

The altitudes of the mountains north and south of the two Satlej lakes considerably exceed the altitudes of the mountains surrounding the two lakes of the Koko-nor province. On Kosloff's beautiful map, *Восточный Тибетъ (Камъ) по съемкѣ П. К. Козлова, Май 1900 — Июнь 1901*, only the altitudes of passes are entered, whereas no altitudes of peaks are given. The blue colour of some ten peaks proves, however, that they are covered with eternal snow, while the most important range of ice and snow, Amne-machin, is situated at about 100 versts east of Orin-nor.

Kosloff has two parallel ranges north of the lakes, the Burkhan-Buddha with the pass Nomokhun-daban, 16,030 feet or 4887 m. high, the Amnen-nor Range which is a N. W. continuation of the Amne-machin with the secondary pass Jeroia, 15,999 feet or 4875 m. high, and a nameless water-parting pass of 15,780 feet or 4811 m.

To the south of the lakes there is a series of ranges baptized by Kosloff with names which never will be accepted by geographers, such as, from north to south, »The Water-parting Range», »The Range of the Pundit A—K—», »Dutreuil de Rhins' Mountains», »The Range of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society», »Woodville Rockhill's Range» and »The Range of Dalai Lama».

The first of these, »The Water-parting Range», a name that has at least some *raison d'être*, though all ranges are water-parting, sends several ramifications to the southern shores of the lakes. The water-parting crest of this range was crossed by Kosloff in the pass Chshabu-vrun, 15,170 feet or 4625 m. high, and, farther east, in the pass Chatsan-la, 15,070 feet or 4591 m. high.

As we have no other means of comparing the altitudes of the mountains bounding the two pairs of lakes than the heights of the passes, we have to consider them here. The average altitudes of the passes north of the Hwang-ho lakes is about 4860 m., and the altitudes of those to the south about 4600 m.

Taking, on the other hand, the Transhimalayan passes whose altitudes I have measured north of the Satlej lakes, we have: the Surnge-la 5276 m. high, the Tsetilachen-la with 5466 m., the Tseti-la with 5628 m., the Lamo-latse-la with 5426 m. and the Jukti-la with 5814 m. The average altitude of these is 5522 m., or no less than some 660 m. more than the average altitude of the passes north of the Hwang-ho lakes.

The relation between the altitudes of the passes in the two cases indicates that the mountains north of the Satlej lakes are more massive and mighty than those north of the Hwang-ho lakes. As far as the southern mountains are concerned the difference is still greater. The average altitude of the Himalayan passes south of the Sacred Lake is about the same as that of the Transhimalayan passes north of it, or 5500 m., or no less than 900 m. more than in the case of the passes south of the Hwang-ho lakes.