

quantity of water diverted to marginal lakes is nearly constant throughout any period of long duration, though it may vary from year to year. A *permanent* change in the size of the lake could not result from this. Moreover, in one case at least, the river, the marginal lakes, and the terminal lake all expanded, and later contracted, in unison.

**Bojante-kul**, to the north of Lob-Nor, about 130 feet below sea-level, lies in the Turfan or Lukchun depression, a strip of land about 200 miles long by 50 miles broad. It is probably the remnant of a much larger lake which received the waters from the glaciers of the Eastern Thian-Shan Mountains during a past epoch.

**Pangong** (or Pankgong) **Lake** is the largest and the lowest of a series of five lakes all lying at nearly the same altitude, about 14,000 feet above sea-level, and separated only by deltas two or three miles wide, like that of Interlaken in Switzerland. The five lakes are really one, which has been divided into parts by the deposits of tributary streams, and they may be regarded as occupying a single basin with a length of 105 miles, a maximum breadth of 4 miles, and an average breadth of only 2 miles. Drew<sup>1</sup> and others ascribe the formation of the lakes to the damming back of the original drainage by fan-deltas, and hold that its waters formerly drained to the Shyok, a tributary of the Indus. On the other hand, Ellsworth Huntington,<sup>2</sup> who visited the region in May 1905, believes that there must be a rock lip which blocks the outlet, and that the basin behind the lip has been eroded by ice, resembling in this way the fiords of Norway and the valley lakes of Switzerland. He is of opinion that the streams that formed the fan-deltas were quite incapable of obstructing the main stream of the valley, which must have had a considerable volume. There is abundant evidence of glacial action in the vicinity of the lake, and lacustrine deposits and shore-lines indicate fluctuations in lake-level in response to changes in climatic conditions. During Huntington's visit the ice broke up under the influence of a very strong wind, and part of it was piled up on shore in a ridge 8 or 10 feet high. The sandy beach had been pushed up by the ice, and flat stones moved so as to add to the mounds of loose earth and stones and furrows of more cohesive shore-deposits which lie parallel to the water's edge and form a rampart<sup>3</sup> from 6 inches to a foot in height round the lake. By

<sup>1</sup> Drew, *The Jummoo and Kashmir Territories*, p. 317, London, 1875.

<sup>2</sup> See *Journ. of Geology*, vol. xiv. p. 599, 1906.

<sup>3</sup> G. K. Gilbert, in a paper in the *Bulletin of the Sierra Club* (Jan. 1908), discusses the phenomenon of lake ramparts, which is one of considerable interest in connection with ice problems. On the shores of many lakes in the Sierra regions, as also on the shores of Canadian lakes, and of those in some other parts of North America and in parts of Northern Europe, rows of boulders of various sizes up to a diameter of several feet occur, sometimes forming a low