

going across the Bridge of Creepers (藤橋 T'êng-ch'iao), after 100 *li* one arrives at the Stage of Lieh (列驛 Lieh-i; this is the « Lieh hostelry of the [T'u]-fan », 藩之列館 of *Chiu T'ang shu*, 196 B, 11 a; cf. *BEFEO*, III, 230-231; HAENISCH's correction of KLAPROTH[?]'s version in S. HEDIN, *Southern Tibet*, IX⁴, 46, is not acceptable). This bridge of creepers, or? *bridge made of twisted rattan*, had been built across the So-i (*Sâ-i) River, identified with the Weak River (娑夷河即古之弱水也). It was a bow-shot long and had taken a year to build (闊一箭道修之一年方成); and was cut down by 高仙芝 Kao Hsien-chih in his expedition against the N-W tribes in 747. Cf. *Chiu T'ang shu*, 104, 1 b; *T'ang shu*, 135, 4; E. H. WILLON, *A Naturalist in W. China*, I, 118-119, 121, 164-165, 171 (*bamboo bridges*). Then one passes the 食堂 Shih-t'ang (« Feeding Hall »), the 吐蕃村 T'u-fan ts'un (« Village of the Tibetans »), and the 截支橋 Chieh-chih ch'iao (« Bridge of Chieh-chih », *Dz'iet-t'sie), where two rocks face each other on the north and south, and then passing the Chieh-chih Valley (*ch'uan*), after 440 *li* one arrives at the Stage of 婆 P'o (P'o-i). Then one crosses the 羅 Lo Bridge (*Lâ; I do not see why BUSHELL translated « Bridge of creepers ») of the 大月河 Ta-yüeh-ho (« Great Moon River »; the Ta-yüeh-ho is also mentioned in *Man shu*, 9 a), passes the 澤池 T'an-ch'ih (« Vast Lake »?) and the 魚池 Yü-ch'ih (« Fish Lake »), and, after 530 *li*, arrives at the Stage of 悉諾羅 Hsi-no-lo. Then, crossing the Bridge of the 乞量寧 Ch'i-liang-ning (*K'jet-liang-nieng) River, and the Bridge of the 大速 Ta-su River, « Great Swift River »? (or a transcription, *D'âi-suk), after 320 *li*, one arrives at the stage of 鶻莽 Hu-mang (*χuet-mâng). When T'ang envoys entered T'u-fan territory, the 公主 Kung-chu (Chinese princess, married to the Tibetan sovereign) always sent people there to welcome and comfort them. Then for over ten *li* one crosses the Hu-mang Gorge (Hu-mang-hsia) where two opposite mountain precipices are spanned by a small bridge, and three waterfalls flow as if poured out from jars, and below all is like smoke and mist, and after 100 *li*, one arrives at the Stage of the Wild Horses (野馬 Yeh-ma)... » This itinerary is of importance in the present inquiry, because it gives precise information on the location of the To-mi and, indirectly, of the Su-p'i, the western boundary of the latter being, as we have seen in a previous text, at the Hu-mang Gorge. When discussing further on the question of the Great and Lesser Yang-t'ung, I shall adduce another T'ang itinerary in which the names of the To-mi and Su-p'i also occur. In the *T'ung tien* (190, 3 b), *T'ai-p'ing huan-yü chi* (185, 3 a), *T'ang hui-yao* (97, 2 a); and in the corresponding passage in *T'ung chih* (197, 17 b) and *Wên-hsien t'ung-k'ao* (334, 5 a), it is said that, from Shan-chou (east of Hsi-ning) to Tibet, one travels through the countries of the T'u-yü-hun, the To-mi, the Su-p'i and the Po-lan. But the order of the enumeration, although going back to a source of T'ang times, is erroneous, and the Po-lan ought to come immediately after the T'u-yü-hun.

The Su-p'i are also mentioned by the *Hsin T'ang shu* in the notice on the Tibetans (216 A, 8 a): « Two years later (*i. e.* in 755), the son [of the ruler] of the Su-p'i, 悉諾邏 Hsi-no-lo, came to make his submission; he received the investiture (*fêng*) as Prince 懷義 Huai-i (« Who cherishes justice ») and was granted the surname Li (*i. e.* that of the Imperial family). The Su-p'i are a powerful tribe. » The report of Ko-shu Han on Mo-ling-tsan's death and Hsi-no-lo's submission has been preserved in *Ts'ê-fu yüan-kuei*, 977, 21 b. But it is clear that only some of the Su-p'i tribes had fled to China in 755, since the Su-p'i still played an important part at a later period of the Tibetan empire; and, in the middle of the 9th cent., a Tibetan leader assembled no less than 80,000 soldiers