

topographical details concerning Mr. Johnson's Yangi-dawān and his route beyond towards Karanghu-tāgh, see my note on *Johnson's map and the topography of the K'un-lun south of Khotan*, in the *Alpine Journal*, 1921, xxxiv. pp. 62 sqq.

Limited as the actually surveyed area within this sheet is, it includes three well-marked portions of distinctive character: utterly sterile basins characteristic of the extreme north-west of Tibet; the main K'un-lun range with its deep-cut valleys draining northward into the Yurung-kāsh river, and the high open plateaus between the Kara-

koram and the Kara-kāsh river.

Corrections. D. 1. The ascent up the glacier at the head of the Turgap valley (Sheet No. 9. D. 4), to about long. $79^{\circ} 42'$ lat. $35^{\circ} 59'$, ought to have been indicated; cf. *Desert Cathay*, i. 200 sq.

D. 2. The approximate position of Mr. Johnson's 'Naiá Khán-dawān' may conjecturally be placed at about long. $79^{\circ} 46'$ lat. $35^{\circ} 58'$.

D. 2. Peak 8/52M (23,309) has not been shown on the map according to its computed longitude $79^{\circ} 51' 0''$; see Appendix A, points in 52M.

NOTES ON SHEET No. 11 (MUZ-ART)

The survey shown in this sheet is confined to the vicinity of the route leading from the south to the Muz-art pass on the main T'ien-shan range, and to a small portion of the outer hills above the tract of Kara-bāgh. The plane-table work of R. B. Lāl Singh was adjusted to the position adopted for the Tengri-khān Peak in the map accompanying Dr. Merzbacher's *The Central Tian-shan Mountains*, London, 1905, and to the plotting of the adjoining sheet No. 12.

The heights shown for Tengri-khān and

another high snowy peak sighted from the route are taken from Dr. Merzbacher's map in the *Central Tian-shan Mountains*. So is also that of the Muz-art pass, the summit of which the surveyor was unable to reach owing to the heavy snow encountered. His visit took place in the first half of May when the snow still lay low, and on this account the approximate level of the snow-line and the extent of the glaciers shown are subject to doubt.

NOTES ON SHEET No. 12 (KARA-YULGHUN, BAI)

Of the routes falling within this sheet only those from the terminal course of the Khotan river to Ak-su and north-east of this town were followed in 1908; the rest were all surveyed in 1915, that along the foot of the mountains by R. B. Lāl Singh, the one between Bai and Ak-su by myself, and the two further south by surveyors Afrāz-gul and Muhammad Yakūb, respectively.

The plotting of the sheet is based on the positions adopted for Ak-su and Kuchā in Sheets No. 7, 17 and on that for the junction of the Ak-su and Yārkan rivers. For the latitude of the last the value observed by Dr. Hedin, viz. $40^{\circ} 28' 47''$, was used, while the longitude adopted is the mean between the values obtained by interpolation between Kāshgar and Korla and between Khotan and Ak-su. Latitude observations taken by Dr. Hedin were utilized for a number of points on the Tārīm river. For Muhammad Yakūb's traverse along this river, a check on longitude was afforded also by the position of Peres

(Sheet No. 17. B. 2), where the former is crossed by the desert route from Kuchā to the Keriya river. Similarly the adopted position of Tengri-khān (see Notes on Sheet No. 11) was used for the adjustment of the route leading from Ak-su to the Muz-art pass.

In the northern portion of the sheet lies the subordinate basin of Bai (C, D. 1), enclosed between the foothills of the main T'ien-shan and a much-eroded outer range. The Muz-art river and some of its tributaries supply irrigation to considerable tracts in this basin. The same is the case with part of the submontane area between Ak-su and Jam (A. 2) which receives water from the snowy main range. The large volume of the Ak-su river renders irrigation possible along both its banks for a considerable distance.

Between the foot of the above mentioned outer range and the jungle belt accompanying the Tārīm stretches an area of scrubby desert. The existence of certain