

been stopped up and plugged hard by the water, so that the whole now forms a single compact mass as hard as conglomerate. The upper surface of this terrace was then about 10 m. above the level of the lake. But it has been subsequently undermined by the waves to such an extent that its outer edge has for the most part broken off. Between the rocky wall and what survives of the crumbling ledge, and on the outside of the heaps of fallen material, runs the track, only one meter broad (fig 229). For a caravan of sheep, marching one behind the other in Indian file, the path is passable enough, but for camels it is quite impassable. Fortunately the lake at the base of the scree was so shallow, that we were able to lead our camels round one by one. The temperature of the water was $+1.9^{\circ}$, so that it was considerably warmer than it had been farther east, the difference being undoubtedly due to the greater depth of the lake in this part.

We now travelled for a space towards the south-west, the shore being scalloped in the usual way with rocky headlands, parted by bays of regularly curved outline. Upon each of these bays there debouch as a rule one large glen and several smaller ones; and at the head of the larger one we generally saw a more or less conspicuous peak, probably belonging to the main range or one of its more important branches. As in the case of the Tso-ngombo, so here again we were able to distinguish two different kinds of shore formation; one being, like the plain at

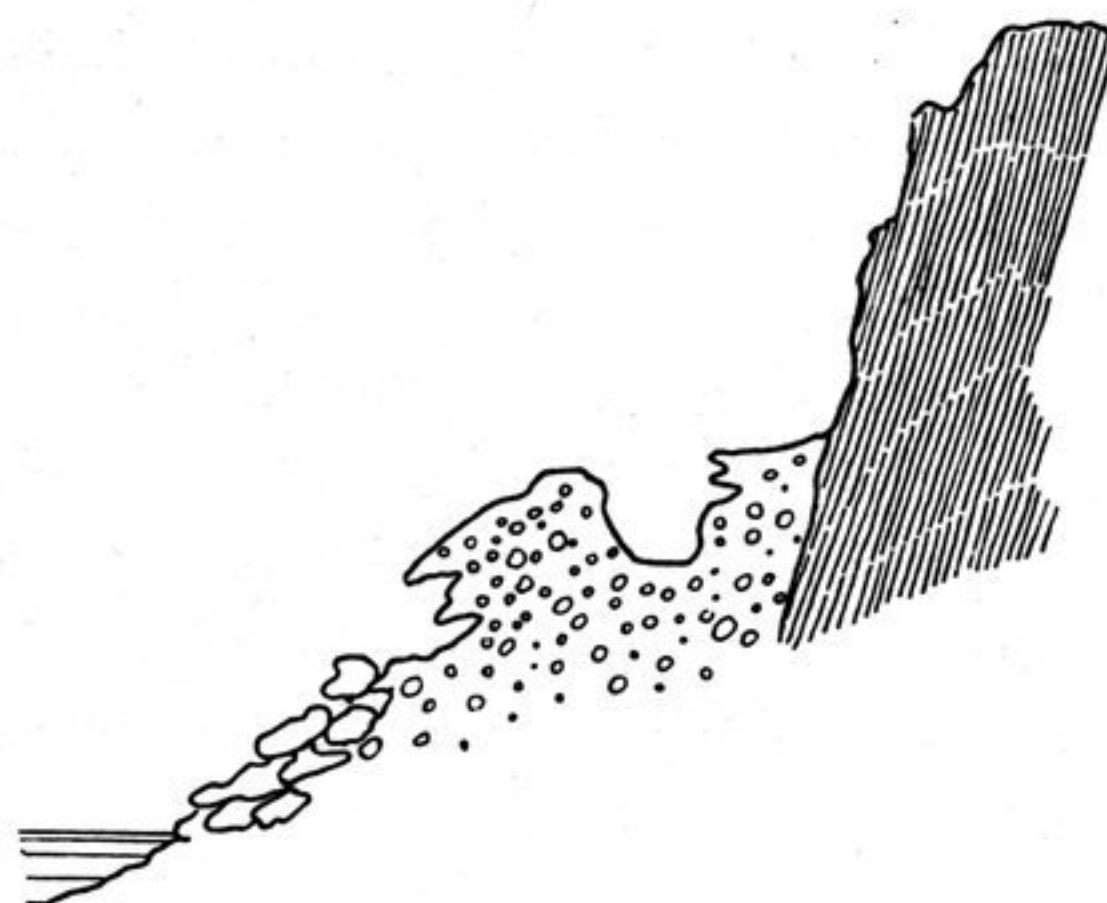


Fig. 229.

Siriap, convex towards the lake (fig. 230), a peninsula in fact, while the other is concave, that is to say a bay (fig. 231). The surface of the former is slightly and irregularly undulating and consists mostly of sand; the latter slopes slowly and regularly up towards the foot of the mountains. These flat peninsulas are not however so frequent as the bays, and in the case of the latter the same type recurs so invariably that one might almost imagine them to have been cast in one and the same mould. The southern shore appears to exhibit on the whole the same configuration. It was however practically impossible to map it from the north side of the lake; both perspective

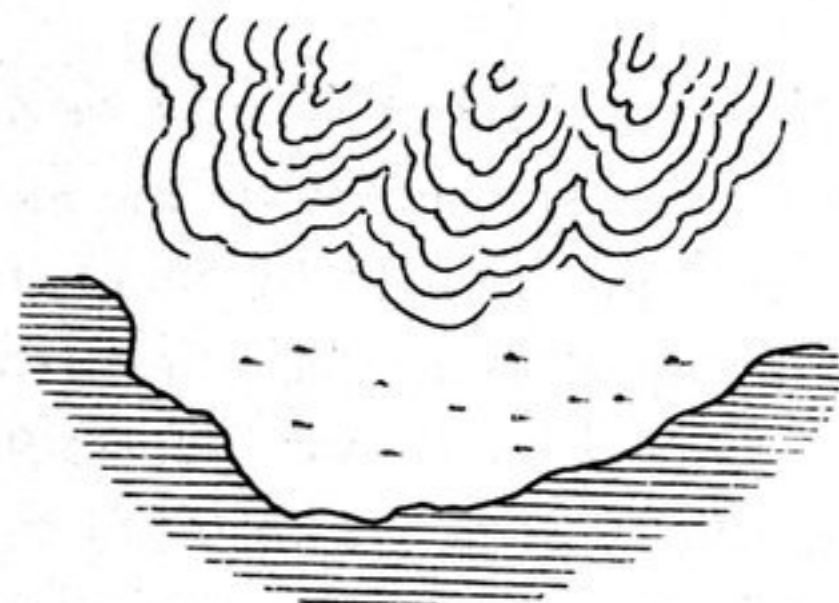


Fig. 230.



Fig. 231.