

whole lake was still frozen, on May 1. Sometimes there is a narrow strip of level ground along the shore, covered with gravel.

Camp 152 is at the left side of the next great ravine, Parva, on the top of the highest terrace, at 4753 m, and quite 30 m above the surface of the Shuru-tso. On the road between the two Camps 151 and 152 no living rock is touched; the detritus in the Sharma ravine consists of sandstone, quartz-porphry and granite. Sari-nakdong and Sumdän are small snowy peaks to the east. To the S. 75° E. are the mountains Parvi-pu, giving rise to the ravine of Parva, the valley of which seems to come from some black mountains situated further east.

Tsalung is the next ravine descending to the lake, some 60 m broad; as usual, the erosion terrace at its right side is steep and sharp-cut, some 7 m high, whereas the left side is rounded; it carries a little brook in a gravelly bed. Towards the southern part of the lake, the terraces retreat from the shore; here it forms not one high terrace but a series of small rounded steps each a few metres high; they mark the slow desiccation of the lake; Tingring is the last ravine from the east. Then the road follows the very edge of Shuru-tso, where the ground first consists of clay and then of soft sand with tussock grass; there are several pools of fresh water containing algæ.

The eastern mountains retreat and the country is fairly open east of the lake. Do-tsänkang is the name of a dominating isolated massive, east of our route. From the south a river enters the southern corner of the Shuru-tso; in its upper part it is called Tagelung-tsangpo, and near Camp 153 Kyangdom-tsangpo. It has a deep bed between sharp erosion terraces, and carries about 1 cub. m among great sheets of ice. Camp 153 is at 4739 m; the surface of the lake is at about 4725 m. The southern part of the lake was open.

The situation and form of Shuru-tso is curious and forms an exception from the general rule in this part of the Transhimalaya. Only the Dangra-yum-tso forms a similar exception and both these lakes are situated on an almost meridional line, joined by the broad valley of the lower Targo-tsangpo and the flat plains N.E. of Shuru-tso. In the northern prolongation of Dangra-yum-tso is the lake Tang-yung-tsaka. Thus here we may indeed speak of a broad, open meridional valley, some 150 km or 90 miles long from N.N.E. to S.S.W. Here one can travel a very long distance on perfectly level ground from south to north and *vice versa*, which is otherwise impossible within the boundaries of Transhimalaya. The Targogangri is also an exception, being meridional and situated just west of this broad valley.

The two lakes have, as pointed out above, been in connection with each other, just as Ngangtse-tso and Marchar-tso, which, however, stretch east and west. But there is a great difference between Dangra and Shuru. For Dangra is at least 30 or 40 m lower than Shuru, and Dangra is salt, whereas Shuru is fresh. The Dangra is the last recipient; the Shuru has had an effluent at so late a period that