

stream at the base of a vertical terrace  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. high; it gives rise to a rivulet, which, about 10 or a dozen meters lower down, makes its way into the lake. By its means the water in the fairly land-locked bay is kept relatively warm and fresh. The spring rivulet crossed the bay in a curving current, from which steam arose all day, even when the sun was shining, thus giving rise to a strange and unusual spectacle. In the morning the clouds of steam were so dense that they hid the southern shore almost entirely from our sight. In the rivulet from the spring Algæ were flourishing and the usual Crustaceans were present.

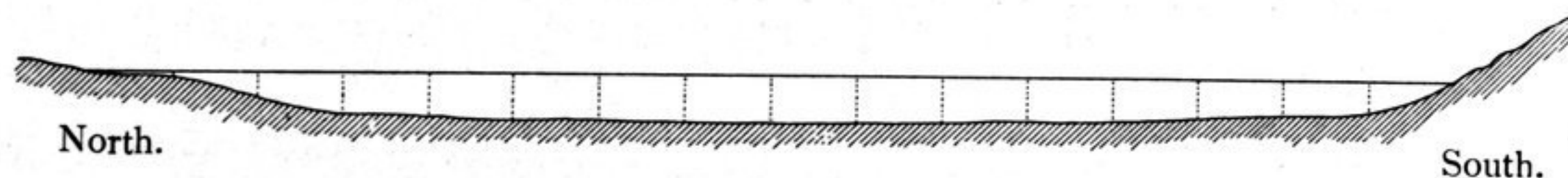


Fig. 253. 3.12 23.0 37.23 37.06 38.10 39.0 40.0 40.0 40.15 40.35 38.73 36.92 33.55 30.60 28.24  
Breadth = 11,800 m. Horizontal scale = 1 : 100,000. Vertical scale = 1 : 10,000.

The stormy days made me somewhat anxious about Tschernoff in his trip across the lake; but once or twice we had seen him and his companion, and their bivouac fire, on the opposite shore; from this we knew that they had not been caught in a storm out on the open lake, which in consequence of the high waves would have been decidedly dangerous. We now at length caught sight of the skiff steering straight for our camp from the locality of Man, a little east of the village.

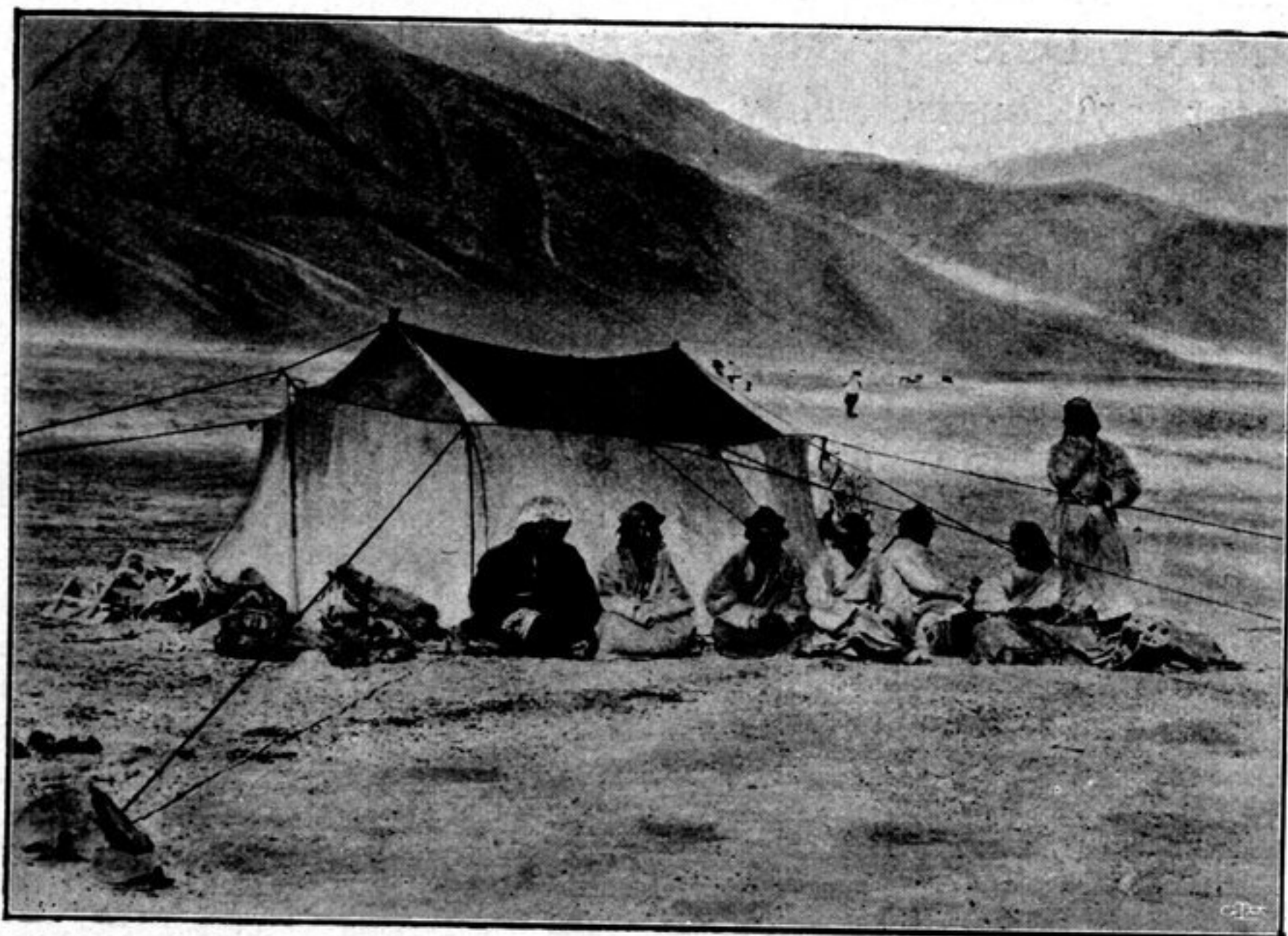


Fig. 254. LADAKIA TENT AT SERTSE.

The weather had prevented them from taking more than two series of soundings. These were however sufficient to prove that the Panggong-tso is not only bigger and broader, but also deeper, than the Tso-ngombo. The first series started from Camp CXLV and ran diagonally across the lake towards the S.  $65^{\circ}$  W., a distance of 11,800 m. Soundings were taken at 15 stations, that is, once every quarter of