

with that met with on the Sasser Karakoram track, certainly includes the permian and trias, together with older beds at the base and newer ones above.» Novarese accepts, provisionally, a similar correlation for the sedimentary series of the Upper Baltoro.

According to the observations of all explorers the Baltoro valley, from the end of the glacier up to the confluence of the Godwin-Austen Glacier, is opened through the gneisses and granites of the Baltistan massif. On the right of the Baltoro, however, in front of Rdokass, Novarese finds it probable that the remnants of an enormous, nearly horizontal layer is superimposed on the massive gneiss. In this part of the Mustagh, therefore, may exist the remains of a capping of sedimentary rock regularly covering the gneiss and composed of dolomites.

On the right of the Baltoro, opposite and north of Mitre Peak, a marble crag rises from one of the buttresses of Crystal Mountain.

»The formation of schists, anagenites, limestones and dolomites shows up in its full development in the terminal mass, lying between the Godwin-Austen and Upper Baltoro Glaciers, which is crowned by the three peaks Broad, Gasherbrum and Hidden.» Bride Peak seems to be composed of gneiss above, and at the base, of granites and granitoid gneisses. The base of K<sub>2</sub> is formed of the same materials. Many questions are left obscure on account of the scarcity of specimens from rock *in situ*. Novarese summarizes the results as follows: »The valley of the great glacier is closed on the north by a very elevated massif, composed of sedimentary rocks of upper palæozoic and mesozoic age, prevailingy calcareous and, therefore, differing widely from the mountains of the rest of the valley, which are entirely, or prevailingy, granitic and gneissic».

The terminal peaks of Broad, Gasherbrum IV, Hidden and Golden Throne, seem to be formed of limestone and dolomite. They are thus the first known peaks of about 26,500 feet formed of sedimentary rocks.

In 1878 STOLICZKA, and later on LYDEKKER, described the palæo-mesozoic rocks in the Chang-chenmo-Kara-korum region of Eastern Ladak. This palæo-mesozoic area runs north-westwards, parallel to the gneissic mass of Baltistan, »It had been traced to Sisil, between the Nubra and Shyok valleys, on the road to the Kara-koram Pass, but its ultimate course and end remained unknown.» The mesozoic limestone seems to continue for some 90 miles, including parts at the Upper Siachen and Gasherbrum.

Novarese points to the geographical importance of this fact. »The course of the watershed between the Indus valley and the closed drainage area of Turkestan, from the Mustagh to the Kara-koram Pass, was uncertain and badly known, in spite of certain peaks having been trigonometrically fixed, as it had been barely seen and never crossed by the explorers who followed each other at long intervals.»