

HAMMER, rather inconsequently, writes and registers *bulayurči* as well as *bularyučī*, without remark). Polo's definition is good; the title is formed with the suffix *-či* of a *nomen agentis*, and *bularyu* certainly meant «lost property», «property gone astray»; YULE has quoted a charter of 1320 from the *il Khan* Abū-Sa'īd, known only in Italian, where mention is made of «bolargo» horses.

In Rašīdu-'d-Dīn's description of the Mongol Court at Peking, we find a word *بلازغوي* and *بلازغو* which, since KLAPROTH (*JA*, 1833, 356), has been read «belargoui» or «*bālarchui*». PAUTHIER (*Pa*, 331) has explained it by the Mong. *balargai*, given in SCHMIDT's Dictionary as meaning «écrit, mémoire peu net avec des ratures ou phrases retranchées», and this explanation has been adopted in *Y*¹, III, 122, and *Bl*, II, 479. I do not know SCHMIDT's authority for *balargai*, which does not appear in the later and fuller dictionaries of KOVALEVSKIĪ and GOLSTUNSKIĪ; but the word is really known, with the required meaning, in Western Mongolian (cf. RAMSTEDT, *Kalmück. Wörterbuch*, 31). Nevertheless, the context is not in favour of PAUTHIER's explanation; Rašīd says that officers «capture» the *b.laryu*, and send them along with a «report of the circumstances»; I have no doubt that, in Rašīd's text, we should read *būlaryučī* and *būlaryu*, «men (or animals) gone astray».

I have transcribed *bularyučī*, in agreement with Polo's vocalization, but the charter of 1320 writes «bolargo»; the Mongol and Arabic writings can give no clue as to the proper pronunciation. The word is unknown now. RADLOV (IV, 1670) registers *bōlaryučī* in Čay., I do not know from what source; but his reading *bō-* is due to the fact that he derives the word from *bōla-*, «to report», and this is certainly wrong: *bōla-* is a late denominative verb, borrowed from Chin. 報 *pao*, «to report». The word *bularyu* remains of obscure formation.

The terms *bularyu* and *bularyučī* do not occur in Chinese texts, but we have a number of mentions of, and detailed regulations about the 孛蘭奚 *po-lan-hsi*, also called *pu-lan-hsi* (with 不 *pu-* and 卜 *pu-*). PALLADIUS has seen in them «Farangi» falconers, Frank falconers (*Vostočniĭ Sbornik*, I [1877], 47), and the notion of the «Bo-lan-ghi» falconers has thus passed to *Br*, I, 188, and to *Y*, I, 408. But there is no doubt that *po-lan-hsi* means «men (and things) gone astray»; its Chinese synonym in the texts of the period is 闕遺 *lan-i*.

CHARIGNON (*Ch*, II, 97-98) was right in saying that the *pu-lan-hsi* of Chinese texts corresponds to the *bularyu*, but mistaken in seeking for *pu-lan-hsi* a Chinese etymology. It is certainly a transcription, which, according to the rules of transcription in use during the Mongol and early Ming dynasties, cannot represent **bularki*, but only **buralki* or **buralgi*. *Pu-lan-hsi* is also a common proper name (about twenty *Pu-lan-hsi* are listed from *YS* in WANG Hui-tsu¹, 26, 8 b-10 a), and I have no doubt that it is the same name which appears fairly often in Rašīdu-'d-Dīn under the forms بوزالقي *Buralqi* and بوزالغى *Buralyi* (cf. for instance *Bl*, II, 121, 124, 185; *Ha*¹, II, 409, «Buralghi» and, wrongly, «Buralighi»). Perhaps it then meant «foundling»; the Mongols, out of superstition, often gave to their children ill-sounding names.

**Buralki*, **buralgi*, as a common noun (that is not as a proper name), has not been met with as yet in any Mongol document, and its probable linguistic connection with *bularyu* is not clear; there seems to have been one of those metatheses so frequent in Central Asia, but we cannot say which way the transposition was effected until we are more clear about the etymology