

in a somewhat different redaction, in the first section of a 龍女傳 *Lung-nü chuan*, « Lives of the Dragon daughters », wrongly ascribed to 薛瑩 Hsüeh Ying « of the T'ang » [in fact, he lived in the Chin, † 281; cf. *San kuo chih*, 53 (*Wu* 8), 6 a] in the *Lung-wei pi-shu* ed., 4th series, 3rd *pên*), shows that the « dragon-brain perfume » was still a rarity towards the end of the 7th cent. Apart from the terms mentioned above, camphor is also sometimes spoken of as *mei p'ien*, « plum flake », or 冰片 *ping p'ien*, « ice flake ». *Ping p'ien* too is of course purely Chinese; GERINI's attempt (*Researches*, 438) to connect it with most divergent terms in various languages cannot be considered. « Camphor oil », called 腦油 *nao yu* « [dragon-]brain oil » in Chao Ju-kua (*HR*, 194), was also mentioned in the second half of the 8th cent. by 李珣 Li Hsün as *lung-nao yu*, « dragon-brain oil », and is there said to come from Vijaya (= Śrīvijaya) in Sumatra.

The Mussulman notices on camphor are of great interest, and would deserve a detailed study, but the various designations are almost hopelessly corrupt; one may provisionally find them in the Index of *Fe*, 695-696, but attention must be drawn to the fact that some of them appear there under two or three different entries, due to various misreadings, sometimes without any of the forms given being correct. For instance, باکوس *bākūs* and بالکوس *bālkūs* are misreadings of بالوس *bālūs*; *bhīmsinī* is Skr. *bhīmasena* (known as a sort of camphor); *farfūn* and *firkūn* are identical; Ibn Baṭṭūṭah's حرداله *hardālah*, which puzzled FERRAND, is certainly to be read جردانه *jūdānah*; *karsab*, *kawkab*, *kūksab* (or *kūkasb*), and perhaps *qarquwī* are identical; *ribāḥī* and *riyāḥī* are identical, both being perhaps corruptions of *zabāḥī*.

Polo speaks also of camphor produced in Fu-chien between Fu-chou and Ch'üan-chou. But this has nothing to do with Baros camphor. Chinese camphor, obtained in Fu-chien and Kuang-tung, is the produce of a laurel, *Camphora officinarum* (or *Laurus camphora*, or *Cinnamomum camphora*; cf. STUART, *Materia Medica*, 87-88; *T'u-shu chi-ch'êng*, *ts'ao-mu tien*, 259). Its name is 樟腦 *chang nao*, « camphor of the *chang* [tree] », a word the origin of which is debated; it was also formerly written 章 *chang*. Other names are 韶腦 *shao nao*, « Shao-chou camphor » (from Shao-chou in Kuang-tung) and, in the north, 潮腦 *ch'ao nao*, « Ch'ao-chou camphor » (from Ch'ao-chou, also in Kuang-tung). No ancient notice of the product is cited in the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu* (34, 62-63). But Avicenna († 1037) already knew of Chinese camphor (cf. HEYD, II, 592); it is mentioned in the *Aīn-i Akbarī* (1595; cf. *Fe*, 545, *čīnī*), and this same name *čīnī* has remained in use for it in India (cf. *Hobson-Jobson*<sup>2</sup>, 151).

## 229. FAR

*far* F, Z

This must be the French form used by Polo, since it is in F and Z (« Fur » is a mistake in the Milan copy). It is, according to Polo, the name of a mountain at the entrance of the Black Sea, on the western side. YULE and BENEDETTO have restored it as « Faro », but I prefer to retain Polo's *Far* = Phare, Pharos. YULE has made no comment. BENEDETTO (*B*<sup>1</sup>, 411) thought of the promon-