

lake receives the waters of many rivers, the principal being the Siang-Kiang.

**Poyang Lake.**—Another large lake, 70 miles in length by 40 miles in greatest breadth, with an area of about 1640 square miles, connected with the Yang-tse Kiang river basin is Poyang, which is traversed by the River Kan-Kiang. This lake, which drains nearly all the province of Kiang-si, is subject to great fluctuations in size and depth, and acts as a regulator of the Yang-tse Kiang.

**Lake Tien-Chi** (or Kunming), in the province of Yun-nan, is about 40 miles long, and is also connected with the Yang-tse Kiang by the Poo-to River.

River  
Hoang-ho.

**Oring-nor** and **Jaring-nor** are the names given to the lakes of the Upper Hoang-ho by most Mongols, but the Russians have called them Lake Russian and Lake Expedition.<sup>1</sup> Both are fresh-water basins, 13,900 feet above sea-level, separated from each other by a hilly isthmus nearly 7 miles broad. Oring-nor, the eastern lake, is about 80 miles in circumference, and Jaring-nor about 66 miles. The latter was not sounded, but appears to be shallow from the fact that wild yaks were seen wading across it; the former, according to measurements taken by Laduigin along its longer axis, was 105 feet deep at a distance of about 7 miles from the place where the Upper Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River of Eastern Tibet, flows out from it. On 23rd June 1900, the surface temperature of Oring-nor was 47°·7 Fahr. (8°·7 C.) to 53°·8 Fahr. (12°·1 C.), and the bottom temperature 46°·0 Fahr. (7°·8 C.) to 46°·8 Fahr. (8°·2 C.).

India.

**Kolar Lake**, a fresh-water lake in the Madras Presidency of India, midway between the deltas of the Rivers Kistna and Godavari, drains east into the Bay of Bengal. It abounds in water-fowl, and at dry seasons traces of ancient villages are perceptible in its bed. The area of the lake in the monsoon extends to more than 100 square miles, but it is becoming greatly reduced by reclamation and embankments.

Siam.

**Tonle** (or Tale) **Sap** (literally "inland lake"), a large lake in the north-west of Cambodia, serves as a reservoir for the surplus waters of the Mekong River, and consequently varies greatly in size and depth according to the season. During the dry season it is drained south-east by a branch of the Mekong, and has a length of 70 miles and a depth of from 2 to 4 feet; during the summer monsoon it is fed by the same branch, and increases in length to 120 miles, with a

<sup>1</sup> Kozloff, "Through Eastern Tibet and Kam," *Geogr. Journ.*, vol. xxxi. p. 529, 1908.