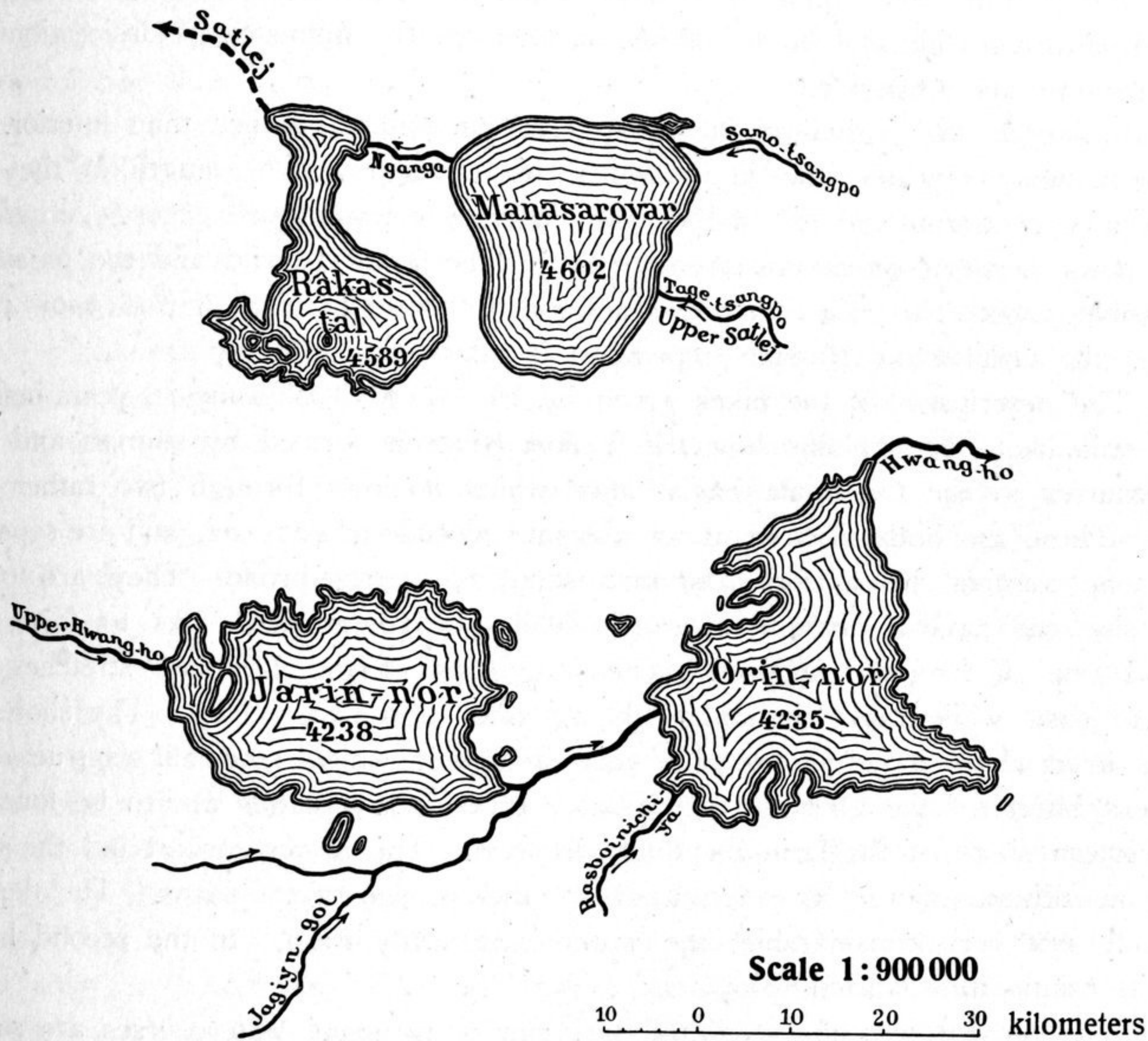


to the lower lake. The isthmus is in both cases filled with rocky ridges except in the part of it where the channel flows. In the case of Manasarovar the channel is situated in the northern part of the isthmus, while in the Jarin-nor case the channel is placed in the southern part. Two more considerable affluents enter the Manasarovar: the Samo-tsangpo and the Toge-tsangpo. The same is the case with Jarin-nor where the Saloma or Upper Hwang-ho enters the lake itself, while the Jagiyn-gol



by a little mountain ridge is prevented from entering the lake itself; it therefore joins the channel a very short distance from the point where the latter leaves the lake.

The resemblance between the two lower lakes, Rakas-tal and Orin-nor, is not less striking. Their forms are more irregular, their shores richer in bays, capes and rocky promontories, especially along the southern shores, which is quite natural as they are situated nearer the margin of the highlands, more surrounded by mountains and farther away from the flatter plateau-land. In both cases the northern part is narrow, the southern broad, and in both cases the effluents—the Satlej (though