

Dealing with the desiccation of the Tibetan lakes he says:

There are no data available regarding the rate at which this is taking place, but the fact that some have dried completely up while others show but little reduction in their original size indicates that the process is still in progress and that the climate of Tibet was once moister than it now is. There appears to be but one explanation possible of this increased dryness of climate, and that is a rise of the mountains to the south, which has resulted in a more complete cutting off of the moisture from the monsoon winds.

He regards the cause of the origin of the Tibetan lakes as not quite established. Since DREW'S narrative their origin was attributed to the damming up of the main valleys by the fans of tributaries »which attained a great development during the glacial periods, when the disintegration of the rocks was more rapid than it now is, while the transporting power of the streams was not greater if so great». OLDHAM does not accept this view. »In the case of the Panggong Lake he believes that its formation is entirely due to differential movements of the surface, which raised a portion of the original river bed at a more rapid rate than the stream was able to erode and dammed back the drainage to produce the present lake.» Even in the case of the Tsomoriri in Rupshu, he does not find the fan as a sufficient explanation of the origin of the lake. He concludes: »there have certainly been irregular movements of the beds of the streams and rivers within what is, geologically speaking, a very recent period, and these irregular movements can only be regarded as evidence that the disturbance which caused the elevation of the Himálayas is still in progress».

The orographical map, *Himalaya Mountains* accompanying this work is very beautiful and probably superior to anything published at the same time.¹ Mustagh or Kara-koram is the northern-most of the Himalayan ranges. Then follow Ládak, Zanskár, and Pir Panjál-Dháolandshar ranges. From the interior of Tibet is only to be seen the results of the FORSYTH missions and the route of NAIN SING along the lakes. Between this and the Tsangpo the whole region is left blank, where my Transhimalaya is situated. Even »Ghalaring Cho» which at least had been visited by Pundits, is marked with a dotted line.

The able and erudite Hungarian geologist Professor LÓCZY LAJOS (Ludwig Lóczy), who accompanied Count BÉLA SZÉCHENYI on his famous expedition 1877—1880² to the heart of Asia, has given us a very clear and lucid summary of the

¹ July 1892.

² A personal narrative of the expedition was published by one of the members, Lieutenant GUSTAV KREITNER, in his *Im fernen Osten, Reise des Grafen Béla Széchenyi in den Jahren 1877—78—79—80*. Wien 1881. Five years later the Hungarian Society of Natural Science issued Ludwig Lóczy's book: *A khinai birodalom természeti viszonyainak és országainak leírása* (Description of the physical relations and of the countries of the Chinese Empire), Budapest 1886. I cannot read this book, which so far as I know has not been translated. Széchenyi says, it is excellent. Everybody who knows the serious and modest scholar will feel persuaded that this is no exaggeration. The illustrations are fascinating in a rare degree, and the great general map of uncommon interest. Several years after the return of the expedition the scientific results of Count Széchenyi's expedition were, in a magnificent work, given to the world.