

forms 出伯 Ch'u-po (Čübäi), 朮白 Shu-po (Jübäi), 朮伯 Shu-po (Jübäi; all these *po* are used in the Mongol period with the pronunciation *pai* and transcribe regularly *bai* and *bäi*); most of the quotations relating to Čübäi have been collected by T'u Chi, 42, 3 a-5 a; 148, 60 a-b. Čübäi receives a seal in 1283, is promoted prince of 威武 Wei-wu and 西寧 Hsi-ning (in Kan-su) in 1304, bears already in 1307 the new title of prince of 幽 Pin (in Shàn-hsi) and must have died shortly after 1311. As to Qaban, his name is transcribed 合班 Ha-pan in YS (for instance 12, 7 a; 15, 8 a; 19, 1 a; 133, 4 b), for dates ranging from 1282 to 1296.

If Čübäi and Qaban have not been identified earlier, it was mainly because of misstatements in the genealogical tables of YS and misreadings in our editions of Persian historians. The YS, 107, 5b (as a little earlier the *Cho-kêng lu*, 1, 6 b), has transferred Čübäi to the house of Hülägü, and made him a son of Kharbanda. T'u Chi has seen the chronological impossibility of such a lineage, but leaving Čübäi in the house of Hülägü, has wrongly supposed that he was a son of Mongka-tämür. On the other hand, instead of Čübäi and Qaban, HAMMER has given «Dschobai» and «Kajan» (or Kijan) in *H*¹ I, 271, 275; II, 423, 460, 469, with a note saying that his ms. of Rašidu-'d-Dīn gives once «Dschanli» (Dschanti) in II, 420, 423) and another time «Dschobai», and that Waśśāf writes «Dschoban»; but in his translation of Waśśāf (*H*², 146, 148), he writes «Dschoba» and «Kian», with a note to the effect that Rašid wrote «Dschauli». BLOCHET (*Bl*, II, 176, 502, 536-539, 609) has always adopted جونی (or جوتای) Čütäi and قبان Qiban instead of جوبای Čübäi and قبان Qaban; in the Appendix only, 32-33, he mentions that a ms. of Waśśāf gives جوبا and Qaban, but even then thinks that the first name should represent Čoban, while it is Jübä or Čübä (= Čübäi). These misreadings have done fresh mischief in Chinese texts; they have been retranscribed in Chinese by HUNG Chün (9, 8 b), and have passed from him to T'u Chi who, while placing Čübäi in the house of Hülägü, gives (148, 42 a and b) 出班 Ch'u-pan (Čuban) and 基顏 Chi-yen (Kijan) as the names of Aluyu's sons.

Some time after this note was written, I found that the true identification of «Cibai» and «Caban» had already been suggested by BARTHOLD in MINAEV's *Marko Polo*, 311, where it has remained unnoticed. In spite of this, BARTHOLD himself went on speaking later of «Čüba» and «Ḳayān» (instead of Ḳabān) in *El*, s. v. «Bukhārā».

The origin of the name Čübäi (Jübäi) is not clear; Qaban is Turkish and means «boar»; it was already listed as a proper name by Kāšyari (BROCKELMANN, 246).

154. CIELSTAN

chielstam LT
chielstan VB
cielscam FA
cielstam VA

cielstan F, FB, TA¹, TA³, L
ciestam VL
ciestan S

ciliesta P
suolistan Z, R
zilostan V

This is شولستان Šūlistān; «Suolistan» of Z and R may represent an original «*Sciolistan», more in agreement with the name and with Polo's usage than «Cielstan». For another possible