

Cham, and that their «China's gates» are the «Seven Islands» of the Chinese texts, that is to say the Taya Islands off the north-eastern corner of Hainan. Even then, the possibility should not be excluded that there might be some connection between the name Şundur and that of Kundur. Annamite texts, of late date though they may reproduce a fairly ancient tradition, speak of an event of the early 5th cent., which is said to have taken place at Culao Cham, but which, an authoritative Chinese work of the early 6th cent. states, took place at K'un-lun (cf. G. MASPERO, *Le royaume de Champa*, 93; FERRAND, in *JA*, 1919, I, 323); and, as Pulo Condor was still called Kundurung by the Chinese in the 8th cent., it is just possible that they first applied their legendary name of K'un-lun to Culao Cham, and transferred it to Pulo Condor only at a later date. The phonetic connection between K'un-lun, Kundur and Şundur remains doubtful, but the name Şundur must still have been current in Polo's time among Arabo-Persian sailors, since it is evidently represented by «Sondur». Perhaps Şundur moved south, and was transferred from Culao Cham to Pulo Condor in the same way as K'un-lun. Polo had heard both names, Kundur, the real «Malay» name (<Kundurung), and the Arabic Şundur, and applied them to two islands of the group. And perhaps there is some unconscious survival of the old sense of Şundur = Culao Cham, when Polo says that «Sondur» is the greater island and «Condur» the smaller one.

The suggestion made with some diffidence by HIRTH and ROCKHILL, *HR*, 49, 50, that, in 1225, Chao Ju-kua's 蒲羅甘兀 P'u-lo-kan-wu might be Pulo Condor cannot be sustained; phonetically, one would think of a name like that of Pulo Gambir.

## 180. CONSTANTINOPLE

<i>chconstantinopoli</i> V	<i>constantinopla</i> S	<i>costantinoble</i> O
<i>chostantinopoli, costantinopolli</i>	<i>constantinople, gonstantinople,</i>	<i>costantinopoli</i> VB
VA	<i>gostantinople</i> F	<i>costentinoble</i> FA
<i>constantineapolis</i> LT	<i>constantinopoli</i> VL, R	<i>ghostantinopoli</i> TA <sup>3</sup>
<i>constantinoble</i> FB	<i>constantinopolis</i> LT, P, L, Z	

Constantinople, under its Mussulman name of Kostanṭīnyah (REINAUD, *Géogr. d'Aboulféda*, II, I, 315; «Constanthynyé» as in the Index, or «Constantinah» as in *China Review*, v, 239, or *Br*, II, 135), appears twice in Chinese texts. On the Chinese map of c. 1330, 吉思答你 Chi-ssü-ta-ni (read Ku [古] -ssü-ta-ni) is marked west of the dominions of the *il Khan*. In a Chinese itinerary of the Ming period, 苦思且 K'u-ssü-tan is said to be four months to the west of Tabriz. BRETSCHNEIDER has already recognized Constantinople in both cases; but it seems that the transcription was made from a shortened form, and with *u* instead of *o* in the first syllable. The denasalization of the first syllable is not due to the Chinese, as we find Qusṭanṭīniya in the *Hudūd* (Mi, 79), and regularly in Abū-'l Fidā (but the *u* or *o* nature of the first vowel cannot be ascertained from the Arabic spelling). The denasalized form survives in Italian «Costantinopoli».