

It would have been more correct to say »vers le sud», for S. W. of Tokmak are the Alai and Karategin mountains, while the Sarikol and Kashgar ranges are south of Tokmak. But the Alai and Karategin are also parts of the *Ts'ung-ling* in its wider sense. This is stated in the following paragraph:¹

A plus de mille li au sud-est de *Che* (Tachkend) est le pays de *Pou-han*.² Il est entouré de montagnes de quatre côtés; le sol y est fertile; il y a là beaucoup de chevaux et de moutons. A mille li à l'ouest, on arrive à *Tou-li-che-na*.³ A l'est, (le pays de *Pou-han*) est voisin de la rivière *Che-che* (Sir-darya); cette rivière sort de plateaux septentrionaux des *Ts'ong-ling*; sa couleur est trouble; elle coule vers le nord-ouest.

Here the northern plateaux are more fixed as to their geographical position. For the Sir-darya is said to have its sources in the *Ling mountains*, which, as we have heard, were the northern plateaux of the *Ts'ung-ling*. The situation of the Sogdian town *Na-so-po* (Nakhshab) or Karshi in relation to these mountains is given thus:⁴

A l'est, il a pour limite (les monts) *Ts'ong-ling*; à l'ouest, il touche à *Po-la-se* (la Perse); au sud sont des montagnes neigeuses.

This proves that even the westernmost ramifications of the Pamirs belong to the *Ts'ung-ling*. It is surprising that the mountains south of Karshi could be given the signification »Snowy mountains», which elsewhere is used for the highest ranges south of the Pamirs.

T'u-ho-lo (Tokharistan) is situated »à l'ouest des (monts) *Ts'ong-ling*, au sud du fleuve *Ou-hou* (Oxus) . . . »⁵, which is at least an approximate definition of the western boundary of a part of our system.

In the same paragraph⁶ the country *Chieh* which Chavannes identifies with the *Chieh-shih* of other sources, is thus described:

(Le pays de) *Kie* se trouve au milieu des *Ts'ong-ling*; à l'ouest et au sud, il est borné par (le pays de) *Che-mi*; au nord-ouest sont les *I-ta* (Hephthalites). Il est à douze mille li de la capitale. Le climat y est toujours chaud; on y trouve du riz, du blé, du millet, des haricots; on y élève des moutons et des chevaux

She-mi, which we know from Pei-shih and the pilgrim Sung Yün, was situated on the Bashyl River near Arnawai. That place is said to be west and south of *Chieh-shih*⁷, which would place this latter country in Chitral. Therefore it is easy to understand that this country is said to be in the midst of the *Ts'ung-ling*. But how the climate always can be warm there, and how everything, even rice can grow there, is difficult to see.

In Book CX (p. 2 r^o) of the *T'ang-shu* our mountains are called *Ts'ung-shan* 葱山. Chavannes adds in a note:

¹ Op. cit., p. 144.

² Eastern Ferghāna.

³ For *Su-tu-li-shih-na*, i. e. *Ura-töpä*.

⁴ Ibidem, p. 147.

⁵ CHAVANNES, Notice sur le *T'ou-ho-lo* (Tokharestan). *T'ang shu*, Book CCXXI, b. p. 4 v^o—5 r^o. Op. cit., p. 155.

⁶ Op. cit., p. 159.

⁷ *Chieh-shih* seems to have been miswritten for *Chieh-shuai*, which corresponds to the modern Kashka, another name for Chitral.