

broad and a couple of decimeters high. The lagoon or bay thus inclosed is entered by a brook, and it is no doubt the sedimentary matter that it brings down which has given occasion to the origination of the pier-like tongue of land. On its inner side it possesses as it were a couple of barb-like projections, both likewise pointing to the east. Shore formations of this nature are characteristic of the lakes in this part of Tibet, although it is seldom that they are so beautifully developed as in this particular instance. They are generally found on the east side of the mouth of a river or brook; so that it is evident they derive their material from the sediment brought down by the stream, and the fact of their pointing to the east will be somehow connected with the prevailing westerly wind: it is natural to think of an eastward flow of the surface layers of the lake water.

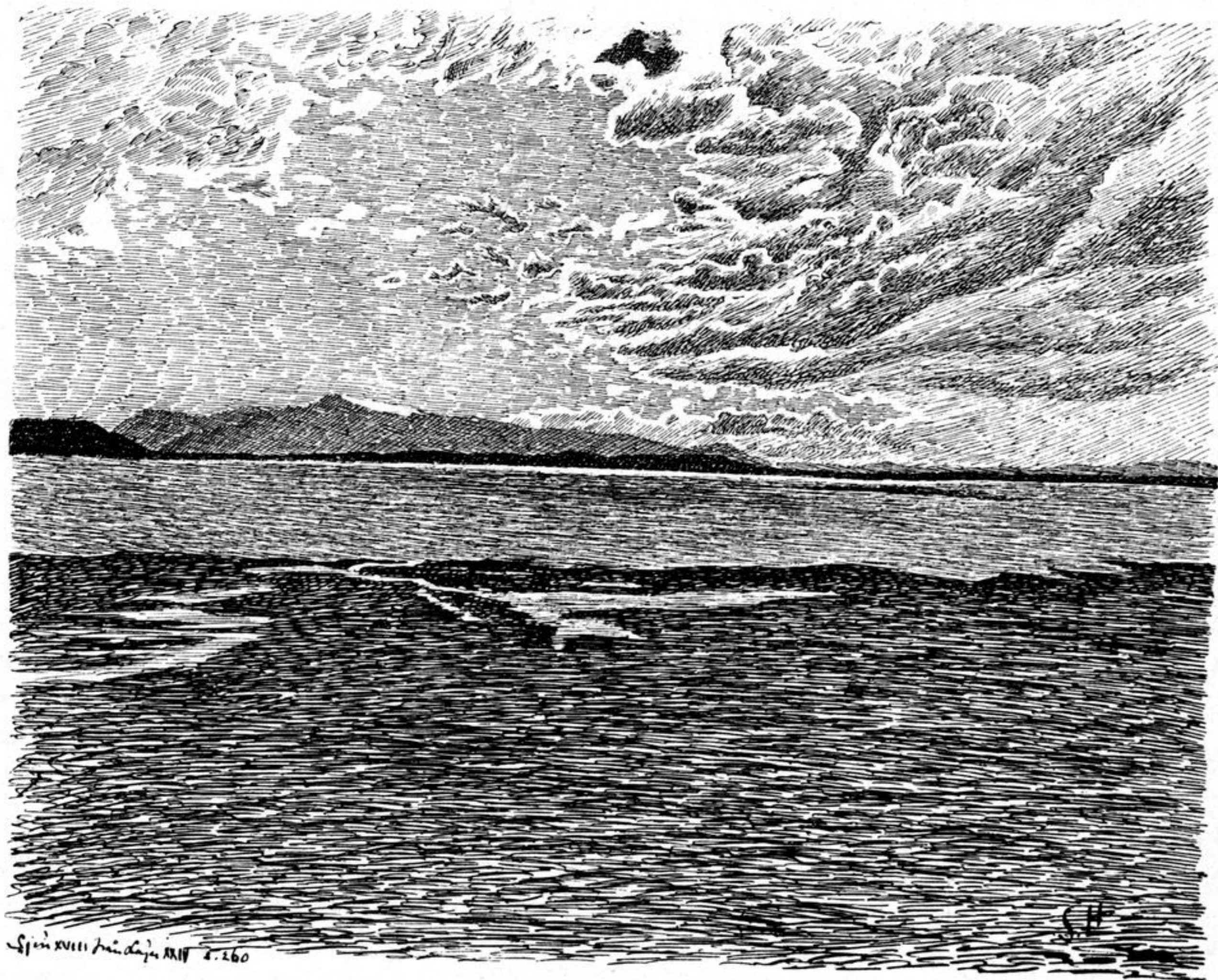


Fig. 436. LAKE N:O XVIII, LOOKING WSW FROM CAMP XXIV.

On 9th September we passed the rounded eastern end of the lake, where the ground, consisting of sediment and schor, was hard. Here the lake is entered by a muddy brook, with a volume of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cub.m. in the second, and no doubt having its origin in the huge swelling of the Arka-tagh which is crowned by the peaks C, and D,, and on which we observed a few short glacier arms. The form generally assumed by the culminating summits of the mountain-ranges in this part of