

Tsangbochú, or Dihóng, the principal river
in Eastern Tibet. གཙང་བོ་ཆུ་ gtsang-bo-chhu. Tib.

“*The pure (sacred) water.*” Gtsang-bo, *the pure*; chhu, *water*. In its upper course it is also often combined with Yáru = Yáru Tsangbochú; yáru meaning *upper*.

The Tsangbochú river is the principal affluent of the Brahmapútra, and the same which with the Indians in Assám bears the name of Dihóng; it was long mistaken for the Iravádi (Klaproth, Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie, Vol. III., p. 370), and is even still very often erroneously considered to be the Brahmapútra, though the direction as well as the quantity of water unmistakably define the principal river as such.

Tsangbochú also occurs in Bálti as the name chiefly used by the natives for the Shayók river.

Tsángbo, or Tsángpo seems to be repeated not unfrequently even for smaller rivers, either alone or in composition; as an instance I mention the Shung Tsángpo, near Khargyál, in Bálti.

Tsetháng, in Bhután, Lat. 27°, Long. 92°. རྩེ་ཐང་ rtse-thang. Tib.

“*The flat top.*” Rtse, *top, point*; thang, *plain, open flat*.

Both component parts are frequently met with in Tibetan names.

Tso Gam, in Rúpchu, Lat. 33°, Long. 78°. མཚོ་གླང་ mts'ho-skam. Tib.

“*Dry lake.*” Mts'ho, *lake*; skam, *dry*. I should have written, as generally, *k* for the Tibetan letter here used, if I had not heard it distinctly pronounced *g*; probably a provincial modification so frequently met with in every language, particularly in mountainous countries.¹

Tso Gyagár, in Rúpchu, Lat. 33°, Long. 78° མཚོ་གྲུ་གར་ mts'ho-rgya-gar. Tib.

“*Lake with the white plain.*” For details, compare Gyagár. The sandy shores of this salt-lake are well characterized by its name.

Tso Kar, in Rúpchu, Lat. 33°, Long. 77°. མཚོ་དཀར་ mts'ho-dkar. Tib.

“*White lake.*” Mts'ho, *lake*; kar, *white*.

The name *white* in this case probably refers to the thin layers of salt along its shores.

Tsomognalarí, a lake in Pangkóng, Lat. 33°, Long. 78°.

མཚོ་མོ་མངར་ལ་རི་ mts'ho-mo-mngar-la-ri. Tib.

“*The fresh (water) lake in the mountains.*” Mts'ho-mo, *the lake*; mngar, *sweet, fresh*; la is the sign of the locative; ri, *mountain*.

¹ The lake is not dry, properly speaking, but it is one of those which have become unusually salt in consequence of the great evaporation they have suffered; its surface is now considerably reduced.