

northern regions of Tibet we have two such itineraries, *viz.* those of WELLBY-MALCOLM, and mine, both from 1896. That the latitudinal stretching of the folds prevailed in northernmost Tibet, *i. e.* north of 37° North. Lat., has been proved chiefly by the Russian expeditions under PRSHEVALSKIY, PIEVTSOFF and ROBOROVSKIY. Wellby's and my own expeditions prove that the same orographical law also holds good for the belt of land situated between 35 and 36° North. Lat. Between $32\frac{1}{2}$ and 35° extend the uncertain plateau regions, although we may feel pretty well convinced that the same folding law even here is *en vogue*, as is indicated by certain sections of BOWER's, ROCKHILL's and my routes, as well as by the many ranges which have a latitudinal stretching and which must be crossed in passes. Regarding Southern Tibet, south of $32\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ the great folds are built up latitudinally, or rather parallel to the general stretching of the Himalayan system.

Considering the self-contained basins of Northern Tibet we found the mean altitude of 12 Kwen-lun lakes to be 4891 m., and 6 lakes in Wellby's depression to be 4956 m. (p. 499—500 above). Whilst Wellby and Malcolm travelled through the whole of Tibet from Lanak-la to the uppermost Chumar or Namchutu-ulan-muren, I only explored the eastern half of the latitudinal valley which is the neighbour of Wellby's to the north.

In my valley I passed only 20 lakes; to the south and S. E. from the eastern end of my lake No. XX I saw two more at no great distance. On their journey, in 1886, CAREY and DALGLEISH passed along these two lakes and a third one situated just east of them, after which they crossed a river Chumarin-dsun-kuba which again was crossed by ROCKHILL, in 1892. The latter, which is a left tributary to the Chumar, certainly not very long ago drained off at least the whole eastern part of my valley at the southern base of Arka-tagh. But that considerable time has elapsed since the lake No. XX was cut off from the oceanic drainage is evident from the strong salinity of this lake.

In the following table I have put together the absolute altitudes of the lakes in my valley of 1896. The heights of Lake XIII and Lake XII are approximate, as the route passed at some distance from their shores; DUTREUIL DE RHINS' Lac de l'Antilope is added, whereas his Lac de Corbeaux which belongs to the same valley, was left too far from his route west of it, as well as from my route 1896 east of it, to have its altitude determined.

Lake XX	4616 m.	Lake XIII	5050 m.
Lake XIX	4810 »	Lake XII	5090 »
Lake XVIII	4920 »	Lake IX	4946 »
Lake XVI	4932 »	Lake IV	4968 »
Lake XV	4896 »	Lake II	4900 »
Lake XIV	5078 »	Lake de l'Antilope .	4920 »