

POPPE's attempt (*Ungar. Jahrbücher*, VI [1926], 115) to connect *qirmiz* > Turk. *qirmiz* with Turk. *qizil*, «red», can hardly be retained; it would require a reversal of the problem, and would pre-suppose that *qirmiz* was originally Turkish. Such a solution would dispose of the difficulty of the -z of the Arabic *qirmiz*, but at the same time we should have to abandon all connection with *kirmi*- and *kirm*, and to suppose that the word passed from the Turks to the Arabs at too early a date to be acceptable.

Through unknown channels, the word has reached Mongolian, where *harminjin* is the designation of a red cloth; it may also represent the Russian *karmazin*, of identical meaning (cf. VLADIMIROV, in *Zap. Koll. Vostok*, v, 81).

BLOCH (*Dict. étymol.*, I, 187) dates in 1315 the first occurrence of *cramoisi* in French; once more, French lexicographers have left Polo out of account.

Like «purple» (*purpura*), «cremosi» was first a colour and later became the designation of a textile, and one might suppose that, as in the case of «purple», it was later used irrespective of the colour (the case of «scarlet», *écarlate*, is the reverse; it was first a textile, and afterwards became a colour). However, in the early mentions I find of the textile, no colour is indicated (cf. for instance FRANCISQUE MICHEL, *loc. cit.* II, 261, 474); Pegolotti (EVANS ed., p. 430 : *carmusi*, *chermisi*, *chermusi*) and Uzzano (cf. Y, I, 65) give no indication of its nature. From Polo's text we can deduce that the «cremosi» manufactured at Bagdad was a costly fabric; perhaps it was a sort of red velvet, and was dyed with the Armenian *qirmiz*, *Porphyrophora Hamelii*, as surmised by HEYD (II, 608). That it was most probably red is confirmed by the general value of the term in the East in Polo's day. In the *Codex Cumanicus* (KUUN ed., 108), «cremixi» ($x = z$) is transcribed in the same manner for Latin, Persian, and Turkish, as the name of a colour which is listed between *virnilium*, «red», and «bachami» (identical in the three languages), i. e. *baqqamī*, lit. «dyed with brazil-wood», «reddish» (see «Brazil»). For later mentions of «cramoisi», cf. GAY, *Glossaire archéologique*, I, 487-488.

186. CUBLAI

<i>acublay</i> , <i>cubtai</i> L	<i>chelabas</i> , <i>chulai</i> , <i>choli</i> , <i>tubeli</i> V	<i>cublai</i> F, FA, L, VA,
<i>cablau</i> , <i>chablay</i> , <i>choblay</i> ,	<i>chublai</i> VA	VL, Z; R
<i>chobray</i> TA ¹	<i>chublay</i> VL	<i>cublau</i> FAt
<i>cabli</i> (?) VL	<i>clobai</i> , <i>clobi</i> , <i>poblai</i> VB	<i>cublay</i> FA, FB, L, LT,
<i>chabbav</i> , <i>chabbay</i> , <i>chabblau</i> ,	<i>coblai</i> VB, Z	O, P, P ⁵ , VL, Z; G
<i>chobblai</i> , <i>choblai</i> , <i>chonblai</i>	<i>comblay</i> , <i>cublim</i> LT	<i>cumblay</i> O
TA ³	<i>croblai</i> F	<i>lubai</i> V, VB

The true Mongolian form of the name of this famous Emperor is «Qubilai», clearly a derivative form of *qubi*, «lot», «portion», but the mode of its derivation is obscure. VLADI-