

STREAM, RIVER. INDIA *in general*: gánga, năd, năda, năddi, nădi, nălla, năndi, daryá, deriáu, nahr.—Síngphos: ka.—Míshmis: thi.—Kám̄tis: nam.—Gārvál and in the Búdhera dialect near Ussílla and Johár: gahd, gahr.—Afghanistán (Púshtu): rūd, sín, túi.—Tám̄ul: ār, váre.

TÍBET: lung (*klung*); large river: tsangpo (*gtsángpo*); small river: dog (*grog*).

TURKISTÁN. Yárkand: ástáng, erék.—Kókand: arék.—Bokhára: shakh.

LAKE. INDIA *in general*: tal, tálá, taláu; sarái (sar), sarvár, jhíl.—Southern India: éri, yéri, chéru, chéruva, chérva, kérri.

TÍBET: tso (*mts'ho*).

TURKISTÁN, Yárkand, &c.: kiól, kiól.

SMALL. INDIA *in general*: chhóta, pátla, túkra, tálá.—Afghanistán: úroke.—Gārvál: náno.—Southern India: chínna.

TÍBET: chhung, phra.

TURKISTÁN, Yárkand: ushák.—Kókand: kishík.

GREAT, LARGE. INDIA *in general*: bára, máha, málla.—Gārvál: thúla.—Pánjáb: níka, tátti.—Sindh: náddo.—Afghanistán: loé, sterr.—Southern India: pérya, dóda, pédda.—Persia: kallán.

TÍBET: rag (*rags*); yang (*yangs*); chhénmo; long, distant: ring.

TURKISTÁN, Yárkand: sor.—Kókand: chung.—Bokhára: soh.

NEW. INDIA *in general*:¹ náia, náu, nárún.—Sanskrit: náva.—Bengáli: nóbo, nóia.

TÍBET: sar (*gsar*), sóma; but number 9: gu (*dgu*).

TURKISTÁN, Yárkand: úmik.—Kókand and Bokhára: yángi.

¹ Attention may be here drawn to the remarkable fact, that in these, as in so many other languages of the Aryan family, "new" and the number "9" can be referred to the same word, whilst at the same time the number "8" shows a dual form, where such distinction is made. In such cases the original numeral if connected with the human hand has to be referred to the four fingers, excluding the thumb.