

trace anything that could be called an uninterrupted series of folds. But even with our present scanty knowledge of the orography of Western Tibet we may say that there does not exist a regular series of folds in this region. The Central Kara-korum therefore can not be traced for hundreds of miles as is the case with the Ladak Range on Burrard's map. The orographical arrangement of this part of the Central Kara-korum seems to be very much like that of the Kailas Range, which can be traced to Surnge-la and then is dissolved into a complicated system of secondary folds. Beyond the Chang-chenmo the case is the same with the Central Kara-korum. So far this enormous range stretches from N. W. to S. E. with decreasing altitudes of its gigantic peaks. But south of the Chang-chenmo the continuation of the range is transformed into a series of transverse ranges, no more running N.W.—S. E. as the Central Kara-korum, but W. N. W.—E. S. E., overlapping one another just as the ranges of Western Central Transhimalaya, and in some cases connected with one another in their western parts by bifurcations. We have no absolute proof of the continuity of the system. But by way of orographical analogy we may feel persuaded that the Alung-gangri belongs to the same series of crustal folds as the Central Kara-korum, and for this conclusion we find a strong support in BURRARD, who brings the Kailas Range of Tibet into uninterrupted connection with the Saltoro Range of the Kara-korum. The parallelism is evident the entire way.

Thus the orography has become very complicated in the region north of the Panggong Lakes, and this is the reason why I have spoken of a mountain knot from which several ranges or systems of folds start. We have just dealt with two of them, the one being in connection with the Ding-la Range and the other in connection with the Alung-gangri.

A third main range, or rather system of ranges, issuing from the same mountain knot is the one which has been mentioned before as forming the northern water-parting of the Selling-tso—Panggong-tso depression, and in which we found ten passes with a mean altitude of 5275 m. Before considering this comparatively high protuberance we will have to trace the stretching of its nearest neighbour to the south, which forms the southern water-parting of the Selling-tso—Panggong-tso depression.

We have already followed it to Alung-gangri, a name that may be chosen for signifying the whole protuberance. From there it runs S. E. and E. S. E. passing north of and very near to Thok-jalung, 4958 m. At Shelkongda, 4877 m., it was crossed by LITTLEDALE. Mount Kuhanbo-kang-la, 7218 m. (?), may be situated on it. In the region north and N. E. of Yumba-matsen the Alung-gangri system seems to consist of at least two ranges which diverge from one another south of Kuhanbo-kang-la. It is not a bifurcation, but simply a separation or divergence of two ranges, which for a long distance have been parallel. The southern branch, of which Sumar and Taben are parts, runs along the northern and N. E. shores of Nganglaring-tso.