

Mountain Names in Hunza.

I was naturally extremely interested in General Cockerill's paper on "Byways in Hunza and Nagar," which appeared in the *Geographical Journal* for August 1922. There are one or two remarks I should like to make.

Regarding the high peak Malungi Dias, 25,668 feet, the name Dumāta was given us at the Hunza capital. I do not think the name given to us has any significance for the peak itself, but refers to the whole massif between the Malungutti glacier and the Hunza gorge. General Cockerill's name, Malungi Dias, was, I believe, given him in the Shingshal gorge, and must refer to the highest peak itself, for it is the only peak visible from there.

On p. 107 General Cockerill observes that the range, which is crossed by the Kilik, Mintaka, and Khunjerab passes, is called the Sarikol range on the 1 inch to 4 mile map of Hunza, published in 1915. This is a mistake on the map, and the name should be deleted. The Sarikol district is on the Pamirs, and I cannot imagine how the name ever found its way to the watershed on the southern border. As General Cockerill knows, these ranges have no local name. After our work in those parts in 1913, I suggested that as the range on which the Irshad pass lies was part of the northern branch of the Hindu Kush, this range extended along the watershed between the Ab-i-Wakhan and Chaprusan to Tong-i-tuk h.s. (19,135 feet); then to peak 21,019 feet, east of the Hunza valley. The Gulquaja and Kilik branches of the Hunza river have cut back into the range and thrown the watershed north of the old alignment, capturing more than one Pamir glacier. The question of the geographical name to be applied to this range is being referred to the Surveyor-General for consideration and decision; and he wishes me to thank General Cockerill for having pointed out the error in the map.

The exploration and survey of the Ghujerab, Khunjerab, Shingshal, and Batura have not been lost sight of, and it is hoped that one of the officers stationed at Gilgit will come forward with proposals shortly and apply for one of our Indian surveyors to accompany him. General Cockerill's work was extraordinarily accurate considering the difficulties of the ground and the lack of triangulated points; but more points are available now and much remains to be done.

KENNETH MASON,

Dehra Dun, 2 November 1922.

**MEETINGS: ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY:
SESSION 1922-1923**

Second Evening Meeting, 27 November 1922.—The President in the Chair.

ELECTIONS.—Lieut. Arthur Cyril Allen, R.N.; Herman Andreae; Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Barry; Captain Hubert Beaumont; Edwin John Beer, F.G.S.; Charles Dalrymple Belgrave; Dr. Mark Benson; Frederick George Binney; Miss Elizabeth Thurston-Bowring; James John Breeze, B.A.; Major Rupert Brett, D.S.O.; Evelyn Ronald Brodrick Graham; James Richard Holcombe Cruikshank, B.A.; Miss Constance Marion Chalk; W. Tees Curran; Edward Hilton Eyre Cutbill; George Gordon Dennis; Alfred Ehrenreich, PH.D.; Ernest Arthur Emery, B.A.; Mrs. Enid Gordon Gallien; Lady Hambro; Right Hon. Lord Gainford of Headlam; Henry Hoare; Alexander Gordon Ingram;