

will prove that Abbé Huc's famous Tang-la Range is the eastern continuation of the Kara-korum. Already in 1905 I was convinced of this, as can be seen on Plate 69, Vol. IV of my *Scientific Results*, although I then made the mistake to place the range to the north of the Aru-tso. On Colonel Burrard's frontispiece map the Kara-korum is sketched through the whole of Tibet, although I believe its central and eastern part has been placed a little too far to the south. But this does not at all interfere with the matter in question, as the definite knowledge we already have of the Kara-korum is sufficient for calling the part of the system which is situated between the Hindu Kush in the west, and the British frontier in the east, the Western Kara-korum, and from there further to the south-east and east, the Eastern Kara-korum. Under no conditions should the part between $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and 78° be called the Eastern Kara-korum, and in this I am sure Colonel Burrard will agree with me, as I agree with him that the name Muztagh (Mus-tagh) for the westernmost part of the Kara-korum Range has to disappear for ever.

The little sketch-map given by Dr. Longstaff on p. 625 of the *Geographical Journal* is very interesting and sheds new light upon a most important orographical problem. So far as I can see, the range with the Kara-korum Pass, the Teram Kangri, the Gusherbrum, and the Mus-tagh Pass, that is to say, the Kara-korum Range *par préférence*, is the continental watershed between Lop-nor and the Arabian Sea. From this range the Shayok River, with its tributaries, as well as the Shigur River, etc., begin and break in transverse valleys (Durchgangstäler) through the southern range. Of this range Dr. Arthur Neve wrote to me some time ago: »It may be interesting to mention that, in my opinion, the old names Mustagh or Karakorum range apply only to the northern range of the British Indian frontier, *i. e.* from the Karakorum to the Mustagh Pass, and that there is a southern range, represented by the Saser peaks, Saltoro Pass, K₁₀—11, Masherbrum, and the range south of the Baltoro, Biafo, and Hispar Glaciers. Following your lead, I propose Trans-Shayok as a name for this range, for lack of a better.»

From Longstaff's description, I quite agree with him when he says that »the source of the Shyok is really the Remo Glacier, and not a small rivulet visible from near the foot of the Karakorum Pass».

When I passed the mouth of that valley, I could not see where the principal branch of the Shayok river came from, as everything, the ice, the bottom of the valley, and the mountain slopes, disappeared under deep snow. I therefore only marked the opening of the Remo valley on my map. Sometimes it may be difficult to decide which branch of a river is to be called the source; but in this case there is not the least doubt that the Remo glacier is the source of the Shayok. It has the same hydrographical situation as in the case of the Brahmaputra, where the westernmost glacier in the Kubi-gangri is the source, and not any one of the rivers coming from Tamlung-la, or Marium-la, although their absolute altitude is higher than the front of the Brahmaputra glacier.

Longstaff gives 18,110 feet as the height of the Kara-korum Pass, which is decidedly too low. I found 18,560, and Colonel BURRARD has adopted the height of 18,550 feet.

Speaking of *Dr. Longstaff's Expedition to the Karakoram*, the *Alpine Journal* said:

The Karakoram range has always been shown upon maps as a great unbroken wall stretching eastwards from the peak of K₂ (28,250 ft.), and forming the water-parting between