

Lohārgāū, in Bāndelkhānd, Lat. 24°, Long. 80° . . . . . لوهار گانو Hind.

“*Smith's village.*”

Anal. Lohar-kót, in Kāmāon, Lat. 29°, Long. 79°.

Lohít, a river in Assám . . . . . लोहित Sanskr.

“*The red (river).*” Name of the Brahmapútra river, in allusion to the colour of its suspensions in Upper Assám, where this name is still the name most used; in the lower part of its course the colour of the river becomes more yellowish. See Brahmapútra, for the other names of this river.

Lóni, properly Lávanī, a river in Rajvára . . . . . لوني properly लवणी Hind., Sanskr.

“*The saltish (river).*” A river in Tírhút bears the same name.

Lungmár, a river in Pangkóng . . . . . ཀླུང་འམར་ Klung-dmar. Tib.

“*The red river, or red river bed.*” Klung, *river*, or here also *river bed*; the river has no water, being above the present level of the salt-lake Tsomognalari.

Mā, in the Khássia hills . . . . . Khassia.

“*Stone.*” In the Khássia hills this word is frequently used as a component part of geographical names, and refers then to the groups of pillars, more or less rude, which are erected as memorials, chiefly of treaties. As similar instances I quote the following, in the environs of Cherrapúnji, Lat. 25°, Long. 92°:—

Mā-flong. Flong, *grassy*, probably referring to the environs of the pillars, in opposition to such which are erected on bare rocks.

Mā-mlu, *the salt stone*. With the Khássias one mode of oath-taking is to eat salt from the point of a sword.

Mā-smái. Smái, *oath*. (For Mā-smái and Mā-flong, I also occasionally heard Mu-smái and Mú-flong.)

Mácha Khabáb river, also Mápcha Khabáb,

in Nepál . . . . . རྩ་བྱ་ཁ་བབ་ rma-bya-kha-bab. Tib.

“*Flowing out from the mouth of a peacock.*” Rma-bya, *peacock*; kha, *mouth*; bab is the preterite of 'bab-po, *descended*.

It is a Buddhist name of the Karnáli river, without any direct connection with the topographical character of the country.