

in 1835, and in 1909 surveyed by LONGSTAFF, NEVE and SLINGSBY. The snout was found advancing slightly in 1911 and 1912. At Ali Bransa, 16,970 feet high, a night was passed. The Bilaphond La on a crest above the glacier, was found to be 18,370 feet high. The »Saltoro Pass» she thinks is still undiscovered. Longstaff's saying that »usage and tradition» have given the name Saltoro to the pass at the head of the Bilaphond glacier can, therefore, not be correct.

After Mrs. Bullock Workman's paper which was read at the Royal Geographical Society, November 24th, 1913, and which is published under the title *The Exploration of the Siachen or Rose Glacier, Eastern Kara-koram* in the *Geographical Journal*, February 1914, p. 117 *et seq.*, Dr. LONGSTAFF said:

I fear that the constant changing of geographical names will lead in the future to as much confusion as has fallen upon biologists from the same cause.

The name Saltoro pass has already been accepted by the Survey of India.... It is used in the official *Sketch of the Geography and Geology of the Himalaya Mountains and Tibet* (Chart 20). It also appears on the official map to illustrate Younghusband's explorations. But apart from any of these precedents it is unquestionably the most important high pass leading directly into the Saltoro valley from anywhere. The study of these native names is fascinating, but beset with difficulties. Lolophond sounds rather familiar to me. It is the name of a camping-place, apparently our second camp beyond the Saltoro pass. To such the natives not infrequently attach the name of some person who has been there. For instance, Doulat beguldi — the place where Doulat Beg died! Now, Loloff was about the nearest the Baltis could get to my name, though Ladakis and Tibetans can get much nearer to Longstaff. It is quite an unexpected compliment for which I am duly grateful.

However, the following note by the Superintendent of the Trigon. Survey, G. P. LENOX CONYNGHAM, was sent to Mrs. BULLOCK WORKMAN in May 1914 by Sir SIDNEY BURRARD, the Surveyor-General of India, expressing the opinion of the Survey regarding the name mentioned above. He first gives the history of the name and finally says:

We now know that at the top of the Bilaphond glacier there is a pass which gives access to the Siachen. For this pass the name Bilaphond La is proposed by Mrs. Bullock Workman, and as the name Bilaphond seems well-established it is quite appropriate that the pass should be called after it. The pass which Sir F. E. Younghusband attempted to cross must be on the other side of the Siachen glacier and must lead over the main watershed, which separated the Nubra from the Oprang — India from Turkestan. Henceforward it would seem advisable to discontinue the use of the name Saltoro for a pass, and use it for the river only; to adopt the name Bilaphond La for the Pass connecting the glacier of that name with one of the branches of the Siachen, and to await the definite discovery of a pass from the Siachen to the Oprang before considering what to call it.

As to the name »Loloff», Mrs. Bullock Workman shows that the name Lolophond has nothing to do with that of Dr. Longstaff. Nor did the natives regard the visit of Dr. Longstaff to Lolophond as an historical event of the same importance