

and down across *Kiliang* and *Sanju*. This is obviously the same mountain road which was taken by Fa-hien in the opposite direction, from Khotan and westward, and more than hundred years later by Sung Yün.

5. CONCLUSION.

The result of this examination will therefore be that we may regard the itinerary of Hsüan-chuang as pretty well known, and we have thus gained a fixed groundline for the western and eastern boundaries of the Ts'ung-ling. As a matter of fact the result would have been the same if it could have been proved that the Dragon Lake were identical with the Kara-köl. For the whole of the Pamirs belong to the Ts'ung-ling. But in this case the western and eastern margins of the block of mountains, or the mountain knot where all the great orographical systems join, is of the greatest importance. Adding hereto that Hsüan-chuang's narrative contains a great deal of most valuable information, he must be said to have provided us with the best material existing for the determination of the system in question.

To recapitulate, he has told us that the Western Tien-shan is a part of the Ts'ung-ling. The system stretches to the very neighbourhood of the Iron Gates, and Darwaz is said to be in the midst of the Ts'ung-ling. Leaving Kunduz and marching eastwards you at once enter the Ts'ung-ling mountains. To the south the Ts'ung-ling is in immediate connection with the great Snowy mountains — Hindu-kush. To the north Issik-köl and the Alexander Range are its boundaries. In the east the Kashgar Range with Muz-tagh-ata belongs to it. The Dragon Lake is situated in the interior of the Onion mountains, and Sarikol is to be found in their midst. A place some two days east of Tash-kurgan is said to belong to the eastern range of the Ts'ung-ling, which is identical with the Kashgar Range. Again and finally he says that leaving Sarikol and going east he descended from the eastern range of Ts'ung-ling, and coming out from the Ts'ung-ling he arrived at Yarkand which is situated south-east of the Kashgar Range.

These data are quite sufficient for us to get a very good idea of the extent of the system. It may be said that only one side of the Onion mountains is left undetermined by Hsüan-chuang. Of what we call the western Kwenlun he had no personal experience and he had therefore no reason to express an opinion about this portion of our system. On the other hand, when he, during his stay in Khotan says:

In my travels through successive kingdoms I have passed seventeen years, and now, having come from the country of Prayâga; passed through Kapiśa; surmounted the precipices of the Ts'ung-ling, traversed the valley of Pamir, I have reached Khotan¹

it is obvious that he places Ts'ung-ling to the south and not to the north of Pamir.

¹ BEAL, *The Life of Hiuen-Tsiang* . . . London 1911.