

few kilometers before traversing it. We therefore crossed the plain south of the lake in a straight line. The rise was gradual and comfortable to the foot of the southern hills. A comparatively large erosion furrow from the western mountains was crossed, and later on we followed a dry watercourse from the southern hills. These beds, as well as many others around the lake, carry water at some seasons and very likely the lake bed becomes filled with a very thin sheet of water, which soon evaporates in the autumn. At half an hour's distance from *Camp LXXI*, we crossed an old beach-line of the lake. We entered the valley coming from the next pass in front of us. Its gravelly bed was filled with extensive ice-sheets and some running water, from springs. Here *Camp LXXII* was pitched. Of wild animals, only a few antelopes were seen. Dung of kyangs was common, but no signs of wild yak was to be found. From numerous old fireplaces, one could see that the Tibetans used to pass a night here on their wanderings. At half past ten a. m. the usual S. W. wind began.

Pan. 80, Tab. 13, shows the view to the north from *Camp LXXII*. In the foreground are the last slopes of the hills on both sides of the valley from the pass. Above them a part of the lake is visible and north of it, the mountain group bordering the lake basin at that side.

On his return he reported that the ice-sheet visible here and there from the western shore, were simply formed on pools from springs, of which he had seen several. Some of them were salt, others nearly fresh. The rest of the bed was dry and consisted of white salt and gypsum deposits. At *Camp LXXII*, calcareous sinter had formed in the bed of the lake. It would, of course, be most interesting to execute a careful and detailed survey and geological research of such a basin as that of *Kink-chu-tai*. The lake bed and its surrounding mountains should be mapped on a large scale and the detailed terrain marked out. Such a monographic study of one basin would serve as a prototype of all other formations of the same kind on the *Chang-tang* plateau and also give an idea of elevation. I made an attempt of that kind at *Kink-chu-tai* in 1904. The difficulties of such an undertaking were however, great for usually, one is depending too much on a single surveying the elevation of which does not allow for a larger range. When reaching such a place as *Kink-chu-tai*, the first object of a survey is to try to save itself until it reaches lower regions. Thus the present work has to be done. The next stage of scientific exploration will be the detailed research.

On November 20th we proceeded only as far as *K. S. S.*, which has a good road. At 11.30 m. or 1.15 m. a. m. at a rate of 1.15 m. a. m. I had to stop. I had to see that we had to cross a new pass to the north and had to go to the