

being parallel to the Southern Kwen-lun. South of it another range, more or less interrupted, runs parallel to it and north of Pool-tso and Antelope plain. The latitudinal valley of Antelope plain and its N. E. continuation, where I travelled on nearly horizontal ground in 1906, is bordered to the south by a range which obviously is in connection with RAWLING's Deasy Group, 5971 m. high. In their eastern prolongation these ranges are no doubt parallel to the main axis of the Kwen-lun system and to the latitudinal valley in which WELLBY and MALCOLM travelled.

The next range of the Northern Aghil system was crossed by RAWLING S. E. of his Lake Markham and by me 57 km. farther E. N. E. in a pass of 5611 m. As RAWLING's peaks are here only 5300—5500 m. high, the range seems to increase in altitude to the east.

Then follows a gap of 275 km. of unknown country before we reach the part of the same system where it was crossed by DE RHINS in his Passe du Chasseur, 5362 m. high, a range that is probably overlapped by the previous one, unless there are others between them. Only 13 km. farther east this range was crossed by LITTLEDALE at an altitude of 5072 m.; 43 km. east of LITTLEDALE I traversed it in a pass of 5056 m., and still 110 km. eastwards in a transverse valley where the altitude was 4997 m. East of this valley it is called Chaine des Volcans by BONVALOT who 48 km. farther east crossed it in a pass of 5200 m. East of his route BONVALOT calls it Chaine Van der Putt which, however, seems to overlap the previous one. This range runs north of my group of three lakes (1900). It is certainly in connection with the Dungbure system which farther east was crossed by ROCKHILL, PRSHEVALSKIY and A—K—.

On his frontispiece map BURRARD has sketched the Kwen-lun as one mighty range running north of the upper, latitudinal courses of the Yarkand-darya and Kara-kash-darya, and being in immediate connection with the meridional Kashgar Range. At about 81° East Long. the range bifurcates, and at 83° the northern, principal branch again bifurcates, the northern branch being the Altyn-tagh Range, and the southern the Kwen-lun proper.

The Western Kwen-lun no doubt consists of two main and several smaller ranges, all parallel with one another. The southern of these, the Raskem or Raskan Range, runs north of and parallel to the upper Raskem-darya. Its best known pass is the Chirak-saldi-davan, 3970 m. high. The E. S. E. continuation of this range may be called the Suget Range as it is crossed in Suget-davan, 5434 m. high. The knee of the sharp eastward bend of the upper Karakash where STEIN has travelled in several directions, pierces the range. East of this bend the range rises to very considerable dimensions, and has many peaks and crests with eternal snow and glaciers. One of the highest peaks is Chelpanglik, 7104 m. high. Then