

a few days later, from north to south, the conditions were similar :—

Turut	2671 feet.
Kevir, February 9, 1 P.M.	2313 „
„ „ 9, 9 „	2352 „
„ „ 10, 1 „	2372 „
„ „ 10, 9 „	2448 „
„ „ 11, 1 „	2415 „
„ „ 11, 9 „	2497 „
Aruzun „ 12	3435 „

Here there is a length of $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a difference in height of only 184 feet. But while on the western line the lowest part of the Kevir is about in the middle of the salt desert, on the eastern line it lies on the northern margin. If we take the mean of the five observations in the Kevir itself on the western line we find it to be 2357 feet, and on the eastern line 2380. In either case we find that the Kevir floor is extraordinary flat, for some few yards almost horizontal. Such an evenness can only be accounted for by the action of a large lake. It is just the same level bottom I have sounded in several Tibetan lakes, *e.g.* the large, shallow lake without a name in Eastern Tibet in the year 1900, and the Ngangtse-tso in 1907. There, too, I found a practically horizontal bottom, and a very gradual rise up to the shores of the lake.

A fine and regular old lake bed is also that which may most appropriately be named after the oasis of Tebbes. During the diluvial period it was most assuredly the site of a considerable lake, as is shown by the conspicuous double terraces which are always to be seen on the left on the road to Pervadeh. They appear like a continuous series of mounds of equal height, with rounded fronts, and separated by ravines and erosion furrows. We found also that a small, shallow salt lake, the Ab-i-kevir, is still left in the lowest part of the basin. This is the last relic of the diluvial lake. A notion of the extremely flat form of the basin may be obtained by comparing the altitudes. Kurit has a height of 2254 feet; Fahanunch, 2238; Muessinabad, 2172; the Kevir lake, 2123; Camp 42, 2041, and a point to the south of it, 2018; Pervadeh, 2041, and the kevir