

roaring; but *chan*, which means *full of, filled with*, is often omitted. As an analogous case we may mention *lan* and *lan-chan*, *humid* and *full of humidity*.

The name refers to a small glacier-stream, a lateral affluent of the Mangnáng river; its junction is near Mangyú, *q. v.*

Chumíg Márpo, in Lahól, Lat. 32°,

Long. 77° རྩ་མེག་དམར་པོ་ chhu-mig dmar-po Tib.

“*The red spring.*” Chhu-míg, *spring*; dmar-po, *red*.

The name has reference to deposits of oxyd of iron.

Chunár, in Hindostán, Lat. 25°, Long. 82° Hind.

“*The foot of the mountains.*” In Sanskrit this place is called Charanágiri, or Charanádri. Wilford, *As. Res.*, Vol. IV., p. 459, considers Chunár to be a modification of this Sanskrit name, but the form of the composition being properly *mountains of the foot*, makes this interpretation rather improbable.

Chúru, *see* Tsomognalarí.

Churúlba, in Gnári Khórsum, Lat. 31°, Long. 80° རྩ་རུལ་བ་ chhu-rul-ba Tib.

“*Putrid water.*” Chhu, *water*; rul-ba, *putrid*.

The Bhútias of Mílum call it Máni páni, in reference to the numerous chórtens and their sacred inscriptions (*om máni pádme hum*) at the entrance of the valley.

Chúshul, in Pangkóng, Lat. 38°, Long. 78° རྩ་ཤུལ་ chhu-shul Tib.

“*The water tracks.*” Chhu, *water*; shul, *track*.

A very characteristic name, referred to the empty river beds, so very numerous in the environs of the Tsomognalarí salt-lake.

Dagkár, a mountain in Rúpchu, Lat. 33°, Long. 78° བྲག་དཀར་ brag-dkar Tib.

“*A white rock.*” Brag, *a rock*; dkar, *white*.

Dahigáū, in the Dékhan, Lat. 19°, Long. 75° دهي گانو Hind.

“*Milk-village.*” *Milk* in Hindostáni *dudh*, in Sanskrit *dádhi*.

Daibung, a mountain in Nepál, Lat. 28°, Long. 85° ديبونگ Hind.

“*Destroying of pity.*” Properly Dayabhánga, so called from the severity of the ascent.

Dála, a mountain south of Samyé, on the route from Távang (Tauong) to Lhássa.

“*Pass of rocks.*” Brag, *a rock*; la, *pass*. བྲག་ལ་ brag-la Tib.