

Khotan (pp. 123-235); see also *Serindia*, i. pp. 90 sqq.; iii. 1273 sqq.

Great as the differences in elevation and general configuration are between the several zones which this sheet comprises, from the Taklamakān sands up to the high K'un-lun ranges, extreme aridity characterizes them all. The vicinity of fertile loess soil to the debouchure of the rivers accounts for the large cultivated area in the main Khotan oasis and for the string of minor oases stretching along the glacis of the outer hills westwards and facilitating traffic. The narrowness of the deep-cut valleys further south confines irrigation, and hence cultivation, to small isolated patches barely sufficient to maintain a few little settlements of hillmen, such as Pusha, Nissa and Karanghu-tāgh (C, D. 4.) In spite of the thick deposits of fertile loess dust which the winds have carried from the desert plains up to the highest valleys, the aridity of the climate

reduces vegetation and grazing in these mountains to very modest limits. Communications through the mountains from north to south are difficult and owing to the impassable nature of the middle Kara-kāsh valley confined to very few routes.

Corrections. Symbols of latitude station to be added for Camps 55-61 of 1900-01 (as per list below).

A. 1.—Sandy tract with scrub should have been shown W. of Gūma as far as Siligh-langar.

B. 2.—A belt of drift-sand ought to have been marked at, and to the west of, Bēl-kum, on route from Zanguya to Pialma.

B. 3.—The glaciers shown by R.B. Lāl Singh on the northern slope of the range east of the Sanju-dawān, near peaks not rising much above 17,000 feet, are likely to be mere snow-beds.

D. 4.—A small patch of cultivation should have been entered at Omsa hamlet.

Astronomically observed latitudes.

1900-01. Khotan town Camp 42 (Ākhūn Bēg's garden in Tūwen-Gujan suburb; D. 2)	...	...	37° 6' 45"
Bizil, Camp 43 (Bēg's garden; D. 3)	...	...	36° 59' 13"
Yagan-dawān, Camp 55 (D. 3)	...	...	36° 31' 30"
Yagan-aghzi, Camp 56 (C. 3)	...	...	36° 35' 36"
Camp 57, below Kunat-dawān (D. 3)	...	...	36° 42' 50"
Ulūgh-art, Camp 58 (S.W. of pass; C. 3)	...	...	36° 46' 53"
Lānghru, Camp 59 (near N.E. end of village; D. 3)	...	...	36° 55' 52"
Ujat, Camp 61 (near left bank of river; D. 3)	...	...	37° 0' 54"
1906-08. Pusha, Camp 42 (near Shamshe-mazār; C. 4)	...	...	36° 26' 50"
Tashte-ōghil, Camp 44 (in Kurat-jilga; C. 3)	...	...	36° 30' 4"
Camp 46, below Ashpak (C. 3)	...	...	36° 39' 5"

NOTES ON SHEET No. 10. (KARA-KORAM, KHITAI-DAWĀN)

With the exception of the route from Shahīdullah to the Kara-koram pass (A. 1), the area comprised in this sheet was surveyed at the close of the second expedition. It shows interesting portions of the main K'un-lun range near the triangulated peak 23,071 (Pk. 3/52M), where it bifurcates towards Muz-tāgh (Pk. 1/61A) and the peaks near the sources of the Yurung-kāsh river; ⁹ also two of the drainageless basins of the Tibetan uplands to the south.

For the construction of this sheet a number of triangulated points were available, ¹⁰ among them three determined in the Kashmīr G. T. series. Those shown

near the Kara-koram route are taken from the work of Sir F. De Filippi's expedition, together with the clinometrical heights of peaks in A. 1. The value adopted for the approximate snow-line, 18,000 feet, is derived from the observations made near the Yangi-dawān and at the head of the Turgap-jilga (C, D. 1). In A. 1 the limits of perpetual snow have been indicated in accordance with the map of Sir F. De Filippi's expedition.

A description of the route followed and of the ascent to the snowy col on the K'un-lun watershed west of Peak 23,071 is given in *Desert Cathay*, ii. pp. 463 sqq. For some

⁹ See above p. 22.

¹⁰ See Appendix A, points in 52 M.