



XIII.

PANORAMIC VIEW TAKEN FROM SNOWY COL ON WATERSHED OF MAIN KUN-LUN RANGE, NORTH OF HAJI LANGAR, AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 20,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

The panorama (see 6, pp. 428 app.) comprises over three-quarters of the horizon, extending from east (left) to north (right). The approximate positions of the cardinal points are indicated above the panorama. On the extreme left are seen the snow slopes and the crest (A) of a high massif, probably culminating in the triangulated peak of 23,071 feet. The highest point of the crest visible from the col does not fall within the portion of the panorama reproduced. To the south-east, just by the slope of the great ridge, appears the triangulated peak K₂, 21,710 feet (B), and below it the valley which probably gives access to the "Yangtze Dawa." Beyond the valleys farther south (C) the view extended to the high plateau with dry salt lake-beds, on Johnson's route from Ladak. Above the valley marking the position of Haji Langar (D) appears the range flanking the uppermost Kara-kish River from the south. The snowy dome to the south-west (E) rises to over 21,000 feet and forms part of the crest line of the Kun-lun. Farther on this makes a sharp bend to the north and is visible as far as the snowy pyramid (F). Below, in the foreground, is the snowy col of the watershed, overlooking nivé beds north-westward (G), which feed the glacier (H) of an unexplored valley trending to the north and probably draining into the Panz Durya (i, p. 426). Due north, and behind the snowy spur flanking this valley on the right, there shows a second massif, without snow, probably part of the Panz-Niua watershed. On the right the panorama terminates on the north slope (I) of the western shoulder of the triangulated peak of 23,071 feet.