

nor later than the first quarter of the 7th, so that the date we must postulate for the transmission to India is possible. We must only admit, if LÉVI's theory be correct, that the popularity of the romance in India was as rapid as it was short-lived.

18. ALEXANDRE² (CITY)

alesandria TA³, V, VB, Z
allessandria VB; R
alexandre F

alexandria L, LT, P, VA, VL, *allessandra* TA¹
 Z *allexandria* L; G
alixandre FA, FB

Alexandria. The form «Alexandre», constant in F, is corroborated by «Alixandre» in all the French mss. of Hethum (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 232).

On the name of Alexandria in Indian literature, cf. in the first place S. LÉVI's paper of 1934, reprinted in *Mémorial Sylvain Lévi* (Paris, 1937, 413-423). LÉVI concurs with the opinion I first upheld in 1914 (*JA*, 1914, II, 413-417) that the Alasanda of the *Questions of King Menander* was the Egyptian Alexandria. Moreover, *ālisaṃdaga*, the name of a bean, and *ālakandaka*, a name of the coral, must be nouns derived from Alexandria.

In Chinese Buddhist texts, the Chinese version of the *Questions of King Menander* gives a form 阿荔散 A-li-san (*Â-ljie-sân), nearer to the Greek original for the vowel of the second syllable than Pāli Alasanda. LÉVI (*loc. cit.* 418) also thought he had found the name of Alexandria in the Chinese version of Nāgārjuna's commentary on the *Prajñāpāramitā*; but he elicited it through a correction which I hold as very doubtful.

Apart from Buddhist texts, I proposed in *TP*, 1915, 690-691, to identify with Alexandria of Egypt the name 梨軒 Li-hsüan (*Liei-χien), 犁軒 Li-kan (*Liei-kân), etc., known in China from the end of the 2nd cent. B. C. Although others entertain different views, I still think that the equivalence is substantially correct. It remains doubtful whether, in the first half of the 3rd cent. A. D., the name of Alexandria underlies the transcriptions 遲散 Ch'ih-san (*D'i-sân) and 烏遲散 Wu-ch'ih-san (*Uo-d'i-sân) of the *Wei lio*; cf. HIRTH, *China and the Roman Orient*, 181-182 (but the equivalence has gained in probability now that we know for certain that 烏弋山離 Wu-i-shan-li [*Uo-ɣək-sân-ljie, still more anciently *O-djek-sân-ljia], certainly renders the name of another Alexandria; cf. *ZDMG*, 1937, 252; *TP*, 1938, 148). Chao Ju-kua, writing in 1225, has a whole paragraph on 遏根陀 O-ken-t'o (*Ât-kən-d'â), and describes its Pharos with the wonderful mirror (*HR*, 146-147; cf. LE STRANGE, *Nuzhat-al-Qulūb*, transl., 239-241); this last transcription is made from the Arabic form Iskandariya.

19. ALINAC

A name not given by the mss. and introduced conjecturally by BENEDETTO (cf. *B*¹, 437); it appears as «Alinac» in *RR*, 380, but «Alinek, Alinaq» in the *Index*, 411. BENEDETTO may be right,