

left side of the valley, where 3 fluvial terraces, each about 3 m. high, are distinctly visible. The rest of the way goes up and down over hills and more or less deep-cut ravines. In the largest of these ravines Serolung-gompa is situated at a brook which soon disappears underground. At Camp 212 the open level plain between the water-line and the foot of the hills is only 84 m. broad. Just above the Camp, where the hills are very steep, six terraces or old beach-lines are faintly visible, the highest being 49.5 metres above the surface of the lake. It is difficult to account for them, without a very detailed survey being undertaken all round the lake. Only the highest of the 3 above-mentioned terraces in the valley of Samo-tsangpo may be attributed to the lake and not to the river, as a certain divergence appeared to exist between it and the two lower terraces. At Na-marding I have mentioned some terrace formations with perfectly horizontal surfaces. The difficulty is to bring these old remainders in accordance with the erosion in the valley of the effluent from the Rakas-tal. The basin of both lakes may, however, have been filled with æolian deposits during a dry period of steppe climate, simultaneous with the period when the great *loess* deposits were formed in China and Mongolia, and the valley of Guge was also filled. During the fluvial period which must have been contemporary with the ice age in the north, the rivers broke their ways through these soft beds. As soon as the valley of the effluent was established, the surface of the Manasarovar cannot possibly have stood more than a few, perhaps 3 or 4 m., higher than now, as the lake was constantly drained by the effluent. But as I said before this problem can only be solved after a very detailed examination of the whole region round.

Following the shore by boat south-westwards from Serolung-gompa one sees how the last hills along the lake become lower, until they are hardly more than 10 m. high near the mouth of Tage-tsangpo. At certain intervals ravines open out to the lake, most of them dry in 1907. The lake is shallow the whole way and the isobathe of 1 m. is about 50 m. from the shore.

Tage-tsangpo enters the lake without forming a delta; but at the right side of the mouth there is a long, narrow cape with a mud island in its prolongation. At the left side there is another mud island in the form of a crescent. Even now, in spite of the dry summer, the water of the river was rather muddy, which, however, does not depend upon the fact that it is chiefly fed by glaciers, for at Langchen-kamba the water was very clear, pointing to the fact that it does not come direct from the glaciers, but probably passes some moraine lakes or becomes filtered in old moraines. The dimensions of the river were now: breadth = 17.30 m., average depth = 0.727 m., average velocity 0.911 m., and volume 11.26 cub. m. a second, on August 1st, 1907. Thus it had nearly 3 cub. m. more than a few days earlier north of Tso-nyak. The difference did not depend on any changes of weather, but obviously on tributaries joining the river from the Gurla below Tso-nyak.

The river makes a very curious bend before entering the lake. Instead of reaching the shore at right angles, it turns off sharply to the north keeping parallel