

bay on its northern side, but leaves open between the two a gap with level ground. If that is the case, the southern bay will lie at a slightly higher level than the northern bay, and its beach-lines will mark a higher and older stage than those of the northern bay. Details of this character can however only be settled with the aid of levelling instruments and at the cost of making a prolonged stay in the locality. During the return journey to Ladak which I was now engaged upon, a journey which only allowed me to make hasty reconnaissances, I had, for easily intelligible reasons, neither time nor opportunity to carry out such investigations.

Between the two small mountain-masses there exists also a fourth rampart, of the same appearance as the preceding, although it reaches up higher, namely to about 20 m., and is of orographical rather than of lacustrine origin. It forms an isthmus or threshold between the two mountain-masses, and is no doubt to be regarded as an especially low part of the crest that is represented by those masses. In exterior shape and in consistency it is however the same as the other ramparts. Ensnored between these two mountain-masses and the rampart lies yet another little bay, open towards the south and possessing the usual beach-lines. Immediately to the west of it, and lying between two mountain-spurs, is a similar bay, opening towards the south-east. Thus from the subsidiary mountain there radiate no fewer than four bays, all running in different directions, though all doubtless at some time connected with the Lakor-tso. At that time the subsidiary mountain will have been a rocky islet, and at an even earlier period it will have formed two similar islets.

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