

between the Kailas and the Kuen Lun ranges two primary ranges, the Karakoram and the Aghil: on the east we have five, the Lani, the Ninchinthangla, the Tangla, the Dungbura and the Kokoshili.... How the two become five, or whether there are not more than five we do not know.»¹ The ranges of Eastern Tibet are indeed more numerous. Disregarding those ranges which belong to the Kwen-lun System, namely Astin-tagh, Akato-tagh, Chimen-tagh, Ara-tagh, Kalta-alaghan, and the several Arka-tagh Ranges, in all ten ranges, we have sixteen more ranges down to $31\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N., which I crossed in 1901, namely two Koko-shili Ranges, three Dungbure, one Bukamagna, three Tang-la Ranges, and seven Chang Ranges.² On a sketch-map I laid down these ranges so far as they could be followed when all the material existing then was used. Some of these ranges seem to disappear as they proceed westward, the first at 86° E., others at 84° , 82° and 80° , approximately. The Kara-korum Ranges, as said before, no doubt continue through the southern half of Tibet, whereas the relation between the Aghil Range and other ranges north of it, — and the Arka-tagh and other ranges, near it, will be extremely difficult to clear up, at the present moment even impossible, as the country just north of the central section of WELLBY'S route is unknown.

Under the heading *Prolongation of the Kara-korum in Tibet* BURRARD further says:³

The prolongation on the frontispiece (chart) of the Karakoram range and its conjunction in longitude 92° with the Ninchinthangla are hypothetical. We do not yet know that the Karakoram range does continue eastwards through Tibet, and even if it be proved to do so, it may be found to connect with the Tangla range north of latitude 32° , and not with the Ninchin-thangla. Observers of the Himalaya, the Ladak and the Kailas ranges have been impressed with their apparent continuity, and it is perhaps natural that we should seek for the prolongation of the gigantic Karakoram: the prolongation, however, as entered on the chart, is intended to suggest only the *possibility* of continuity, and must not be accepted as fact.

His representation of the Tibetan stretching of the Kara-korum, Burrard has based upon the PUNDITS' observations from 1867 and upon NAIN SING'S snowy range south of this route in 1874. The Ladak Range goes between the Indus and the Panggong-tso, and Burrard suggests that possibly the Kailas Range also passes between them. »The Aling Kangri peaks are now believed to stand considerably north of the Kailas and Ladak Ranges, and to mark perhaps the continuation of the Karakoram«. Accepting Dr. A. NEVE'S two principal Kara-korum Ranges we have only to interpret Burrard's view thus: the southern great Kara-korum, no doubt, continues in the Aling Kangri and Transhimalaya the whole way beyond Nien-chen-tang-la whereas the northern reappears in HUC'S Tang-la Range.

¹ Sketch etc., p. 110.

² *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899—1902*. Vol. IV, p. 579. Stockholm 1907, the same year in which Burrard's work was published.

³ Op. cit., p. 111.