

Upper Plateau camp. He climbed the Pioneer Peak to 22,600 feet. South of the Golden Throne is the Kundus Saddle of which he says:¹

This, however, would not have taken us across the great watershed, but only into the head of the Kondus valley, which, running due south, joins the valley of the Saltoro river, whose waters flow into the Shayok at Kapalu. The Hidden Peak stands upon the watershed, but there is no pass over the main ridge out of the upper basin of the Baltoro glacier, unless there should prove to be one between the Broad peak and K₂; and that I doubt. At the east side of the watershed is the valley of the Oprang river, into which only Younghusband has penetrated. The Oprang river rises in a great glacier descending northwards from the Saltoro pass. I was informed by the natives that there is a pass leading up the southernmost of the main easterly branches of the Kondus valley, and another out of the Khokun valley, both giving access to the Oprang glacier. The Oprang river receives tributaries from the glaciers of the Hidden peak and Gusherbrum as well as from the Broad peak and K₂. It flows at first in a north-westerly direction and then westward till it receives the Sarpolaggo river from the Mus-tagh pass glaciers. There it turns N. W. again till the Af-di-gar stream from the Shimshal pass joins it, after which it makes a great turn and finally flows into the Yarkand river The face of the Mustagh range towards the Oprang valley would form a magnificent subject for a mountaineer's explorations.

Conway returned on a partly different way over the same great glacier. His Hollow camp at 14,480 feet appeared to have coincided with the highest point reached by Colonel Godwin-Austen in 1861.

Of special interest is Conway's volume: *Maps and Scientific Reports*, being a supplement to the volume about the journey itself. Amongst other things it contains an important article: *Notes on Sir W. M. Conway's Collection of Rock specimens from the Kara-korum-Himalayas by Prof. T. G. Bonney and Miss C. A. Raisin*. A summary is given² of the geographical distribution of the specimens of rock found and collected by Conway, which have to be carefully compared with my collections farther east.

In the Samaiyar valley, below the glacier, were found *in situ* a fine-grained gneiss and granite, and from fallen fragments a schistose dipyr rock, crystalline limestone, a mica schist and a schistose grit. The character of these rocks suggested the possibility that the granite was intrusive in the sedimentaries. On the left bank along the Samaiyar Glacier was found *in situ* a somewhat micaceous gneiss, and on the right a micaceous conglomerate and a fine-grained gneiss. Beyond Hopar were found *in situ* a fine-grained gneiss and a mica-diorite, and as loose specimens along the left side of the Nagyr valley and of the Bualtar Glacier, diorites; on the medial moraine granite was found. Along the Shahlihuru Glacier a fine-grained gneiss, a crushed mica schist, a calcareous mica schist, a limestone breccia, are found all *in*

¹ Op. cit., p. 531.

² P. 71-73.