bonvalot's Chaîne des Volcans and the Bukhamagna Range; the southern turns S. E. and joins

les monts Henri d'Orléans. Ceux-ci sont dirigés au sud-ouest et se continuent au delà du seuil des Lièvres par les monts Bonvalot qui ont une direction opposée et

<sup>1</sup> *Mission scientifique dans la Haute Asie 1890—95*. Vol. III. Paris 1898, p. 155 et seq. The title of the map is: *Carte de l'Asie Centrale dressée d'après les travaux des explorateurs modernes, les cartes chinoises et les renseignements d'indigènes* par F. Grenard. Dessinée par J. Hansen. 1899. 1 : 4,000,000.