

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.

## 213. DUFAR

<i>defur</i> VB	<i>dufar</i> F, Ft, FA, FB, L, LT,	<i>far</i> FA, FB, V (?)
<i>diofar</i> (?) V	TA <sup>1</sup> , TA <sup>3</sup> , V, VA, Z; G	<i>fufar</i> LT
<i>diufar, duifar, dulfar</i> R	<i>duffar</i> Z	<i>sufur</i> VL
<i>dofar</i> Fr, VB	<i>durfari</i> P	<i>tufar</i> TA <sup>3</sup>

On ظفار, « Dhofar » of our maps, on the southern coast of Arabia, cf. *Y*, I, 445; the name is « Dofar » in Barbosa (cf. DAMES, *Barbosa*, I, 67); *Fe*, 395; FERRAND, in *JA*, 1925, I, 308-309; II, 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 祖法兒 *Tsu-fa-êrh* and Tso [左]-*fa-êrh* (*Zufār* and *Zofār*); cf. ROCKHILL, 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.

## 214. EÇINA

<i>azian</i> V	<i>eezima</i> TA <sup>1</sup>	<i>ezina</i> L, LTr, P; R
<i>azina</i> Z	<i>esanar</i> FA, FB	<i>ocina</i> VA
<i>eccina</i> VL	<i>ezima</i> TA <sup>3</sup>	<i>zenoda</i> (?), <i>zinai</i> VB
<i>eçina</i> F, Fr, t, L, LT		

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*, *Hara-Hoto*, (« Black City »), well-known through the explorations and discoveries of KOZLOV and STEIN (cf. STEIN, *Innermost Asia*, I, 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 亦即納 *I-chi-na* (*I-tsi-na*, \* *Izina* ?) in Chinese, and probably ايسان *Isän* (or *Esän*) in *Rašidu-'d-Din* (cf. *JA*, 1920, I, 181-182, and see « *Calacian* »); it seems to have been ori-