narrow sounds the shore-line is extremely irregular, being diversified by numbers of bays, peninsulas, capes, and islands.

During the course of this little excursion no less than three westerly storms chased one another across the lake. The first storm-cloud divided just before reaching it, one wing sweeping along the mountains to the south, and leaving upon them a white trail of snow, which however soon disappeared, while the other wing proceeded straight across the lake, driving it up into pretty big waves. The first gust of wind whirled up a cloud of yellow dust on the southern shore, thus demonstrating that there were stretches of dry ground; but the following storms brought with them a heavy rainfall, alternating with slushy snow, which soon damped the dust. And there was even a fourth storm, the most violent of the series, which unfortunately spoiled a measurement of volume that I was making in the narrowest sound. The data I obtained were insufficient, and can only be regarded as approximate. At the same spot the breadth was 62 m.; the mean depth, 1.70 m.; the maximum depth, 3.43 m.; the mean velocity, 0.242 m.; and the volume, 25.5 cub.-m. in the second. The data that were too few, being affected by the waves, were the velocity readings; but in default of anything better the value I have just given must be accepted for what it is worth.

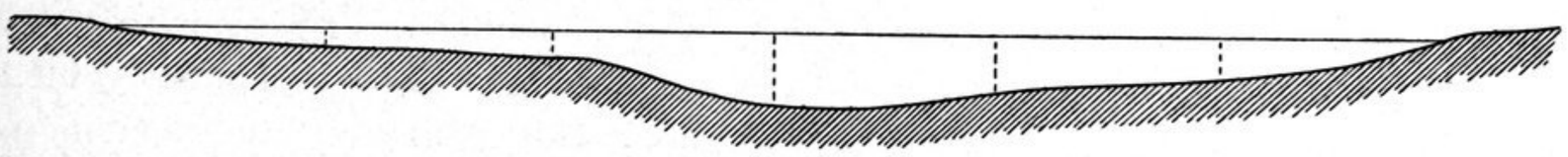

Fig. 109. Right. 0.92 / 33 / 32 — 1.12 / 28 — 3.43 / 28 — 2.75 / 25 — 2.0 = depth. Left. 20 } velocity.

Breadth = 62 m. Sept. 5th.

Recapitulating the results which I obtained in these three lakes — we have ascertained that a volume of 20 cub.m. flows out of the eastern lake into the western, this being the amount of water that the former collects from the whole of its extensive catchment-area. The flood that issues from the western freshwater lake amounts to 25.5 cub.m.; so that the difference of 5.5 cub.m. is derived from the brooks which flow directly into this western lake. The river beside which we made Camp XXXVI enters the sound a short distance below the place where it contracts to its narrowest. This river possessed on the 29th August a volume of 30.9 cub.m., or in round numbers 31 cub.m. in the second, and this has to be added to the 25.5 cub.m. just mentioned. Hence no less than 56 cub.m. flow through the broad sound, which unfortunately was too broad to admit of a trustworthy controlling measurement being made, and these 56 cub.m. enter the salt lake beside which we formed Camp XXXV. For Tibet this is an enormous flood, equal to the total flood of the lower Tarim in winter. The salt lake between Camps XXX and XXXI has an area of about 110 sq.km., and was the recipient of a volume of 43 cub.m. in the second, — that is independently of any other feeder that may enter it. The salt lake of Camp. XXXV has certainly a far smaller area, and yet received 13 cub.m. more water in the second. In the former case the water is impregnated with salt; in the