

by LITTLEDALE, and some 25 km. farther east by me in a nameless pass of 4809 m. Eighty km. E. N. E. of this point I crossed it July 31st, 1901, in a pass 5100 m. high. A short distance farther east it has been crossed by BONVALOT, BOWER (5072 m.), and ROCKHILL. Beyond this point it stretches E. S. E. through Amdo. Returning to the west we find on BURRARD's frontispiece map the Aghil Range of YOUNGHUSBAND in connection with the Sarikol Range to the N. W. and east-south-eastwards continuing all the way through Tibet, and finally turning S. E. between Mekong and Salwen. On NEVE's sketch we have the North Kara-korum as the next neighbour of the Central Kara-korum. As a matter of fact the Aghil Range follows as the next neighbour N. E. of the North Kara-korum. The last-mentioned fold is of great interest as it really seems to be in connection with the famous Tang-la Range in the east.

Far in the N. W. a parallel range or bifurcation of the North Kara-korum carries the saddles of Shimshal and Min-teke. The main range sends out the Hispar, Biafo and Baltoro Glaciers to the south. The Mus-tagh pass belongs to it and so do K 2, 8610 m., the Gasherbrum, 8035 m., Younghusband's saddle, 6410 m., and the Teram-kangri, 7472 m.<sup>1</sup> The Kara-korum Pass (5658 m. according to my observations; 5655 m. according to BURRARD), is also situated on the North Kara-korum Range. From the northern side of this part of the range the water flows to Raskem-darya and other tributaries of the Yarkand-darya. Some 30 km. S. S. E. of the Kara-korum Pass is the Dapsang Pass, 5428 m., on the same range which from here stretches to the S. E., being a water-parting between the Shayok and the self-contained basins of Ling-shi-tang and Aksai-chin. The Changlung-yogma, 5780 m., and other passes in the vicinity belong to it. From Lumkang-la, 5553 m., the range continues due east to the north of the upper Chang-chenmo and Lanak-la. East of the latter it has peaks of 6282 m., 6742 m. and 6438 m. Then it turns S. E. along the southern shores of Arport-tso and Shemen-tso. South-east of the latter lake the range is pierced by the valley of an affluent to Shemen-tso which I, in 1908, followed upwards to a threshold of 5655 m., situated in the latitudinal valley between the North Kara-korum and its nearest neighbour to the south. The range then stretches east, E. S. E. and finally east. BOWER travelled along a part of it and crossed it in a nameless pass of 5380 m., and 62 km. east of the latter pass I crossed the range (1906) in Chakchom-la, 5433 m. high. Another 110 km. eastwards it was crossed by DE RHINS in a transverse valley, east of which Monts Henri d'Orléans are probably a part of it. Continuing again 110 km. eastwards from DE RHINS' route, the range of North Kara-korum was crossed by LITTLEDALE in a nameless pass, 5472 m. high, and 75 km. farther east I crossed it in 1901 in a nameless pass of 5236 m. Interrupted by my lake of 4972 m. it was, east of the latter and south

<sup>1</sup> On Colonel H. BYSTRÖM's General Map of the Kara-korum Glaciers, accompanying this work, the original, incorrect altitude of Teram-kangri, or 8416 m., has been inserted.