

itinerary, and not its Sa'ari-kä'är, which would correspond to the Sa'ari-kä'är of Chin Yu-tzü's account. I have no satisfactory solution to proffer. It may be that Qara-tün was a designation of the woody region immediately east of the Tula, and Sa'ari-kä'är a comprehensive term referring to the whole of the watery steppe west of the Kerulen; in Ming-tsung's itinerary, both Sa-li and Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh would be Sa'ari-kä'är, with a more or less arbitrary specification not corresponding to the use of Sa'ari-kä'är by Chin Yu-tzü. But such a hypothesis is far from meeting all possible objections.

Whatever the case may be, it can hardly be doubted that Chin Yu-tzü, who was on the spot, knew what he was writing about when he said that Shuang-ch'üan-hai was the Sa'ari-kä'är of Chinghiz-khan and gave a description of it. Moreover, we are in a position to identify the «Twin Spring Lake» and the lake to the south of it. The southern lake is probably the «Kouen omo» of D'ANVILLE's *Nouvel Atlas de la Chine* («Tartarie chinoise», seventh sheet; *omo* is the Manchu word for «lake»), the 衰泊 Kun-po, «Kun Lake», of the so-called Wu-ch'ang Map. It is also the 衰模 Kun-mo of the *Mêng-ku yu-mu chi* (9, 24 b; cf. POPOV, *Mên-gu yu-mu czi*, 400), in which the second part of the Manchu *omo* has erroneously become part of the name in Chinese. Another 滾泊 Kun-po in inner Mongolia (misread as «Gombo» by POPOV, 288) is said to be called in Mongolian *Gün-nör*, meaning «Deep Lake»; such is surely also the meaning of the name of the Kun-po west of the Kerulen. This *Gün-nör* also west of the Kerulen is the 軍腦兒 Chün-nao-êrh to which Mongka repaired for the autumn in 1253 and again in 1257 (YS, 3, 2 b, 3 b; 72, 3 a) and the 君腦兒 Chün-nao-êrh where Mongka issued in the autumn of 1255 an edict for the suppression of certain Taoist books (cf. TP, 1904, 380; *Tōyō gakuho*, XII, 103; YANAI, 388-389, 676; WALEY, *Travels of an Alchemist*, 31 [but read «*Gün-nör*», not «*Kun-nor*»]). The 軍腦兒 Chün-nao-êrh of YS, 100, 2 a, may be different. I see no reason to identify with the *Gün-nör* west of the Kerulen, as YANAI does, the 口渴腦兒 K'ou-wên-nao-êrh of YS, 15, 3 a (**Käwün-nör*?; the same *k'ou-wên*, the restoration of which is uncertain, occurs in the name of a prince K'ou-wên-buqa in YS, 2, 2 b, 3 a, s. a. 1235 and 1237; it is also the name of a Mongol musical air mentioned in the *Cho-kêng lu*, 28, 8 a). There is still less ground to believe, with YANAI, that the 顆顆腦兒 K'o-k'o-nao-êrh (*Kökö-nör*, «Blue Lake») of YS, 3, 3 a, and 72, 1 b, and Rašidu-'d-Din's كوكا ناور *Kökä-nawür* (*Oh*, II, 195; *Bl*, 241) are but other names of the *Gün-nör* (BLOCHET's identification of this *Kökä-nawür* with «the famous 青海 [Ch'ing-hai, «Blue Sea»] of the Chinese in the extreme west of Mongolia», i. e. with the *Kökö-nör* of our maps, is absurd, and moreover the only well-known *Kökö-nör* lies west of Kan-su, not in Western Mongolia; as to YANAI's correction of D'OHSSON's كوشه ناور *Küšä-nawur* [*Oh*, II, 85; *Bl*, II, 49] to *Kökä-nawur*, it is arbitrary). I may add that the *Kökö-na'ur* (> *Kökö-nör*) is mentioned in the *Secret History*, §§ 89, 122 (cf. also *Ta-Ming i-t'ung chih*, 90, 27 b) in connection with the *Sänggür*, and so is not to be looked for to the west of the Kerulen.

The southern lake being the *Gün-nör*, we can also identify the Shuang-ch'üan-hai or «Twin Spring Lake». North of the «Kouen omo», D'ANVILLE's map shows a «Calotey Omo», «Calotey Lake», which is the 噶老台泊 Ko-lao-t'ai-po, «Ko-lao-t'ai Lake», of the Wu-ch'ang map. NAKA (*Chingisu-kan jitsuroku*, 122) was, I think, the first to connect this Ko-lao-t'ai Lake with Chin Yu-tzü's Shuang-ch'üan-hai; YANAI (389, 672) followed him; I have no doubt they are right. Ko-