

Although the basin of the Atschik-köl counts as one of the largest in Tibet, it cannot in point of size be compared with that of the Kum-köl. The former, like the latter, receives the greater part of its water-supply from the south, i. e. from the Arka-tagh, and like the Kum-köl it is situated in the northern part of its own basin, the amount of water it receives from the mountains that border it on the north being excessively small. These mountains, which stretch from east to west, are of great magnitude. North-west of our camp they consisted of a serrated snowy crest, which decreases in height towards the east, at the same time growing flatter and more rounded, until finally it comes completely to an end, or is merely continued in a low saddle, which separates the basin of the Atschik-köl from that of the Kum-köl. Towards the east-north-east the country is very open, though in this quarter again the basin is bordered by a low ridge or swelling.

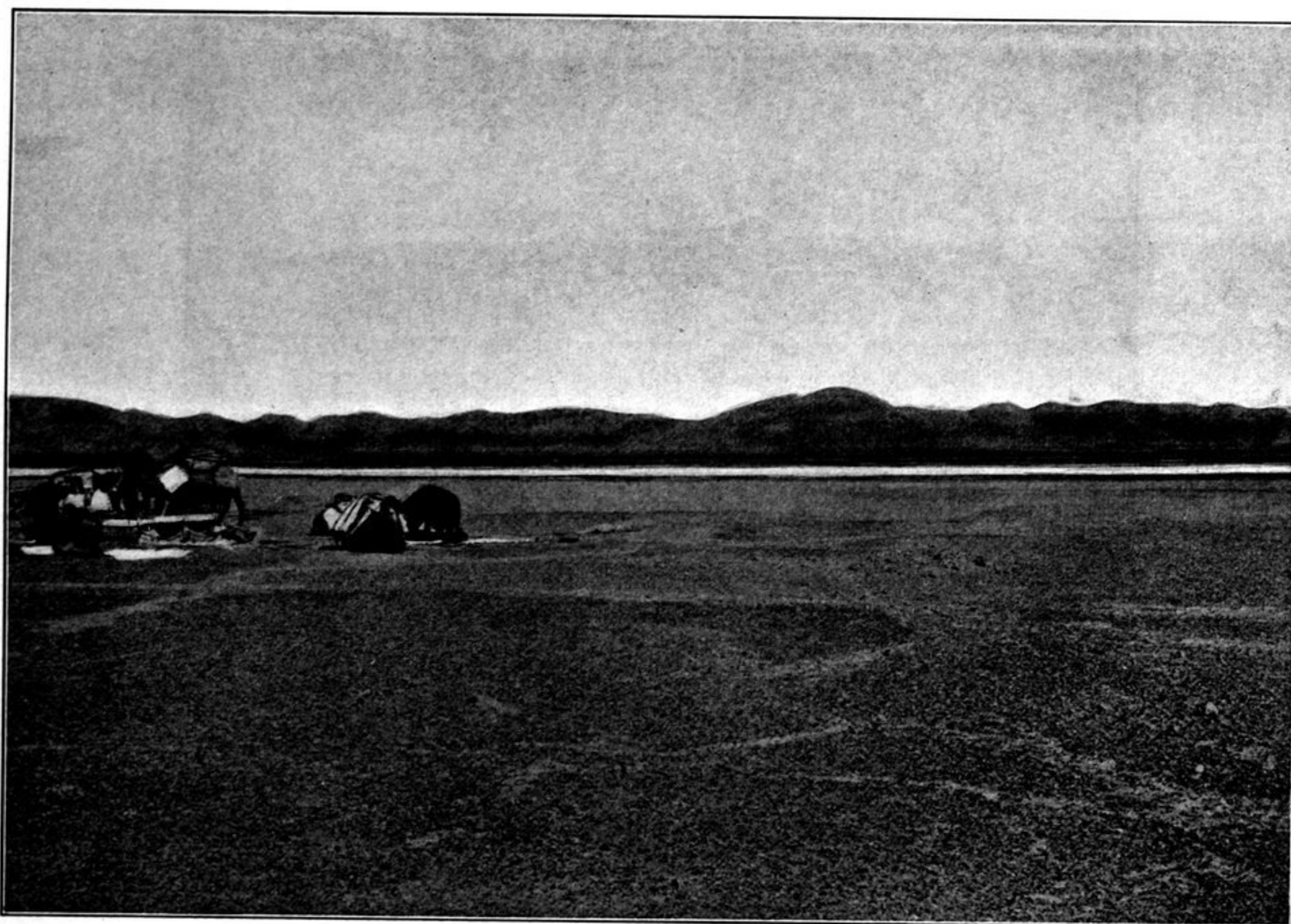


Fig. 131. LOOKING N FROM CAMP LXV (CONTINUATION TO THE RIGHT OF FIG. 130).

In the projecting elbows of the glen various kinds of green schist cropped out at various angles, e. g., 16° to the N. 10° E., 55° to the N. 40° W., 65° to the S. 15° W.; while close to Camp LXV the larger, close-grained rock cropped out at 47° to the S. 25° W. Thus the outcrop looks towards the lake, and below the cliff is a scree of detritus and sand.

The sky was now for the most part clear. On the 3rd October the wind blew hard from the west, with a velocity of 15 m. in the second. From the thick