

the northern and western shore, a little above the water, there was a wall of white porous ice-fragments driven up by the winds and waves. The water along the shore had a temperature of -0.2° , and as soon as the atmosphere became quiet the whole lake would no doubt be frozen all over. The early date of freezing, and the morphology of the basin, which is extremely flat and with a comparatively great distance to the nearest mountains, indicate that the lake must be shallow. From the north a very shallow and broad watercourse goes to the lake. It is rather an alluvial belt with many beds separated from each other by patches of sand with good grass. When great quantities of water occasionally wash down through these beds the latter form islands. Only in one of the beds there was now some water. We camped at the left side of this watercourse. The place was very favourable as grass, fuel and water were plentiful. Just N. E. of the camp there was a large fresh-water pool. Near the lake three old tent poles were found, probably left behind by Wellby or Rawling. A strong eastern wind, nearly a storm, had now been blowing some 45 hours without interruption. This wind seemed to be characteristic for the season and for this part of the country. It makes the journey very hard and difficult, hampers all work outside the tent and kills the caravan animals. The length of the marches is always dependent upon the presence of grass, water and fuel, as everything must be done to save the caravan.

The Panoramas 42, Tab. 7, and 43, Tab. 8, are sketched from points at a long distance from each other. Both are intended to give an idea of the *Deasy Group* as seen from *Camp XXVII* and at a point 3 km. W. S. W. of it.
