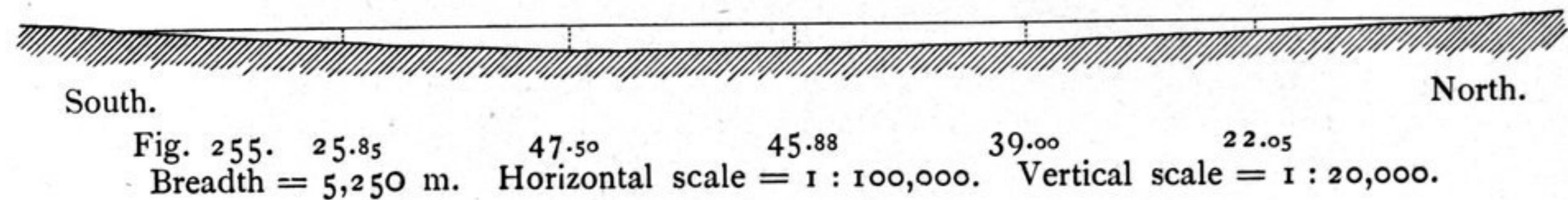


an hour during the journey, the speed of which was controlled by the velocity instrument. The result is shown in the accompanying profile (253); from that it appears that the southern side of the lake is only a trifle steeper than the northern side. The profile proves that the basin of the Panggong-tso is characterised by the same feature as that of the Tso-ngombo, namely its bottom is extraordinarily level, forming in fact a trough, which from its deepest point, 40.35 m., slopes with the utmost gentleness up towards the shores, but upon approaching close to these it ascends rather abruptly. Throughout by far the greatest part of its area the depth varies extremely little: in ten out of the fifteen soundings the variation was not more than 3 m.



From the cape where this line of soundings terminated, the two men followed the southern shore, and the Cossack made a preliminary map of it. Next day, as a violent gale was blowing, they were only able to traverse a short distance to another projecting cape. The third day they followed the shore farther towards the north-west, passing a village of 5 or 6 houses, with one or two willows growing beside them, and spent the night in a second village, consisting of a dozen scattered huts. On the 14th December they continued on to Man, which consists, they reported, of about 25 houses. They were everywhere received with the greatest hospitality by the people, who supplied them with provisions, and whilst the storm lasted lent them a horse to carry the skiff. From Man they steered N. 26° E. to

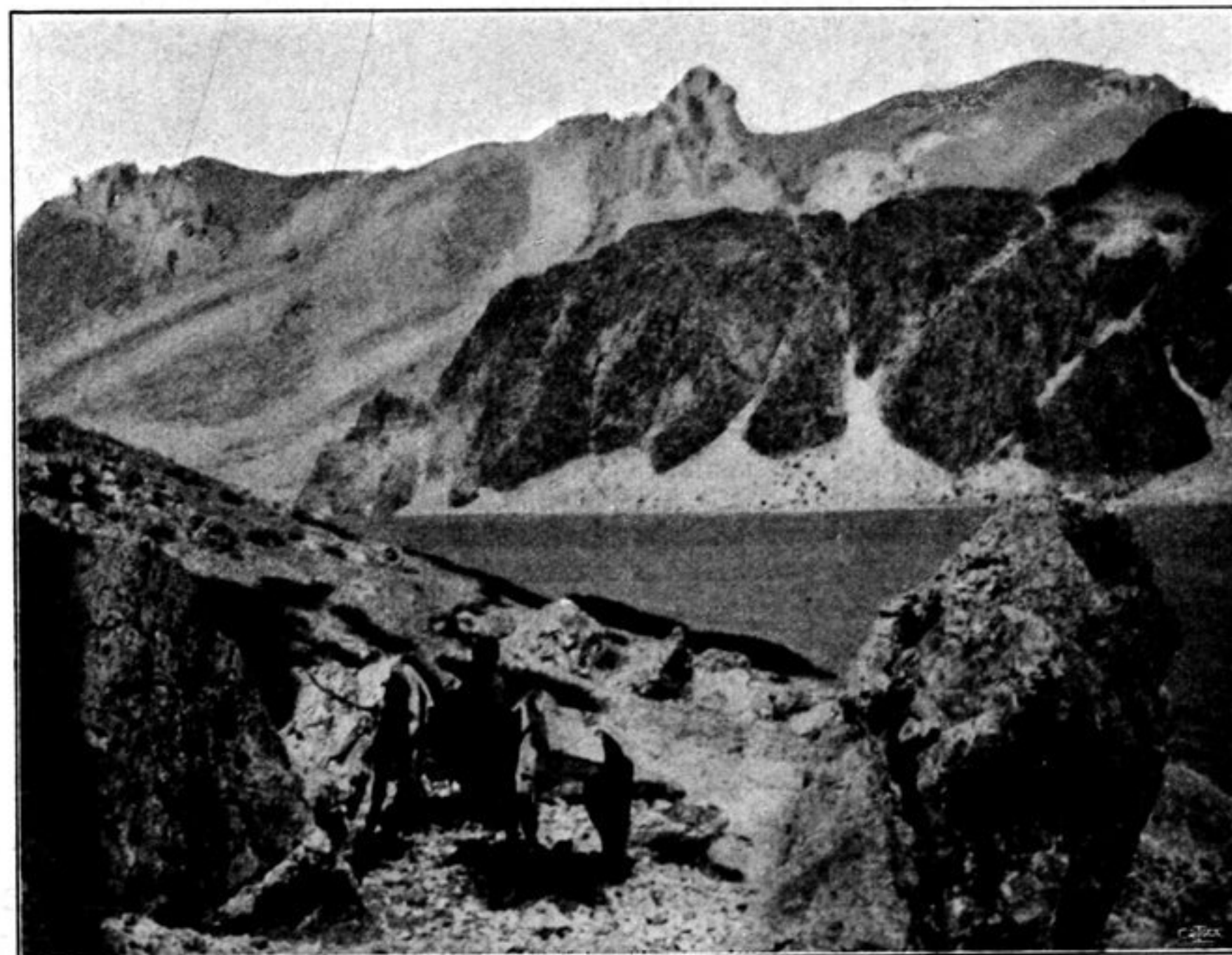


Fig. 256. A BAY WEST OF SERTSE.