

He is not correct in saying that the Tibetans seldom have any name for their rivers, but simply call them Tsangpo, Tokpo or Chu. If they have names these chiefly belong to the valleys. For nearly every river in the inhabited parts of the country has a name. The term »Kabab» or Khabap he translates »Vomitary Cataract» or »Fountain» and is right in saying it more applies to the mere source than the whole river.

As to the watersheds he has found that they are by no means observant of the main mountain ranges, the connection or separation of basins being often determined by cross fissures and secondary ridges.

An excellent *Map of West Nari* is added to Strachey's paper. A mere glance at this map, Pl. XI, would convince everybody that the source of the Satlej is to be searched for S. E. of the Manasarovar. The effluence from both lakes is strongly marked, disregarding its periodical character. Kailas is correctly shown as a peak situated south of the Transhimalaya. The source of the Indus is placed too far east.

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