

as the Manasarovar, and from which, to the W.N.W., the channel slopes down to the Rakas-tal.

So far as to station N:o 94 the channel contained brackish water from the springs. It was, however, only a very narrow water-course, which at many places could be jumped over. Only at such narrow places is the current visible. At other places it widens out to basins where no current is seen at all.

The bed is bounded by very well developed fluvial terraces 2 or 2.5 m. high, and becoming lower, 1 m. and less, in the direction of Rakas-tal. They consist of horizontally deposited gray clay. The dry portions of the bed are lightly incrustated with salt. The fresh condition of the terraces, and their sharp edges prove that it cannot be long ago since water flowed down the whole way. Only at Chiu-gompa and downwards, a little beyond the bridge, is the channel narrow and pierces the conglomerate. In the direction to the Rakas-tal the country becomes more and more open.

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