

savage-looking screes. The dip of the strata was  $48^{\circ}$  towards the N.  $60^{\circ}$  E. On the south and west the rocks go down precipitously into the lake, and there the colour of the water alone was enough to betray that the depth was great. Below the northern swelling, which rises less steeply, the shores are also not so abrupt. The two swellings are separated by a relatively low saddle-like hollow, the highest part of which lies 90 m. from the eastern shore and 210 m. from the western. On the latter slope there are 8 distinct, low terraces or ramparts, parallel with the existing beach-line, but on the eastern slope there is only one, setting aside the inconsiderable rampart, formed of sand and gravel, which has been built up by the waves and the ice-pressure during the period of the existing level. The highest point

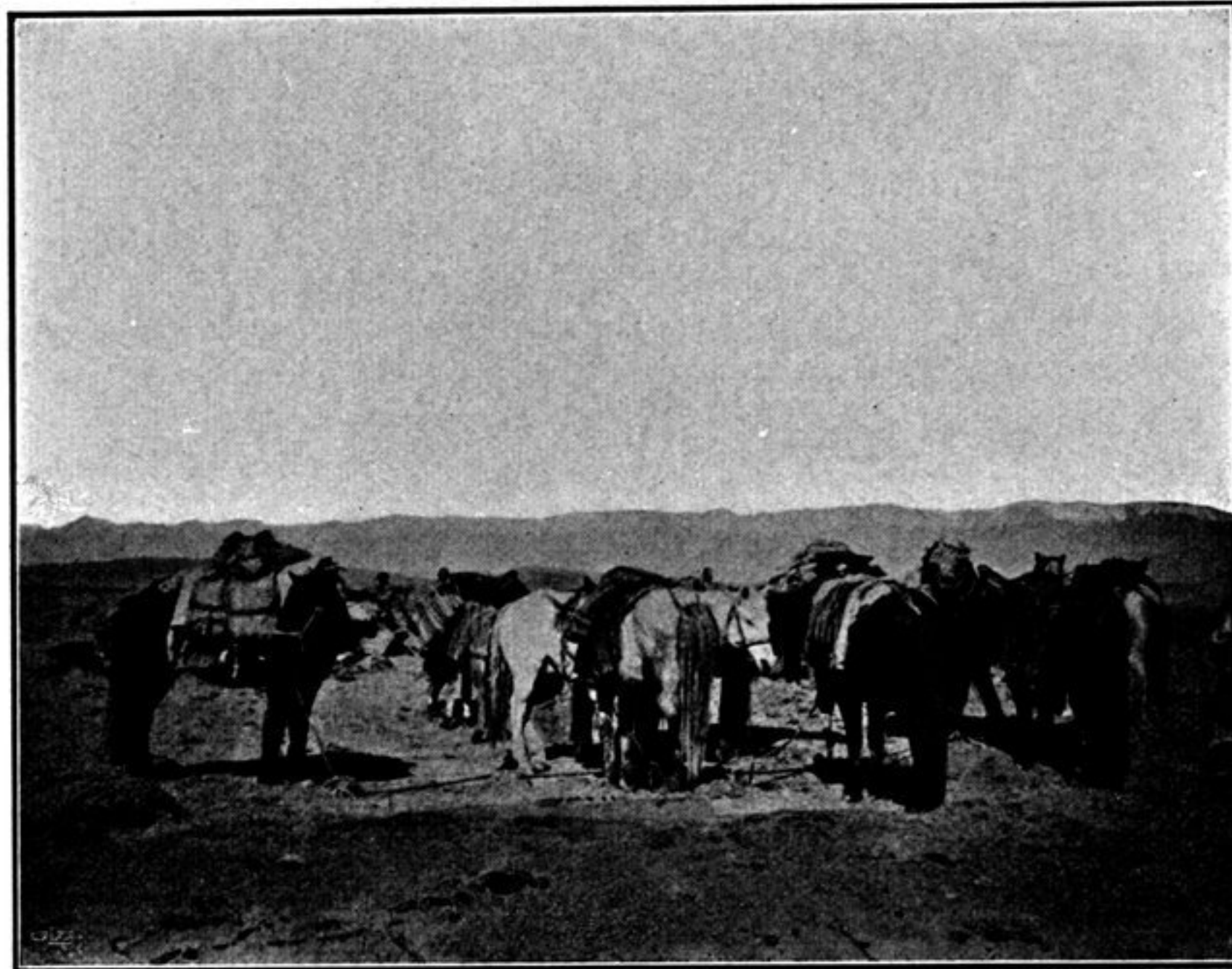


Fig. 48. SOME OF OUR HORSES.

in the saddle-like depression can hardly have been more than *circa* 15 m. above the level of the lake. Curiously enough, the only place at which I detected any signs that this lake, although its water is fresh, is in process of contraction, was on this island. With regard to the cause of this I will throw out a suggestion in another connection. It is, I dare say, merely a coincidence, that I failed to observe any old strand-lines elsewhere. The eastern shore, on which we pitched Camp LXXXIV, was much too flat and too gently inclined to admit of formations of that character ever coming into existence; moreover even if there had been any there, they would be more exposed to obliteration by the sediment brought down off the mountains. As for the numerous bays to north and south, I never got any nearer to them. They may possibly possess strand-ramparts; but if so, they will be far less distinct, because these bays are more sheltered from the violence of the billowy waves. And of this we were ourselves witnesses; for the dark-green expanse of the open lake was furrowed by the foam-tipped crests of the on-rolling billows, which dashed into white breakers against every cape and headland, but inside the bays the movement of the water was comparatively slight. The island, on which we then were, is