

the north-east, originating in the glaciers of the Arka-tagh. This lake is quite small and contains fresh water, so that it is probably provided with an underground effluent to lake No. V. The next two lakes, Nos. VIII and IX, both lie in the prolongation of the latitudinal valley and are the recipients of several small brooks. The surface was undulating; and probably there are smaller parallel valleys on the other side of the heights which rose nearest to our route. The southern range, which was here nearer to us than the northern range, possesses a couple of vast snowy masses, which nourish a large stream that empties itself into lake No X. Our Camp XVI, in the vicinity of this lake, had an altitude of 4950 m.

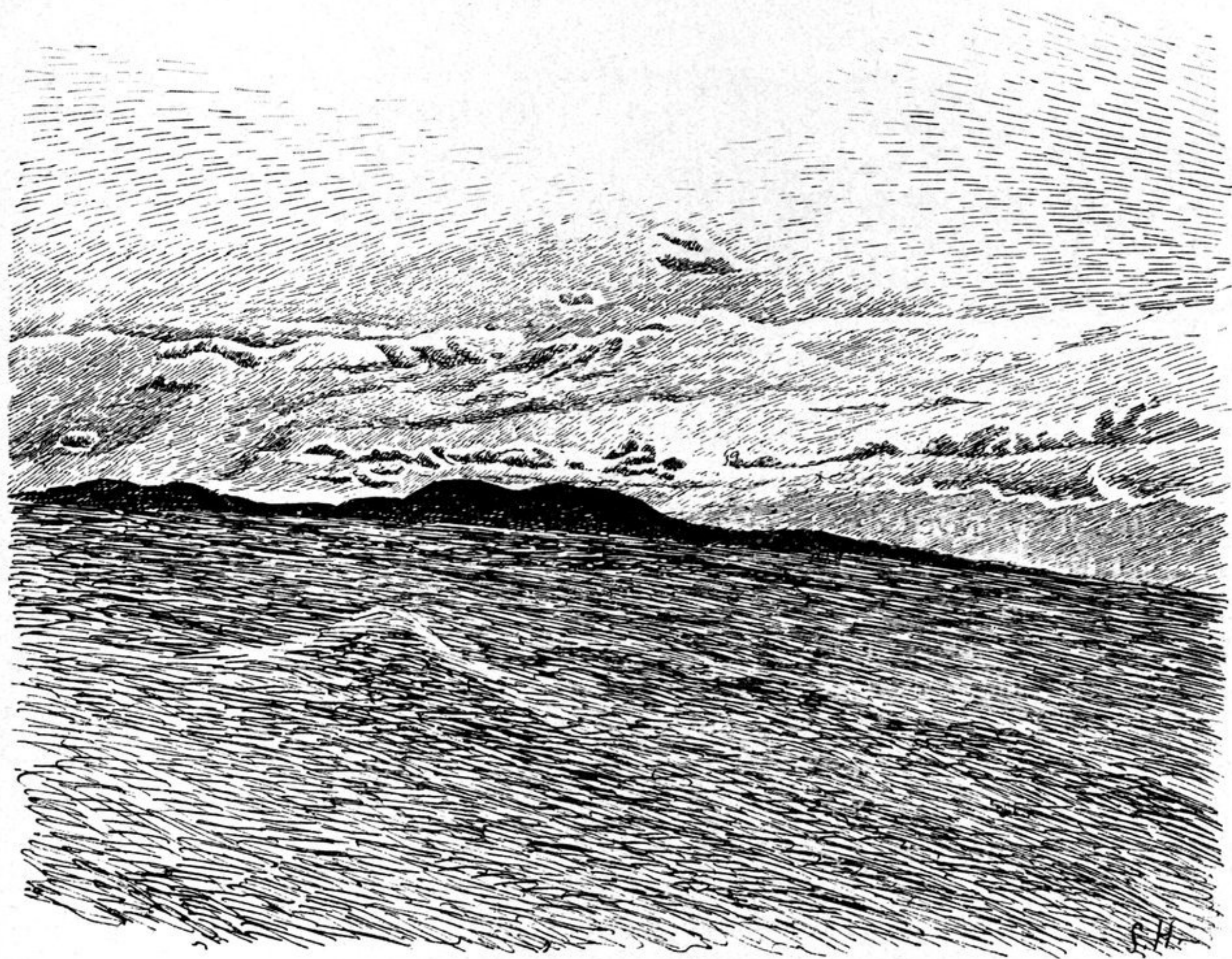


Fig. 434. LOOKING W FROM CAMP XVIII.

On September 1st the direction of our march was east-south-east. We did not travel along the lowest part of the latitudinal valley, but kept to the very flat slopes, often to the eye perfectly level, of the southern mountains. In this way we passed lake No. XI lying several kilometers to the north, on our left. This lake is the gathering basin of numerous brooks, which then carried a combined volume of about 5 cub. m. in the second, and derive their water from the melting of the snows on the southern range. In this, fairly close to us, was a vast mass covered with snow and possibly also with glaciers; close beside it is the peak D of which I took