

1533 . . . . .	closed		
1812 . . . . .	open	1780 . . . . .	closed
1821 . . . . .	open	Before 1800 . . . . .	open
1824 } . . . . .	open	1812—1824 . . . . .	open
1828 }		Sometime after 1824 . . . . .	closed
1818 } . . . . .	closed	1833—1842 . . . . .	closed
1840 }		1825 } . . . . .	
1836 } . . . . .	nearly closed		
1838 }			
1840 } . . . . .	open		
1850 }			
1842 . . . . .	open		
1847 . . . . .	open		
1848 . . . . .	closed		
1854 } . . . . .	closed		
1858 }			
1862 . . . . .	closed	1860 } . . . . .	closed
1863 . . . . .	closed		
1865 . . . . .	open	1865 } . . . . .	
1869 . . . . .	closed		
1873 . . . . .	open		
1889 } . . . . .	open		
1890 }			
1892 . . . . .	open		
1894 . . . . .	open		
1898 . . . . .	open		
1902 . . . . .	beginning to get closed	1902 } . . . . .	open
1903 . . . . .	closed		
1904 } . . . . .	closed		
1911 }			

Comparing the two columns we find that the 35 year cycles nearly disappear—in my list, which gives instead a more irregular periodicity. As a rule the two columns run fairly parallel with each other, although I have exceptions from Longstaff's closed period of 1825—1860. From his open period 1865—1902 there is only one exceptional year.

The list has the same fault as the above list on the effluence from the lakes: it is incomplete. Therefore a comparison between both leaves much room open for uncertainty. Theoretically it is very easy to say that there *must* be a certain parallelism between both classes of phenomena. For as Longstaff says: »It is probable that the explanation of such periodic glacier variations as I have described must be sought in the periodic variations of rainfall», therefore nobody can doubt that the oscillations in the lakes and the fluctuations in their effluence exclusively depend upon variations of rainfall. The same original cause influences both the lakes and the glaciers. During a period of abundant rain much water will flow to the Manasarovar and out of it, and perhaps out of the Rakas-tal as well; in the same period more snow than usual will accumulate in the mountains and feed the glaciers which consequently