

Himalaya. Between these border ranges we meet the different ranges of the plateau-land, the highest and most complicated of which is the Transhimalaya. Between the latter and the Himalaya we find in the four last cases the valley of the Tsangpo. Regarding the Himalaya I have thought it unnecessary to enter into any details; the Lesser Himalayan Ranges have simply been taken from BURRARD'S frontispiece map.

On the first profile, Pl. XCI^A, which is situated chiefly in the strip of land between 78° and 79° East Long., the most striking features are the Kara-korum Ranges with their highest peak, K 2, 8610 m. in altitude, and with the deep valley of the Shayok being at an altitude of only 3139 m.

On the second profile, Pl. XCI^B, which follows approximately the meridian of 81° 30', we recognize a section of the whole Tarim Basin, from the southern foot of Tien-shan to Keriya, 1444 m. from where the ascent to the peak of Mustagh, 7282 m., is enormously steep. Further south follow the famous Alung-gangri, c. 7000 m., the source of the Indus, 5165 m., the Kailas, 6716 m., the Manasarovar, 4602 m., and the Gurla-mandata, 7727 m.

Pl. XCII^A shows a profile running approximately along the meridian of 85° East Long. Here again we have a section of the Tarim Basin from the southern edge of which the ground rises steeply to the Kwen-lun Ranges and Arka-tagh. At the sides of my passes of Dalai-Kurgan and Yapkaklik, 4357 and 4741 m. resp., there are, of course, high crests and peaks which are not entered on the profile, as both their altitudes and topography are unknown. In the Transhimalayan section of the profile we notice the highest Lunpo-gangri peak, M, which I measured and found to be 7204 m. high, and which is the highest known peak of the system. There follows the Tsangpo at 4531 m., and finally we have in rough outlines the Himalaya ranges.

A variation of the same morphology is found on the profile, Pl. XCII^B, along the meridian of 87° East Long. It begins with Bagrash-köl, 896 m., and embraces the Kuruk-tagh, the great desert, and the gradually rising mountains up to the Kwen-lun and the plateau-land south of it. There is Bogtsang-tsangpo, 4591 m., and Dangra-yum-tso, 4646 m., and there is the highest peak I measured on the Targo-gangri, 6933 m. Then follows the rest of the Transhimalaya down to Lelung on the Tsangpo, 4389 m., and finally the Himalaya with Mt. Everest, 8840 m. high.

Pl. XCIII^A along the meridian of 90° 30' East Long. shows a comparatively gradual rise from the desert to the northern border ranges of Tibet, and a comparatively flat part of the plateau-land. From the Tengri-nor, 4630 m., the Nien-chen-tang-la rises to its highest known peak, 7088 m. high, measured by RYDER. South of it are other Transhimalayan ranges, situated north of the Tsangpo, 3521 m. high at Chaksam. South of Yamdrok-tso, 4375 m., follow the Himalayan ranges.

The last profile in the series, Pl. XCIII^B, shows a section of the intermediate plateau-basin of Tsaidam between the desert and the high plateau-land south of the