

Sursérko, sometimes Sunsárka, in Gnári Khórsum,

Lat. 31°, Long. 80° . . . . . **གཤེར་བརྒྱུ** gser-brko. Gärhv. and Tib.

"Place where gold was dug." Gser, gold; brko, dig. Sur is the Gärhváli word for gold; here repeated, although already contained in the Tibetan word. The word is composed of pure Tibetan and Gärhváli, and refers to a tradition that formerly there had been gold diggings here.

Suryabhága, a river in the Western Himálaya . . . . . **सूर्यभाग** Sanskr.

"Portion of the sun."

Anal. Chandra-bhága, *q. v.* These two rivers united form the Chináb, *q. v.*

Suvarnarékha, also Subanríkha, a river in Chhóta Nágpur **सुवर्णरेखा** Sanskr.

"Gold-line."

Anal. Suvarn-dúrg, in the Kónkan, Lat. 17°, Long. 73°; Suvarna-ghérri, in Oríssa, Lat. 19°, Long. 83°.

Svayambhunáth, in Nepál, Lat. 27°, Long. 85° . . . . . **स्वयम्भूनाथ** Sanskr.

"The self-existent Lord."

Sváyambhu, the self-existent, an epithet of Bráhma, Víshnu, and Síva; nátha, Lord.

Tachóg-Khabáb, a river in Eastern Tibet.

**རྩ་མཆོག་ཁ་བབ** rta-mchhog-kha-bab. Tib.

"Descended from the mouth of the best horse." Rta-mchhog, the best horse of its kind; kha, mouth; bab is the preteritum of 'bab-po, descended. One of the mythological names of the Dihóng, see also Tsangbochú.

Tagnág, a pasture ground in Ladák, Lat. 34°, Long. 77° **བྲག་ནག** brag-nag. Tib.

"A black rock, or rocky mountain." Brag (sounds like tag) a rock; nag, black. Nags would have the same sound and would mean forest; but the place in question is considerably above the limit of forests, and besides I only got it translated by black.

Taiúru . . . . . Tam.

"Mother town." The Sanskrit name of this town: Máteru-púra, has the same meaning. Buchanan's Journey in Maissúr, Vol. II., p. 151.