

course the bonito, a staple food of the Maldive Islands, where it is also dried and from where it is exported to various ports of the Indian Ocean; it is the «cobilly mash», in Maldivian *Kalubili-mās*, «black bonito fish» (cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 223-224; *TP*, 1933, 416-418; DALGADO, *Glossário Luso-Asiático*, I, 186-187, «carmelas»; on the word «bonito» itself, cf. YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*², 104-105, and DALGADO, *Glossário Luso-Asiático*, I, 137-138). But nowhere can I find that the cachalot has any taste for the bonito. Nor do I expect to find such information, since the oesophagus of the true whale is only two inches wide, and the cachalot, although his oesophagus is not so narrow, mainly feeds on cephalopods. Some confusion seems to have occurred, but I do not know how nor why.

117. CARACHOÇO

carachoço Z

This is Qarā-qōjo or Qarā-ḥōjo, the ancient Uighur capital, about 17 miles east of Turfan. It was at first mistaken by BENEDETTO (*B*, CLXIX) for Qara-ḥoto (see «Eçina»), but the error was immediately corrected (*Journal des Savants*, 1929, 42). The «Carachoço» of *Z* was altered to «Carachoco» in the late Milan copy (cf. *B*, 46). It is to be regretted that «Caracoco», although this time correctly identified with Qarā-qōjo, should have been retained in *B*¹, 73, 440.

In 1912, I devoted a whole paper (*JA*, 1912, I, 578-603) to the history of the name (for Qočo in Albīrūnī and Kāšyarī, cf. *Mi*, 271), and tried to establish the phonetic evolution 高昌 Kao-ch'ang > Qočo > Huo-chou > Ha-la-huo-chou. As a matter of fact, I had been anticipated in deriving Qočo from Kao-ch'ang by a writer of the Mongol period, Ou-yang Hsüan (1273-1357; GILES, *Biogr. Dict.* No. 1593), in his «family memorial» of a noble Uighur family (*Yüan wên lei*, 70, 10 a). We do not know under what influence the epithet *qara*, «black», came to be prefixed to the name. Judging from analogous cases, one may be tempted to believe that it was when the importance of Qočo began to be superseded by the growing influence of Turfan. But although Turfan is a much older place than it is generally taken to be (I think I can trace its name as far back as the first half of the 7th cent.), the form Qarā-qōjo, at least in Chinese transcription, occurs already in the second half of the 13th cent., and the many mentions of that city in the *YS*, to the exclusion of Turfan, leave no doubt that it remained the principal city of the Turfan region down to the end of the 14th cent.

The form Qočo is now well attested in mediaeval Turkish texts. The corresponding Chinese transcription was at first 和州 Ho-chou in 913 (*Liao shih*, I, 3 b; cf. also 36, 10 b), in 1131 (*Chin shih*, 3, 7 a; «1130» is a mistake in *Br*, I, 222), in works of the early 13th cent. (cf. *Br*, I, 16, 32), and even in 1279 and 1282 in the *YS* (10, 8 a; 12, 7 a). Other forms then occur, such as 霍州 Ho-chou in 1281 (*YS*, 11, 5 b), and 火州 Huo-chou which is still to be met much later in *Ming shih*, 329, 8 a. All these transcriptions are at the same time chosen in such a