Arka-tagh. In the southern part of the profile we again see the Tsangpo, 3499 m. high at Chetang, as a depression between the Transhimalaya and the Himalaya.

I have sketched an additional series of profiles of my eight routes across the Transhimalaya. I begin in the west and proceed eastwards, and each profile starts from the north. The first, Pl. XCIVA, shows my route between Gyäkung and Gartok, crossing the Yukti-hloma-la, 5821 m. high. The second, Pl. XCIVB, is the route between Gyäkung and Rakas-tal, crossing the Tseti-la, 5628 m. high. The third, Pl. XCVA, represents the route between Nganglaring-tso and Manasarovar, crossing the Chargo-ding-la, 5885 m. high. The fourth profile, Pl. XCVB, takes us along the road between Chunit-tso and Charte, crossing Samye-la, 5527 m. high. Pl. XCVIA goes between Teri-nam-tso and the Tsangpo, the water-parting pass on the road being the Sangmo-bertik-la, 5820 m. high, and Pl. XCVIB runs between Dangra-yum-tso and Tsarok crossing Angden-la, 5634 m. high. Finally Pl. XCVIIA goes between Targo-tsangpo and Lingö, passing the Chang-la-Pod-la, 5572 m. high, and Pl. XCVIIB runs between Ngangtse-tso and the Tsangpo, its water-parting pass being the Sela-la, 5506 m. high. Pl. XCVIII gives an idea of the altitudes along my road from Terinam-tso to Nganglaring-tso.

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A third series of profiles illustrates my journeys in Eastern Pamir which are described in Vol. IX of the present work, and to which Colonel BYSTRÖM has drawn from my original survey the map in 1:500000 accompanying this work. As the Pamir is in intimate connection with the Tibetan highlands I think it suitable to insert these profiles in connection with those from Tibet. The first and the last in the series are not to be found on my Pamir map, and the road illustrated by the last has not been surveyed by me.

The first profile, Pl. XCIXA, shows my road in 1899 from Osh across the passes of Chigirchik, Taldik and Tong-burun to Kashgar. In the following table I have entered the stations, their altitudes according to my own observations and according to the map of the Russian General Staff¹, and the distances in kilometers. In a few cases the altitudes show considerable discrepancies. In Osh I found an altitude of 1023 m., whereas the Russian map has 1322 m.; Andrée's Handatlas, 1905, has 1010 and Stieler's, 1909, 1230. The observations are obviously taken at different places. On the Taldik Pass and at Min-yol the differences also amount to about 200 m. For Kashgar I found 1304 m., the Russian map gives 1325, Grombtchevskiy 1385, Pievtsoff 1312 and Deasy 1443 m.

¹ At my disposal is only one sheet of the great Russian map of Russian Turkestan in 1:420000. The title and the year are missing.