

word *küdän* occurs in the *Qutaşyu bilig* (RADLOV ed., II, 212), and RADLOV renders it «cotton stuff», but, at the same time, in his *Dictionary* (II, 1486), refers the reader to *kädän*, a dialectical form of *kätän* (< *kätān*), which is not cotton, but linen; moreover, *küdän*, in the said passage, is not the name of a textile, but means «guest» (BANG retained RADLOV's erroneous translation). It is *kätän*, not *qoşon* as DULAURIER says, which is transcribed *hthan* and translated *tella* (= *tela*, «linen», not «cotton stuff» as in DULAURIER) in an Armenian document of 1288 (*Rec. Hist. des Croisades*, Arm., I, 750). The *chetan* of the *Codex Cumanicus*, always rendering Latin «*tella*» (*tela*), does not represent the Ar. *quşun* as is said in KUUN's edition, p. 270, but *kätän*, as already corrected by RADLOV (*Das türk. Sprachmaterial des Codex Comanicus*, 31). The same mistranslation «cotton» of *kättän* occurs in A. GRAY, *Pyrard of Laval*, II, 416. A Chinese term *ku-chung*, formerly, though erroneously, derived from *quşun*, will be dealt with later. Only in Persian, a derivative form *quşunī*, *quşnī* (hence late Osm. *qutnī*, *qutnu*, Russ. *kutnya*) has been adopted, as a designation of a mixed textile of silk and cotton (cf. VULLERS, II, 730; BERNEKER, *Slav. Etym. Wörterbuch*, I, 653). From Persian *quşunī*, and not from *kättän* as doubtfully proposed by YULE (*Hobson-Jobson*², 289), are derived Anglo-Indian «cuttanee», Port. *cotonia*, French *cotoni* (in TAVERNIER), Dutch plur. *cotonias* and *cotonyen* (in KERN, *Linschoten*, I, 42, 153), Konkani and Mahrati *kutnī* (cf. DALGADO, *Influência do Vocabulário Português*, 65).

BAMBACE. — The word generally used for cotton in Polo's mss. is «bambace» in French (spelt in different ways), and «bumbatium», «bombax» or «bonbix» (gen. «bonbicis») in Latin. Its history is of some interest (cf. LOKOTSCH, No. 1617). Low Latin *bambagium* and *bambatium* (< *bambacium*), like Greek *πάμβαξ*, *παμβάχιον* are borrowed from Middle Pers. *pānbāk* (*pāmbāk*), «cotton». The latter word occurs also as *bambak* in Ossetian and Armenian (cf. HÜBSCHMANN, *Arm. Grammatik*, I, 116; *Rec. Hist. des Croisades*, Arm., I, 750). The modern Persian *pānbā* (< *pānbāk*) seems to be the basis of Osm. *pāmbä*, meaning «pink». Under the influence of the preceding labial consonant, in many forms the -ä- has been changed into -u- in the second syllable: such are, in Turkish, Uiy. *pamuq* (ızz dialect; BROCKELMANN, 138), Türkm. *banbuq* (HOUTSMA, *Ein Türk.-Arab. Glossar*, 64), Com. *mamuy* (*Cod. Cum.* 41 a, KUUN ed., 92 [where «magugh» is a copyist's error], 139), *mamiq* (HOUTSMA, 101), Čay. *pamuq* and *mamuq* (POPPE, *Mongol'skii slovar' Mukaddimat al-Adab*, 218), Osm. *pamuq* and *pambuq* (> Serb. *pamuk*). But, in another group of forms, the action of the labial consonant has been retrogressive: hence Rouman. *bumbac*, Bulg. *bubak*, Russ. *bumaga* (now meaning «paper», but the adjectival form *bumažnyĭ* is still used in the sense of «of cotton»), Lat. *bumbacium*, *bombacium*, *bombax*, French (originally adjectival) *bombasin* (cf. GAY, *Glossaire archéologique*, I, 173; HUGUET, *Dict. de la langue française du XVI^e siècle*, I, 618; W. VON WARTBURG, *Franz. Etym. Wörterbuch*, II, 229; > *basin* [but the *bansin* of F, in B, 38³⁵, seems to be an instance of haplography, for *ban(ba)sin*, given in B, 203, 212]; > French *beige* is highly hypothetical), Engl. *bombasine*, etc. *Bombax* is now the botanical name of the silk-cotton tree; so the «cloth of bombax» of ROCKHILL, *Rubruck*, 44, is misleading, not to speak of the «cloth of Bombay» of his index, 286. As for «bonbix», this word is the result of a confusion with Greek *βόμβυξ*, «cocoon of the silkworm». But, curiously enough, this Greek word too must have been borrowed from the Persian at an early date, and was so adopted on