

On 27th August we continued towards the east-south-east along the northern shore of the lake. The little mountain-chain on that side consists of hard, green, finely crystalline schist, dipping 27° towards the N. 10° E. Its gravelly scree juts out a long way into the lake, which appeared to be shallow. The gravelly ground alongside the lake was hard. This lake is fed by several small brooks and water-courses, some with deltas, others without. In some places small dunes of coarse sand had formed, a phenomenon rather rare, so far as our experience goes, in Tibet. At its eastern extremity, where it is very narrow, the lake is entered by a stream with muddy red water; and its delta consists of red mud. The lake generally is



Fig. 428. CAMP XIV LOOKING N; WITH LAKE NO: IV IN THE BACKGROUND.

of a pure blue-green colour, but its eastern bay is befouled by the red stream. Here again the rock was a red, greatly weathered sandstone. Crystallized gypsum occurred in this place, as so often elsewhere in these regions, as a filling of dykes. After that we travelled along the latitudinal valley, which rises gently towards the east and is drained by a stream that, after picking up several tributaries, especially from the south-east, enters lake No. II. At Camp XIII (alt. 4898 m.) we found some grass, the first we had seen all day. Of the Arka-tagh and of the range on the south, the continuation of the Koko-schili, we did not see much, as they were for the most part masked by foothills and subsidiary offshoots. The southern range possessed far less snow than the Arka-tagh. The southern versant of the latter, which is composed of a chaos of crests and ramifications of the main range, is