

75 km. broad, the southern range may be traced in the pass of 5367 m. which I crossed in 1906. From there it continues E. S. E., bordering to the north the basins of the lakes Tsaggar-tso and Arport-tso where it has been crossed on several lines by CAREY, WELLBY, DEASY and RAWLING. The mountain group of Largot-gangri, 6151 m., is part of it. It stretches farther in the same direction through the region explored by DEASY and RAWLING, where peaks measured by them have the moderate altitudes of 5730, 6044, 5800, 6099, 5648, 5870 and 5895 m. After an interruption of 90 km. of *terra incognita*, it is crossed by my route of 1906 in a nameless pass south of Lashung-tso, 5161 m. high. The next interruption of unknown country is 185 km. broad, after which we reach the route of DUTREUIL DE RHINS who crossed the range in a pass 5630 m. high. According to his map the range is here comparatively high, and GRENARD has called it Monts Dutreuil de Rhins. Some 67 km. farther east we come across LITTLEDALE's route where the Monts Dutreuil de Rhins seem to have come to an end. Here as well as everywhere in Tibet, we find a fold or system consisting of overlapping ranges, and as a rule it will be difficult to follow for any considerable length one and the same range. In the case of the southern Aghil Range we must move some 50 km. south to come across its continuation. We find it in a nameless pass on LITTLEDALE's route, 5897 m. high. To the W. S. W. this range has some considerable peaks, as Monts Bonvalot on DE RHINS' route, and Shemar-tibo and Tarik-gangri on my route (1906). To the east of his pass (5897 m.) LITTLEDALE notes on his map »Very high Snowy Mountains» at a distance of 75 km. At 90 km. east of the same pass I crossed (1901) a pass of 5462 m. with mighty snow-covered peaks and short glaciers on both sides. Still 80 km. farther east is BONVALOT's route with a pass 5750 m. high. Between this pass and my pass of 5462 m. he has his Monts Dupleix, a high snowy range on which he has marked: »Pics de 8000 m.», which is certainly exaggerated.

Then follows again an interruption of 183 km. of unknown country until we reach ROCKHILL's route of 1891—92, and then a space of 75 km. to PRSHEVALSKIY's and A—K—'s routes, 1880. Between ROCKHILL and the latter is the range of Buka-magnai which also runs between the Toktomai-ulan-muren and another tributary to the Mur-usu.

East of Aksai-chin the northern Aghil system consists of several more or less parallel and overlapping ranges. One of them runs south of Taldat and Lake Aksai-chin. Another range, south of it, I crossed (1908) in a pass of 5305 m., which also seems to have been used by WELLBY. The eastern continuation of this range runs as an extremely rugged and wild oversnowed ridge along the southern shore of Lighten Lake, and may be seen on two heliogravures of this volume, and on the panoramas opposite p. 40 of Vol. IV, as well as on the panoramas 31A and 32A of my Atlas of Tibetan panoramas. This range probably continues to the N. E.,