

## CHAPTER LV.

### THE SELF-CONTAINED BASINS OF TIBET.

The 1:1000000 map of Tibet and Eastern Turkestan which accompanies this work, and with which Colonel H. BYSTRÖM has been busy for some 10 years, has made it easier to me than heretofore, to get a comprehensive view of this enormous portion of the interior of Asia. With the assistance of this important map I have studied some of the characteristic features of Tibet, from orographic, geo-morphological and hydrographical points of view. The following chapters are dedicated to these questions, and may therefore be regarded as an addition to the part of my former scientific work which I call: Orography of Central Tibet.<sup>1</sup>

In the present chapter I will give an idea of the size of the greatest lakes and the areas of the largest basins which are without an outflow to the sea or to Eastern Turkestan and Tsaidam.

The table on this and the next page contains the lakes and basins which are sufficiently well known for an approximate calculation. In the first column is entered the name of the lake; in the second and third the approximate latitude and longitude; in the fourth the absolute altitude of the lake; in the fifth the area of the lake; in the sixth the area of its drainage basin; in the seventh the name of the discoverer; and in the eighth the relation between the lake and its drainage basin.

**Table of Lakes and self-contained Basins.**

Name	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude in meters	Area of Lake in sq. km.	Area of drainage in sq. km.	Discoverer	Proportion between Lake and Basin
Salt marsh . . . . .	35° 25'	79° 30'	4663	40	1850	Johnson	$\frac{1}{46}$
Aksai-chin . . . . .	35° 10'	79° 50'	4914	50	6850	Johnson	$\frac{1}{137}$
Lighten Lake . . . . .	35° 0'	81° 5'	5095	245	3925	Wellby	$\frac{1}{16}$
Yeshil-köl . . . . .	34° 55'	81° 35'	4945	45	3525	Kischen Sing	$\frac{1}{78}$
Pool-tso . . . . .	34° 50'	81° 58'	5077	38	950	Deasy	$\frac{1}{25}$
Lac de l'antilope . . . . .	35° 55'	86° 50'	4920	175	2825	de Rhins	$\frac{1}{16}$
No. II . . . . .	35° 57'	87° 30'	4900	28	1075	Hedin	$\frac{1}{38}$
No. XI . . . . .	35° 55'	88° 50'		52	1100	Hedin	$\frac{1}{21}$
No. XV . . . . .	35° 48'	89° 24'	4896	60	1800	Hedin	$\frac{1}{30}$

<sup>1</sup> *Scientific Results*, Vol. IV, Stockholm 1907, p. 535—608.