

THE LADAK RANGE.

Following GODWIN-AUSTEN, BURRARD has accepted this name for the whole range running from Baltistan to Assam, where it forms the water-parting of the Brahmaputra of Tibet and the Brahmaputra of Assam. It runs parallel to the Great Himalaya. In its western section the Kubi-gangri with its several peaks, the Ganglung-gangri and the Gurla-mandata are situated on it. North-west of Gurla-mandata follows a gap of some 100 km. where the continuity of the range is not yet settled. It seems, however, to run on the southern and western shore of Rakas-tal and then between the upper Satlej and its left tributary, the Lang-jen-tsangpo, which probably pierces it near Gerik-jung (on the Satlej). From here it continues N. W. on the left or S. W. side of the Gartang and Indus. Where the Hanle River enters from the left the range is broken through by the Indus in a transverse valley. From this point the Indus therefore flows along the S. W. flank of the Ladak Range. For a very long distance the range is situated between the Indus and the Shayok. Near the junction the Indus again crosses the range.¹ Burrard shows the extraordinary way in which the Indus and the Ladak Range are intertwined, and correctly supposes »that the Ladak Range has grown, since the Indus began to flow».

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The next range, the one which is the nearest neighbour to the N. E. of the Ladak Range, is what BURRARD calls the Kailas Range, and NEVE suggests should be called the Saltero Range in its westernmost section. From a geotectonic point of view it forms the N. W. continuation of the Transhimalaya.

After its sharp bend to the N. W. near the village of Shayok, the Shayok River flows along the S. W. flank of the Kailas Range, the latter being pierced in transverse valleys both by the Nubra and the meridional course of the upper Shayok River where both rivers therefore flow parallel to one another. The Chang-chenmo River joins the Shayok just above the point where the Shayok pierces the range, which then is situated N. E. of and parallel with the westernmost part of the Panggong-tso. Near the eastern end of Panggong-tso proper, *i. e.* west of Tso-ngombo, the range has been pierced in a transverse valley by the river which once flowed westward through the Panggong valley, and were we now find the lakes. I have shown above that this transverse valley is exactly parallel to the transverse valley of the Indus above the mouth of the Hanle River.

¹ Cf. also NEVE's diagram here, Pl. LXXI, and his orography, Pl. LXXXVIII.