

fairly well agrees with what we had heard before. The spring storms were said to destroy the ice. Wind-driven dust and sand accelerates the melting, and the whole ice-sheet becomes like a plain of mud, as could be seen every year. In contradiction to other informants, we were now told that the nomads sometimes make use of the ice for short-cuts across the lake.

On *January 5th*, we made the sixth crossing of the lake, being 9.8 km. to the N. 19° E. The ice was partly even and clear, partly granulated, undulated and covered with salt. There was much more of the latter accumulated here than in the west which, of course, is a result of the action of the wind. As a rule the ice was a little convex below the salt accumulations, which, therefore, seem to protect it. Cracks and crevasses appeared here and there, though less numerous than in the west. The following soundings and measurements of the thickness of the ice were made, 1: 6.91 m. and 19 cm., 2: 9.53 m. and 20.5 cm., 3: 10.03 m. and 23 cm., 4: 9.70 m. and 23.5 cm., 5: 8.93 m. and 21 cm., 6: 7.47 m. and 20 cm., 7: 0.74 m. and 51 cm. The greatest depth in the whole lake was thus 10.03 m., though it must indeed be said to be extremely shallow. At *Camp CV* the old beach-lines were well developed.

From the same camp, Pan. 118A and 118B, Tab. 21, was sketched. It shows to the east and E. S. E. a silhouette of the isolated mountain group situated north of *Marchar-tso*, and to the S. E. and south, parts of the considerable range which I have given the appellation, *Ngangtse-tso* Range. To the S. S. W. is the bulky mountain group which makes the southern shore convex towards the north. To the S. W. is the largest extension of the lake and S. 50° W., is the little detached group of *Lopo-chamga* and *Camp CII*, resembling a Tibetan tent. To the S. 65° W., the country is comparatively low in the foreground, but at a great distance, a high snow-covered range is visible which may be the northern-most part of the *Targogangri* Range, for as a matter of fact we really do not know how far this range extends northward. To the west we again recognize the double peak of *Tsagi*, sketched on three of the previous panoramas. Then follows, to the right or east, the mountain range we had crossed in *Laen-la*, and several of whose peaks may be identified by comparison with Pan. 120.

On *January 6th*, after a temperature of -22.6° , about the same as the night before, we made the seventh and last crossing, 14 km. towards S. E., to the S. E. end of the lake. The ice had about the same quality as the day before. The following soundings and measurements of the ice were made: 1: 5.68 m. and 21.5 cm., 2: 7.32 m. and 24.5 cm., 3: 8.35 m. and 26 cm., 4: 8.33 m. and 29 cm., 5: 7.16 m. and 27.5 cm., 6: 5.07 m. and 30.5 cm., 7: 4.01 m. and 36 cm.

Herewith our soundings were ended. They had been taken at 41 points, and we had covered about 60 miles on the ice. From the endpoint, we had 7 km.