

Yärkand, Camp 31 (at Chīnī-bāgh, circ. 1 mile S. of City walls; C. 4) ... ..	38° 23' 45"
1906-08. Yärkand, Camp 19 (at Chīnī-bāgh as above, outside garden; C. 4) ... ..	38° 23' 49"
Ighiz-yār, Camp 12 (A. 3) ... ..	38° 40' 9"
Bāgh-jigda, Camp 21 (Dōgha Bēg's house; C. 4) ... ..	38° 28' 17"

## NOTES ON SHEET No. 6 (KARGHALIK, KILIAN)

This sheet shows the mountainous areas south of the Karghalik-Khotan road up to the valley of the uppermost Yärkand river. Most of the ground was surveyed from routes followed in 1906 and 1908, the surveys being supplemented by work done in 1900 on the main road to Khotan along the edge of the Taklamakān, and in 1915 by that on the caravan route which leads from Kōk-yār up the Tiznaf river headwaters to the Yärkand river valley and the Kara-koram pass.

For Karghalik and Kōk-yār astronomically observed latitudes were available, and for the former place the longitude of 77° 26' 30" was adopted as the mean of Colonel Trotter's traverse value and that obtained by Captain Deasy by chronometer; these differed only by 1' 51". The accepted positions of Karghalik and Khotan, as well as the triangulated points in the adjoining sheets Nos. 9 and 10, served as pivots for fitting the plane-table work. In addition to other latitudes those observed on Sir F. De Filippi's expedition were used for fixing the positions of R. B. Lāl Singh's Camps 366, 370, 375, 377 along the Karghalik-Kara-koram route (C. 2-4, D. 4).

In the absence of any height determinations on the main range, the indication of the snow-line in this sheet at an approximate elevation of 17,500 feet can only be considered as conjectural. Taking into account that the snowy portions of the main range near the Karlik-dawān (D.3) were seen by Rai Rām Singh only in the early summer

*Astronomically observed latitudes.*

1900-01. Karghalik, Camp 33 (at Yetim-lukum, circ. 1 mile S.W. of Bāzār; C. 1) ... ..	37° 53' 32"
1906-08. Kōk-yār, Camp 24 (Chavash Bēg's house; C. 2) ... ..	37° 24' 1"
Kosh-yüz-ōghil, Camp 26 (C. 2) ... ..	37° 3' 20"

## NOTES ON SHEET No. 7 (AK-SU, UCH-TURFĀN, KELPIN)

The surveys shown in this sheet extend roughly from the valleys of the feeders of the Ak-su river in the north to the riverine belt of the Yärkand-daryā in the south.

of 1906, this approximately assumed limit of perpetual snow represents a sufficiently close approach to the snow-line of 18,000 feet as shown on the map of Sir F. De Filippi's expedition.

For brief descriptions of the routes followed by myself from Karghalik to Gūma and from Karghalik to Kiliān, see *Ruins of Khotan*, pp. 167 sqq.; *Desert Cathay*, i. pp. 142 sqq. As regards the early topography of Karghalik and the hill tracts south, cf. *Ancient Khotan*, i. pp. 89 sqq.; *Serindia*, i. pp. 85 sqq.

Apart from the large and fertile oasis of Karghalik, cultivation is limited in this area to a series of small settlements, Kōk-yār, Yül-arik, Ushak-bāshi, Kiliān, all situated where the rivers from this part of the western K'un-lun debouch on a broad plateau overlooking the desert plains. The higher valleys on the Tiznaf river headwaters and east of them afford sufficient summer grazing for large flocks of sheep owned at Kōk-yār, etc.

*Corrections.* C.1. The grass symbols N. of Bēsh-terek-langar ought to be in green.

C.2. The symbol for astronomical latitude observation should be added against C. 26 Kosh-yüz-ōghil.

D.2. The area of 'low dunes with tamarrisks' should have been shown in yellow as 'sandy tract with vegetation'.

C,D. 2,3. Hill contours ought to have been interrupted where broken river courses mark valleys sketched from a distance.

The routes from Ak-su along the foot of the main T'ien-shan and from Uch-Turfān due south to Kelpin and Tumshuk (B.2-4) were followed in the spring of 1908 and those