TIS. ECIPTE

Of course I am not blind to the fact that the chain of my argument lacks several links, and that I have to replace by hypotheses elements of information which have not reached us or which I have failed to trace. But I am confident that the solutions I have proposed may be nearer the truth, and at any rate are more coherent than those afforded hitherto.

a murop-are't tro spirou, sin ii et chise smipd no meiseargib sid nedamad refts berrhenivad

are the motion of S. 60, 11 & says or Circuit (la) to (al) input for the Lies L 30 for the the north

place which he never visited.

213. DUFAR 1 to went to describe the countries of the ancient of the fill of the countries of the countries of the Candy describes Colins and the ancient of the fill of the countries of the co

defur VB	dufar F, Ft, FA, FB, L, LT,	far FA, FB, V (?)
diofar (?) V	TA1, TA3, V, VA, Z; G	fufar LT
diufar, duifar, dulfar R	duffar Z	sufur VL
dofar Fr, VB	durfari P	tufar TA3

On ظفار, « Dhofar » of our maps, on the southern coast of Arabia, cf. Y, 1, 445; the name is «Dofar» in Barbosa (cf. Dames, Barbosa, 1, 67); Fe, 395; Ferrand, in JA, 1925, 1, 308-309; 11, 209. There is no doubt that the transcription Zafār, still given by some authors, is wrong, and that the name is Zufār or Zofār.

In Chinese texts, the name appears first in 1225, used by Chao Ju-kua under the form 奴 發 Nu-fa (fa with ancient -t, used also for -l, -r); cf. HR, 116, 121, 195. It is then mentioned again in the first half of the 15th cent. as 祖 法 兄 Tsu-fa-êrh and Tso [左]-fa-êrh (Zufār and Zofār); cf. Rock-HILL, in TP, 1915, 611-614; Duyvendak, Ma Huan re-examined, 58-59; my remarks in TP, 1933, 299-300, 418-420. Chêng Ho's visit to Zofār is probably to be placed in 1421-1422.

Al milita

In agreement with the notes of the time. Palo send secolar to be the

attack in the present case to a Couper a Whenhar a legion or not, the cast tensor prism destin

214. EÇINA

azian V	eezima TA1	ezina L, LTr, P; R
azina Z	esanar FA, FB	ocina VA
eccina VL	ezima TA3	zenoda (?), zinai VB
eçina F, Fr, t, L, LT	who is a tenure of a last	deflications which the intermediate chara-

This is the 亦集乃 I-chi-nai (I-tsi-nai, * Izinai?) circuit (lu) of Mongol times, the name of which survives in Etsin-gol (Edzin-γol) or «River Etsin», north of Kan-chou (in Kan-su); the city of Eçina corresponds to the ruins of Khara-khoto, Ḥara-Ḥoto, («Black City»), well-known through the explorations and discoveries of Kozlov and Stein (cf. Stein, Innermost Asia, 1, 435-506). It appears as «Ezina» on the map of Fra Mauro (cf. Zu, 35; Hallberg, 200).

The name of the city of Eçina goes back at least to the beginning of the 13th cent., since we find it then, transcribed 亦 即 M I-chi-na (I-tsi-na, * Izina?) in Chinese, and probably lsän (or Esän) in Rašīdu-'d-Dīn (cf. JA, 1920, 1, 181-182, and see « Calacian »); it seems to have been ori-