

south of the main Gang-ri range from which it is partially detached.» For the »Gur Lha Mandhata» he notes the names Momo-nangli (Strachey), Nimo Namling (Tanner), and Nyima Namgyal (E. J. PEYTON).

The four *kababs* or mouths, sources of the four rivers, Satlej, Tsangpo, Map-chu, and Indus, have often been mentioned above. The Tibetans regard these *ka-babs* as situated in *gangris* or ice-mountains, or, as E. VON ZACH has it, in glaciers. He explains the names in the following way.¹ The Langcin² k'abab gangri, glang-c'en k'a-babs gangs-ri, is the glacier from which the water flows out as from the mouth of an elephant. Damcok k'abab gangri, rta-mc'og k'a-babs gangs-ri, the glacier from which the water flows out as from the mouth of a horse. Mabjiya k'abab gangri, rma-bya k'a-babs gangs-ri, the glacier from which the water flows out as from the mouth of a peacock. Sengge kabab gangri, seng-ge k'a-babs gangs-ri, the glacier, from which the water flows out as from the mouth of a lion.³

¹ Op. cit. p. 125 et seq.

² The c is to be pronounced as English ch.

³ Sarat Chandra Das is decidedly wrong in explaining the mouths of the four rivers, or *hbab-chu-bshi*, to be those of I, Gaṅgā, issuing from the mouth of a bull, II, The Sindhu, springing forth from the mouth of a lion, III, The Tsangpo from the mouth of a horse, and IV, the Satlej »is called *Rma-bya kha hbab* because it is supposed to come out of the mouth of a pea-cock.» (Op. cit. p. 917). He has given the Ganga the title of the Elephant river, which belongs only to the Satlej, and to the Satlej he has attached the *epiteton ornans* that belongs only to the Karnali or Map-chu.