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For this pamphlet I am indebted to the kind attention of Dr. Vincenzo Joppi of Udine. It is a prize essay by a student of the seminary, and is a creditable performance, taking, however, the high clerical view of Odorico's saintship, and maintaining the notion that the Travels have been largely interpolated, which is a mistaken one.

P. 55, Note 3; *India Infra Terram*. Mas'udi mentions that at the time of the Mahomedan conquest the country about Basrah was called *Arz-ul-Hind*, "The Land of India" (*Prairies d'Or*, iv, 225).

P. 72, Note; *Malé of Cosmas*, etc. This is wrong. The Malé of Cosmas is a region (Malabar), not a sea-port.

P. 82, Note 2; *Tank into which offerings were cast*. Odoric's story is corroborated by the *Masâlak-al-Absâr*, which says that among the towns in the south of India conquered by Mahomed Tughlak (a few years after Odoric's visit) was one standing by a lake in the middle of which was an idol-temple which enjoyed a great reputation in that country, and into which the people used continually to cast their offerings. After the capture of the city the Sultan caused the lake to be drained and the wealth which he found accumulated in it sufficed to load two hundred elephants and several thousand oxen (*Not. et Extraits*, xiii, 220-221).

P. 84, Note 2; *Lambri*. The reference to Debarros should have been cited from Murray's Polo (pt. iii, ch. 14). And a circumstance noted there which I had overlooked shows that Lambri lay *south* of Daya, and not between Daya and Achin.

P. 92, Note 2. A modern authority states that the islands from Java to Timor "are separated from one another by narrow channels of unfathomable depth, through which the current from the Pacific, caused by the prevalence of easterly winds, rushes with great force" (*Windsor Earle* in *J.R.G.S.*, xv, 359).

P. 105, Note 3. It is wrong to say that Ibn Batuta speaks of *Khánfú*. He speaks of *Khansá*, of which Khanfu was probably the port, though the names were interchanged by the Arabs.

P. 107, Note 1. *The Chinese goose*. A zoological friend, Mr. Henry Giglioli, attached to the Italian Expedition of circumnavigation, writes to me from Singapore (May 18th, 1866), that among a flock of "knobbed" geese in the Chinese quarter there he had seen one "with a well-developed membrane hanging under its beak". So that Odoric's account can be justified.

P. 109, Note 1, and p. 110; *The barrel of horn*. Hiwen Thsang describes a horn of some three feet in height as worn by the married women of *Himatala*, apparently a district of Upper Badakhshan (*Vie de H. T.*, p. 269).

P. 154, Note; *Melistorie* or *Millescorte*. The occurrence of the name