

high. The next Arka-tagh range to the south, situated south of another branch of the upper Kara-muran, they crossed in a pass called South Kara-muren-davan, 5570 m. high. Some 17 km. east of the last-mentioned pass I crossed the same range in a pass 5521 m. high (1896). This range is full of snow and glaciers, and probably constitutes the direct continuation of the Southern Kwen-lun. About 75 km. farther east is my next meridional route with three passes, two of 5203 m., and one of 4964 m. Another 70 km. eastwards is also one of my routes, and here I traversed only one Arka-tagh pass, 5091 m. high. Sixty km. farther east is Bonvalot's route with his *Passe du Requiem* about 5050 m. high, and south of it his *Passe du Grand Lac*, 5450 m. Another, 70 km. eastwards, is my fourth route with the passes of 5130, 5122, 5111, and 5106 m. Still farther east the Northern Arka-tagh is called Bokalik-tagh. To the latter Prshevalskiy's *Shapka Monomakha* (Monk's cap) belongs. East of Lake XX I crossed the Bokalik-tagh in a pass of 4939 m.

South of my latitudinal valley and north of WELLBY'S are the two Koko-shili Ranges for which I found the mean altitudes of 5138 and 5102 m. I crossed them on three lines, while Bonvalot, de Rhins and Littledale have traversed them once in three different passes. The highest pass is to be found in de Rhins' *Montagnes Rouges*, 5400 m. It seems probable that both these ranges are crossed farther west by Wellby's latitudinal valleys, and that my passes of 5207 and 5611 m. (1906) are situated on them.

The Northern Kwen-lun Range is situated in the sharp westward bend of the Kara-kash by which it is pierced. West of the bend it continues N. W. and seems to be in connection with the Kashgar Range, to the east it is called Ulug-tagh between Yurun-kash and Keriya-darya. Still farther east it spreads fanlike in several gradually diverging folds which chiefly have been explored by ROBOROVSKIY, KOSLOFF and BOGDANOVITCH, during PIEVTSOFF'S expedition of 1889—90. On my road from Cherchen *via* Kapa and Dalai-kurgan to Northern Tibet I crossed them in 1896. Many of these ranges have special Turki names, of which Tokus-davan is the best known. The eastern part of North Kwen-lun I have described in *Scientific Results*, Vol. IV, p. 537 et seq; the map opposite p. 564 of the same volume shows the situation of the different ranges. The principal ranges are, from north to south: Lower Astin-tagh with a mean altitude of 3028 m., Upper Astin-tagh with 3435 m., Akato-tagh with 3971 m., Chimen-tagh with 4240 m., Ara-tagh with 4375 m., and Kalta-alaghan with 4462 m. The mean altitude therefore increases southwards, as is also the case with the latitudinal valleys between these ranges. The vast basin of Ayagh-kum-kul and Achik-kul forms an interruption between the North Kwen-lun or Astin-tagh, and the South Kwen-lun or Arka-tagh.