

testing the degree of saltness in the water after, as compared with before, the disappearance of the ice, he came to the conclusion that a large part of the ice had been melted by the salter warmer water which had displaced the surface film of fresh cold water, on account of currents set up by the wind. Henderson says<sup>1</sup> the lake is too salt for fish to live in it (salinity<sup>2</sup> 1.3 per cent., 0.6 per cent. being sodium chloride, and 0.4 per cent. sodium sulphate), and the only animal life he could find was a small Crustacean, probably a *Gammarus*.

**Koko-Nor** (or Kuku-Nor, Blue Lake), lies 10,500 feet above sea-level, not far from the sources of the Hoang-Ho and Yangtse, and has a circumference of about 200 miles.

**Tengri-Nor** (called Nam-tso, or "sky lake"), in the vicinity of Lhasa, lies 15,190 feet above sea-level. It is the most easterly link in a vast lacustrine chain which stretches for hundreds of miles north-west and south-east across the plateau of Tibet, and which includes the large lakes Kyaring, Chargat, Zilling-tso (15,128 feet above sea-level), Ngangtse-tso (15,417 feet above sea-level, max. depth 27 feet).

**Dangra-yum-tso**, **Teri-nam-tso**, "the heavenly lake" (15,367 feet above sea-level); **Lapchung-tso** (17,039 feet above sea-level); **Lake Lighten** (16,709 feet above sea-level; depth over 213 feet; temperature of surface water at 11 a.m. in September, 43° Fahr.); **Yeshil-kul** (16,207 feet above sea-level; maximum depth, 53 feet; temperature of surface water at 1 p.m. in September, 49° Fahr.).

South of Tengri-Nor, and separated from it by the River San-po, is the ring-shaped Lake Palti, or Tomdok, divided into two basins by a peninsula.

**Manasarowar** ("the Holy Lake," Tso-mavang) and **Rakas-tal** (Langak-tso) lie to the south-east of Pangong Lake, between 30° and 31° N. latitude. Very plainly marked shore lines are to be seen round

rampart, at other times a mere line, but always close to the water's edge. The boulders in every way, except in their regularity of arrangement, resemble the glacial erratics which are scattered over the adjacent land-surface, and they only occur in regions where the winter sheet of ice reaches a considerable thickness, and where winter temperatures are extreme. The ice expands with a rise and contracts with a fall of temperature, and while the under surface of a thick layer of ice is kept more or less constantly at a temperature of 32° Fahr., owing to its contact with the water beneath, the upper layer contracts and expands with temperature variations in the air. The result is the formation of extensive cracks during severe frost, followed by expansion under a sudden rise of temperature, and the consequent buckling of the ice-sheet, which is pushed up over the shore at its margins. As it rises along a gently shelving shore it carries with it whatever solid bodies occur in the shallow water—hence the rampart formation.

<sup>1</sup> *Geogr. Journ.*, vol. xv. p. 430, 1900.

<sup>2</sup> Frankland's analysis in Henderson and Hume, *Lahore to Yarkand*, p. 370, London.