

Only three soundings were made; 1: 2.58 m. and 25.0 cm. of ice, 2: 2.90 m. and 30.5 cm., 3: 3.23 m. and 31.0 cm. At the fourth point, there was no water at all below the ice. This seems to be against the rule pointed out above. The greatest depth on this line is found nearer the western than the eastern shore, and the ice is thickest over the greatest depth. This may depend on the secretion of the salt, and the configuration of the western mountains and their influence on the winds.

On the southern shore plain, six tents were in sight, also large flocks of yaks and sheep. From the camp the southern part of the lake seemed to have the form shown on the map. The general course of the shore could be approximately checked by two of my men wandering along the shore-line and being observed through the field-glass from my tent. Here two rivers enter the lake, the *Ayu-tsangpo* and the *Tagrak-tsangpo*. The view from *Camp CII* or *Lopo-chamga* is represented on Pan. 114A and 114B, Tab. 20. From south *viâ* west to N. 34° W., the view is hidden by the little detached mountain group just west of the camp. On the shore here and elsewhere, feathers, probably of wild geese, were very abundant. Shells of mollusks were seen at some places. At *Camp CII*, six terraces were readily visible, the highest about 6 m. high.

After a temperature of -23.4° in the night, we continued on *January 3rd*, to the N. 51° E., making 18 km. This line was very near the fourth one, and not far to our right we had the shore. On this line, the fifth, we had several cracks and crevasses to cross. The farther east we went, the more abundant was the secreted salt on the surface, and it seemed to get nearly fixed where the ice was granulated and uneven. At certain belts, the ice formed regular waves as if the water had frozen during a light wind. On the hills of *Camp CIII*, there was a shepherd herding sheep. The mountains just S. E. of the camp, were called *Lung-ring* and a dark comparatively isolated hill to the S. S. W., *Dsumdi*. The place itself was called *Ngangpa-taktuk*. The following measurements were made on this line, 1: 3.51 m. and 26 cm. of ice, 2: 3.48 m. and 27 cm., 3: 3.59 m. and 26.5 cm., being nearly the same depth and the same thickness of ice the whole way. The temperature of the water was -0.75° .

On *January 4th*, we moved only 6.5 km. east in search of nomads. We questioned two different informants, who checked each other, so the names given are no doubt reliable. The information collected here is to be found in Vol. III, p. 345. We have only to place some of these names on the panorama 120A and 120B, Tab. 22, taken from *Camp CIII*. Beginning from S. 14° W. we have Mount *Dsumdi* and to the S. 59° W. *Lopo-chamga*, which was pronounced *Lopo-samcha* by another informant, and the small detached hill near the S. W. shore that has the form of a Tibetan tent. Farther to the right, there follow other mountains separating the basins of *Ngangtse-tso* and *Dangra-yum-tso* from one another. To the N. 65° W.,