

Pangong Lake to the Upper Indus, and by this to the Sutlej valley. To the south-east this line of valleys has been held to be sufficient reason for separating the Himalayas, on the south, from the mountains to the north, so that if Ing. Novarese errs in separating the Teram Kangri peaks from those of the K 2 and Gasherbrum group, he errs in good company. And if this view is accepted, then the series of peaks, labelled K with a number by the Survey of India, can no longer be regarded as belonging to the same range that is crossed by the Karakoram pass, and a different name, Mustagh for choice, would have to be given to them and to the mountains which have been repeatedly described as the Karakoram Himalayas.

Oldham thinks it possible that the Teram Kangri and Gasherbrum peaks fall into the same range, continued probably to K 2 and the Mustagh Peaks, and this range would, as a structural unity, not be interrupted by the deep gap between Teram Kangri and Gasherbrum or by the Godwin-Austen Glacier. Oldham shows how little is really known of this region and how difficult the classification of the mountains is. The structure of the region is not understood. He does not find it impossible that the K 2 and the Mustagh Peaks belong to the group of ranges crossed by the Kara-koram Pass, »which together have come to be known as the Karakoram mountains».

---