

first of these places we had no choice except to climb up over the top of the mountains, which are not more than 50 m. in relative altitude. Then for a considerable distance the freshwater lake was hidden from us by the crest of the range. In two or three places the water-divide between the two lakes thus lay on the south of our route, while on the north a little brook flows down a broad cauldron-shaped valley with good grass. This brook enters the salt lake, the only lake within sight from that point, namely the point where the strip of land between the two lakes is the narrowest. Alongside the salt-lake there is also a ridge, but it is flatter and more rounded, and does not consist of hard rock. Between the two ridges lie a couple of small self-contained basins embracing pools.



Fig. 94. CAMP XXXVII.

We made our way down to the shore of the freshwater lake over a very low swelling or divide, the slope being scored by tiny rivulets, and the lake beset by a number of lagoons. Beside one of these rivulets we made Camp XXXVII, there being any quantity of yak-dung for fuel.

The little range consists of a hard close-grained rock with an undecided dip — it appeared to be  $13^{\circ}$  towards the N.  $30^{\circ}$  W., though the faces of the strata cropped out towards the south, so that just in that place the range is very steep. It has however a long slope towards the north. As the southern shore of the lake is bordered by a leveller, undulating country, the inference suggests itself, that the greatest depth will be found in its northern part.

August 31st. Continuing towards the east, we had to keep half a kilometer away from the shore, on the lower slopes of the hills, for the strip next the water was marshy and boggy. On the way we passed a number of small water-channels, all of which, strange to say, contained water, although they only had their origins in the low rounded range on our left. The shore-line is all along indented by an