

seems to have acquired a more restricted sense. In 1420-1422, Šāh-Rūḥ's envoys, who crossed the Huang-ho at least twice each way, name the Qara-mörän, written as with Rašid, only when they cross it at Lan-chou (Y¹, I, 278, 286). And a Sino-Turkish itinerary of the Ming dynasty (the Turkish being written phonetically with Chinese characters) from the collection of vocabularies of the former Morrison Library (now in the School of Oriental Studies in London) gives 噶刺木連 Ko-la-mu-lien, Qara-mürän, as the equivalent of 藍州 Lan-chou (read 蘭州 Lan-chou; the error shows that the writer no longer distinguished between the finals *-m* and *-n*, both still existing in Northern China at the beginning of the Ming dynasty). Further on, for 河南 Ho-nan, the same itinerary gives a 克兒帖木連轟 K'o-eul-t'ie-mu-lien-nieh which must be *Kärtä-mürän[-ä], unknown to me, but showing that some at least of the Mongol names of places in Northern China remained in use among the Persians and the Turks long after the collapse of the Mongol dynasty.

Qara-mörän was still known in 1662 to «Sanang Setsen» (or Sayang Säcän) as an old name of the Yellow River (SCHMIDT, *Gesch. der Ost-Mongolen*, 103), but the modern Mongol name is ᠬᠠᠲᠤᠨ-ᠮᠦᠷᠠᠨ, or ᠬᠠᠲᠤᠨ-ᠶᠣᠯ, or sometimes ᠬᠠᠲᠤᠨ-ᠠᠬᠠ, meaning «the River of the Princess» (cf. SCHMIDT, *ibid.*, 103, 360, 388; KOVALEVSKIĬ, *Dict. mong.-russe-français*, 781).

Qara-mürän (Ha-la-mu-lien) appears as the name of a place in YS, 100, 1b, and is altered to *Tara-mürän in YS, 100, 2a (if it be not the reverse, though this is improbable; cf. also Br, I, 185; Ch, II, 173; and see «Caccia modun»). YANAI gives on his map the Ha-la-mu-lien of Chinese texts of the Yüan period, not as the equivalent of the ᠬᠠᠷᠠ-ᠮᠦᠷᠠᠨ (< Qara-mörän) = Huang-ho, but as the modern ᠬᠠᠷᠠ-ᠮᠦᠷᠠᠨ of Eastern Mongolia, a small northern tributary of the Šara-mürän (cf. also POPOV, *Mên-gu-yu-mu-czi*, 256, 260, 269); but, from his text (p. 618), it appears that his identification applies strictly only to the Ha-la-ho («Qara River» = Qara-mürän) of YS, 154, 3b, which is not necessarily the same as the Qara-mürän of YS, 100, 1b.

To-day, ᠬᠠᠷᠠ-ᠮᠦᠷᠠᠨ (with the corresponding form 黑河 Hei-ho in Chinese) is also the name of a tributary of the Huang-ho (cf. POPOV, *ibid.*, 301).

122. CARAUNAS.

camouas P

carans, carcionas FB

caraonas F, FA

caraor VB

caraunas F, L; R

charaoni VL

charaunas V

charoonas VA

ischerani TA¹

scarani LT

scherani TA³

The problem of the «Caraunas» is one of the most difficult with which a commentator of Marco Polo is confronted, partly on account of contradictions in the Oriental sources, and partly also owing to the slipshod manner in which it has been approached by HAMMER, HOWORTH and others. The best contributions on the subject are due to QUATREMÈRE, *Not. et Extr.*, XIV, 282-284, and YULE (Y, I, 100-106, supplemented in III, 21-24), but they still leave much to be