

34. They contain a correct statement of an obscure passage in Byzantine history.

35. Much that is analogous in the glimpses caught of the Far West from the East, and of the Far East from the West.

36. Return to the intended reconnaissance of Tathsin (§ 29); it miscarries.

37. Chinese record of a Roman embassy in A.D. 166.

38. Further intercourse; Roman embassy in 284. Apparent suspension of intercourse till 643, when another embassy arrived.

39. Further intercourse during the eighth century.

40. Missions from Constantinople in the eleventh century. Last recorded communication before the fall of that city.

III. COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

41. First historical particulars about India brought by Changkian (see § 28). Consequent attempts at intercourse.

42. Introduction of Buddhism from India. Commencement of Embassies from Indian princes.

43. Sea trade to India in fourth century. First intercourse with Ceylon. Frequent missions from that island.

44. Communication with India in fifth and sixth centuries.

45. Chinese intercourse with Indian kingdom of Magadha in the reign of Taitsung; leads eventually to the invasion of Northern India by a Chinese army.

46. Communication with *Kashmir*. Other Indian intercourse in the eighth century.

47. Political intercourse more rare after this date; some notices however.

48. Religious (Buddhist) visitors from India to China.

49. Pilgrimages of Chinese Buddhists to India, and their literary works.

50. Revival of communication with Ceylon in thirteenth century.

51. Last attempt of Chinese to recover influence in maritime countries of the West (1405). Resulting relations with Ceylon, which continued for many years.

52. Mongol Invasion, of Bengal, from the side of China, about 1244. Previous attempt of Bakhtiyar Khilji to make the converse expedition, and subsequent enterprises of Malik Yuzbek and Mahomed Tughlak.

53. Chinese embassy to court of Mahomed Tughlak, and the return embassy under Ibn Batuta. Later missions from India.

54. Sea trade between China and Malabar; traces, real or supposed, of the Chinese in the Peninsula.

55. Endeavours of Kublai to establish intercourse with certain kingdoms of India.

IV. INTERCOURSE WITH THE ARABS.

56. Babylonia alleged to have been frequented by Chinese ships in the fifth century. The terminus of the trade with the Gulf successively receded from Hira to Hormuz.

57. Account of the voyage from China to the P. Gulf, from the annals