

Further east for 30 li the *Man-chu-tsang-pu-ho* comes from north to meet the river. [The river *Man-chu-tsang-pu*, otherwise called the *Ma-chu-tsang-pu-pi-la*, lies in the south-west of the Sa-ko tribes. Two streams flow for more than 200 li southwards from *Hsieh-êrh-chung-shan* and *Pieh-lung-shan* on the north. After receiving three streams coming from *Kang-chung-cha-ta-ko-shan* on the east, and further one from *La-ko-tsang-cho-li-shan* on the west, the river becomes the *Man-chu-tsang-pu-ho*, and flows south-eastwards for 50 li before entering the *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River.]

The river flows further eastwards for 60 li, and receives a stream coming from south. Further east for 70 li a stream comes from *A-li-tsung-chêng* on the south to meet it. Further east for 80 li, it turns to the north-east, and meets the *Sa-ko-tsang-pu-ho* which comes from Lake *La-pu* on the north-east, and which at first flows south-westwards but after gathering several streams turns south-eastwards to enter the river. [The river *Sa-ko-tsang-pu*, otherwise called *Sa-êrh-ko-pi-la*, lies on the south-east of *Sa-ko* Province. Its source is Lake *La-pu* on the north-east, and at first flows underground, and appearing on the surface, it has a sinuous course towards south-west for more than 400 li. A stream comes from *Pi-pu-ta-ko-la-ko-shan* on the north, and taking a south-easterly course and receiving a stream from *La-lung-a-êrh-shan* on the north-east, flows southwards to meet the river. Flowing further south-west for 150—160 li, another stream comes from north-west, and further 170 li south-west a stream from *La-pu-kang-chung-shan* on the north-east. Further 100 li south-west, a stream from *Lung-kan-shan* comes from the west to meet the river. The river now flows southwards for 60 li, then turns south-westwards, and receives a small stream from the north; further to south-west it receives another from the west. The river then takes a southerly course, and after receiving two streams from *Kang-lung-shan* and two from *Chao-yu-la-chung-shan* on the north-east, turns to the south-west, and receives further a stream coming from *Chi-pu-lung-shan* on the south-east with another from the east. The river flows further for 80—60 li south-westwards, then south-eastwards. The river is called the *Sa-ko-tsang-pu-ho* from here down to the confluence with the *Ya-lu-tsang-pu* River for 150—160 li. The length of the river is 1,000 li long.»¹

Here again, in the description of the rivers of Hsi-tsang or Tibet, the source of the »Yaru-tsangpo-chiang» or Brahmaputra is placed in the »Tamchuk-khapap-shan». We are told that the north-western part of the Tamchok-kabab mountain is near the »Langchien-khapap» mountain, which, in this description is called the source of the lake Mapam or Manasarovar. This is also interesting because it does not leave any doubt as to *which* affluent to the lake the Chinese text regards as the source or main feeder of the lake, namely Tage-tsangpo. The statement is im-

¹ According to Rockhill Chi Chao Nan was also one of the principal editors of Ta-ch'ing-i-t'ung-chih; Shui-tao-ti-kang was, according to Rockhill, written in 1776. The resemblance between the two works depends, therefore, on the fact that the author is the same, or that he, in both cases, has used the same material.