

the delta must be inundated and hidden. To some extent it may depend upon the material brought down by the Gyuma-chu that the lake is more shallow outside of the delta than, for instance, south of Camp 221. At Camp 222 the gravel wall along the shore had a height of 3.10 m.

Leaving Langbo-nan and proceeding westwards to Chiu-gompa one has to follow close along the shore, for here the mountains reach the very edge of the lake, and only leave a very narrow passage open to the road. The ground is full of blocks and gravel, everything worn round by the action of the waves. The first solid rock is diabas in 30° N. 80° W., and a little farther on sandstone in 59° N. 55° E. The rocks are very steep, even perpendicular, and at their foot a series of grottoes has been caved out by the waves, as may be easily seen from their rounded forms. Along the foot of the rocks is a belt of vegetation. Several deep-cut ravines pierce the rock-front. Their slopes are often covered with clay, sand and detritus, in which the rain has modelled out curious steep pyramids and cones. On the top of some of these pyramids there is a flat block, showing that they have been formed almost in the same way as glacier-tables, the block protecting the underlying soft material from destruction.

The gravel wall is only feebly developed along this part of the shore. The breadth of the open space between the foot of the rocks and the water-line is about 20 or 30 m. At a very narrow place a road is seen crossing a little mountain spur. It must have been in use at a time when the surface of the lake stood 1.75 m. higher than now. At the present low water level it is superfluous. In a short open valley Chergip-gompa is situated on a terrace. West of it the rock is sandstone and crystalline schist in 14° N. 20° W. Farther on phyllite appears in 37° N. 20° E. Generally the fall is towards the north, but very irregular and the rock much folded. At the promontory with a *chorten* from where Chiu-gompa is visible, limestone again appears falling 10° towards 38° N. From here to Camp 219 at the foot of Chiu-gompa the open shore plain becomes a little broader.

In 1908, when there was much more rain than in 1907, the hydrography along the northern shore of the Manasarovar was somewhat different. Only the lagoons at the N.E. corner were about the same. But the effluent from the eastern lagoon had, on July 25th, a volume of 5.25 cub. m., instead of 1.76 on August 20th, 1907, and its breadth was almost exactly 100 m. The Gyuma-chu had 4.01 cub. m., instead of 2.09 the year before. It is obvious that such great differences in affluence to the Manasarovar from one year to another must in a very high degree influence the height of the water level. In 1908 the lake must have received at least twice as much water as in 1907, or probably more, as 1908 brought a good deal of rain, and 1907 hardly any at all. The two following years, 1909 and 1910, the precipitation was still increasing and made the lake overflow through the channel into the Rakas-tal.

The road from Tokchen to Serolung-gompa follows the Samo-tsangpo downwards for a while, leaves the river to the right, and climbs the steep hills at the