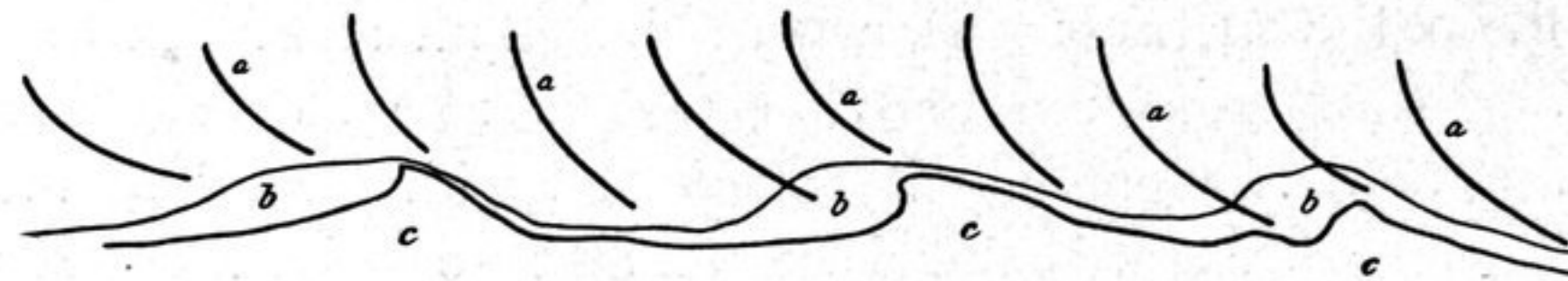


each little cape than they were on the opposite western side. The difference is due to »shore translation», the effect of the waves beating obliquely upon it, and bit by bit transporting the material to the leeward side.



a=waves. b=shallow patches. c=capes.
Fig. 258.

After that we approached a fresh bay and followed its eastern side due north, passing on the way two stone sheepfolds in a locality called Ilung, or Illung, as the English map spells it. Instead of continuing on beside the pass, which was said to be difficult from that point, we struck up the glen that opens upon the bay, and leads up to a little pass. The English map does not show any path at all along the lake-side; the route over the pass is certainly always used. The ascent is steep; the track keeps all the way to the watercourse; and the mountains on both sides grow relatively lower and lower and approach nearer to one another. Even the fresh horses which had been brought us from Ladak felt the climb, for they frequently had to stop and rest. Small patches of snow still remained here and there. The pass itself (alt. 4913 m.) is flat and rounded, and is crowned by a cairn of stones. Here again we had an opportunity to enjoy the glorious view. The lake was as if confined in a narrow trench far down below our feet, and in comparison with the world of mighty mountains which encircle it on all sides, it appeared quite insignificant. To the north-west were immense crests; on the south shore a labyrinth of mountains said to be called Jagtse-bombo. The spur which extends south-west from the pass appeared to be connected uninterruptedly with them, so much so that it was difficult to make out how the lake penetrates between them.

The descent from the pass towards the north is at first rather steep; but the descending watercourse with its *thalweg* soon turns to the north-west, and the slope then grows gentler. Below us we beheld the innermost part of a bay of the Panggong-tso, namely the bay that penetrates farthest inland. As it approaches the level shore, the glen widens out considerably. On our way down we passed on the left a small detached rocky knob. Except for some teresken and grass, both extremely thin, growing on the flat shore belt, the country was very barren. We pitched Camp CXLIX at the very head of the bay in a locality called Solung-tschok, the name on the English map being Soulon-kiok. There a spring gushes out at the very edge of the lake, the temperature of its water being $+ 15.1^{\circ}$; but it trickled out so slowly at the foot of an overhanging terrace that it took a considerable time to get a can filled. The sp.gr. of the lake water in the bay was 1.0102, consequently less than in the places mentioned before, a fact which suggests that springs issue at the bottom of the lake. Notwithstanding that the bay is well protected by the great spur on its western side, it was nowhere frozen. Our new guides declared that summer and winter alike the lake maintains the same level; but it is