

snow-line, we could find very few data on which to generalise. No well-marked limit could be traced, but probably little snow lies all the year round in Western Tibet under 20,000 feet.»

»This neighbourhood contained many lakes which showed signs of a great contraction in area. The salt lake at the west of Kaze Chaka must formerly have been several hundreds of feet deeper than now. The difference of height between the mark at edge of Yeshil kul Lake and B end of Camp 109 (which is the former height of the lake) is 359 feet. The difference between Camp 63 of 1896 and the old level of the lake is 367 feet.»

By way of comparison with this, I may recall that the difference of altitude between the surface of the Lakor-tso and the highest beach-line that we could see amounted to 436 feet.

»At some places we were troubled with dust, but in this respect Camp 63 was by far the worst. By the beginning of October the minimum thermometer fell to within a few degrees of zero F., and soon after sunset it was impossible to write with ink.»

Deasy's observations in the source-region of the Kerija-darja are of great importance; but that region does not strictly speaking belong to the Tibetan plateau proper, at any rate it does not belong to its area of self-contained drainage, to which we are at present confining our attention.*

* *In Tibet and Chinese Turkestan, being the Record of Three Years' Exploration*, by Captain H. H. P. Deasy.