

miles south of the modern Zoháb in the Province of Kirmanshah (see Rawlinson, as above, ix, 35). It was a hot-weather residence of the Khalifs].

8. FARS.

9. MARW.

10. HARAH [Herat].

11. KOTROBAH. [According to Edrisi this was an island inhabited by Christians, which by his description must have been near Socotra. As there is no island suiting the description but Socotra itself, and as Polo specifies that the latter island had an archbishop, there can be little doubt that Kotrobah is another name for Socotra].

12. SÍN [i.e., China. The see was probably at Singanfu].

13. HIND [i.e., India].

14. BARDA'A. [This city was the metropolis of the Province of Arrán on the Kur. It is often mentioned in the History of Timur. Arrowsmith's Map to Burnes marks it on the R. Terter a considerable distance to the south-east of the modern Elisabetpol. See also J.R.G.S., vol. iii, p. 31].

15. DAMASHK [Damascus].

16. RAI and TABARISTAN [country E. of Tehran].

17. DAILAM [S.W. of the Caspian, the hill country above *Gilán*.]

18. SAMARKAND.

19. TARK [Turkish Tribes beyond Samarkand probably].

20. HALAHA [as we have already had Halwán, considered to be the same with Halaha, Assem. proposes to read *Balkh*].

21. SEJISTAN.

The remaining names are entered in the margin of the MS., viz. :—

22. JERUSALEM. [This became a metropol. see in 1200.]

23. KHANBALIK and AL FALIK [qu. *Almálik* ?]

24. TANGAT.

25. KASHIMGHAR and NAUAKATH. [The former name is probably intended for *Kashghar*, as Assemani in one place interprets it, though in the list at p. 179 he has given it in addition to *Kashghar*. *Nauakath* is found as the name of a place in Turkestan in Edrisi (ii, 217). Here it may possibly represent Yanghi-Hisar near Kashgar, or Yanghikand near Talas, the names of which are of like meaning. The provinces 24 and 25 were probably subdivisions of the former province of Tark.]

P. 185 ; *Ilchikdai* and *Tarmashirin Khan*. There is a Khan (dateless) between these two in D'Ohsson's list ; probably of very brief reign. This, however, rather strengthens the argument.

P. 191 ; near bottom. The date 1232 for Burchard's visit to Palestine was taken from the *Biographie Universelle*. But the editor of *Peregrinatores Quatuor*, etc., shows that the journey occurred about 1283.

P. 205 ; end of note. The Syriac part of the inscription of Singanfu