

panoramas on the accompanying plate were taken. The upper one shows a view to the north and N. N. W., the lower a view to the S. E. Only the little northern basin of *Lemchung-tso* was in sight from this camp.

On the night of *February 21st*, the minimum temperature was -20.5° . The wind in the morning came from N. E. and went, as usual, gradually over to S. W. with the strength of nearly a full storm. The sky was clear, not the slightest sign of a cloud. But the air got slowly filled with dust, and the landscape, which the day before had been so readily visible all around, now nearly disappeared in this thick haze of dust. As a rule the nights were calm. A hundred meters from the shore, the ice was very thick, even 58 cm. did not suffice to get through, and the hole was abandoned. In the open part near our shore, the water was as fresh as could be wished, but here the little affluent of the spring came out, and may have influenced the taste of the water of the lake. *Lemchung-tso*, however, no doubt has fresh water, otherwise the ice would hardly be so thick. Other signs of nomads' visits at the lake were found during our rest-day at this camp, *viz.* a sheepfold filled with dung of sheep.

On *February 22nd*, we marched 9.3 km. S. E. At *Lemchung-tso* the height was 4,820 m., at *Camp CCCXXXVI* 4,878 m., thus giving a rise of 58 m. or at a rate of 1:160. The night temperature was at -24.4° . In the morning the wind was S. E. We continued between the west shore of the lake and the base of the small hills of grey, dense limestone. The soil is gravelly. After a few minutes we found, to our surprise, that we had already reached the southern shore of the lake. We ascended the top of an old beach-terrace and saw that a promontory of the little hill group fell down to the very shore of a larger lake in our immediate vicinity. This was the lake we had seen from the neighbourhood of *Camp CCCXXXIV*. From the platform of the terrace, we went down on its southern side along a similar terrace slope to the shore of the southern lake, which was white with salt. This lake was much larger than its neighbour, though still of small size. It was only partly frozen; in the middle the water, of a bright and beautiful green colour, was quite open, and certain parts along the northern shore were not frozen. The lake is bitterly salt. We, therefore, have here a fresh-water and a salt-water lake quite near to one another, or a pair of lakes of the kind that is by no means rare in Tibet. In such cases the fresh-water lake is always situated at a level a few meters above the salt one and drains to it. In the case of *Lemchung-tso*, the drainage, which certainly exists, must be subterranean through permeable layers of sand, and perhaps only temporary, when the basin gets filled in the summer. At any rate, there was no superficial connection between the two lakes. To the south the salt lake was bounded by dark brownish hills of rounded forms and moderate height, with narrow strips of snow here and there, and obviously quite barren.