of Lang-variable came in 1325 (YS, 29, 9 b). Lang-ya may be a semantic adaptation of a native

natery, although Roussake wild not bring it in when discussing the ancient names of Singapore

Lingdom of M. P. Purtan (- Bintan) is named under 1323 in FS, 23, 4 b.

and Johns in Eigeleagen, exxvii, 156, and seems to have considered it to be purely Chinese. The 315. PINGIU

pangiu Ft	pinçu Z	pinguy FA, FB
pigni TA1	pingiu F	piugiu L
pigui Vr, TA ¹ r	pingui Fr, LT, TA1, V, VB	pogui TA3
pigui Vr, 1A-r piguy FA	pingui Fr, LT, TA ¹ , V, VB	pogui TA3

Although some secondary Mss. lead to « Pigiu », the best, in particular F and Z, have pin-, and I accept that Polo possibly used « Pingiu »; « Pigiu » would be *Pigiu > Pigiu; Fra Mauro writes « Pinzu » (cf. Zu, 36; Hallberg, 409). Nevertheless, I do not doubt that Polo ought to have called it « Pigiu », and that the Chinese original, as has long been agreed, is 不 州 P'ei-chou (one might think of an original *Puigiu, but it would be an unattested dialectical pronunciation, as there does not seem to have been a labial semi-vowel in the mediaeval pronunciation of that particular character). But most commentators are mistaken when they identify it with the modern P'eichou, much too far to the north-east, and not on the road which followed what was the course of the Huang-ho from 1324 to 1853. CHARIGNON (Ch, III, 23-25) says very justly that Polo's P'eichou is the old P'ei-chou, on the northern bank of the old river, at about three-fifths of the distance between Hsü-chou and Su-ch'ien. The seat of P'ei-chou was only moved north-east in 1689. It is the new P'ei-chou which is wrongly called « Old P'ei-chou » (« Kieou Pi-tcheou », Chiu-P'ei-chou) on D'ANVILLE's map; but Chinese maps place « Old P'ei-chou » correctly.

P'ei-chou was a chou in the beginning of the T'ang; suppressed later, it was re-established by the Chin and remained a chou throughout the whole of the Yüan dynasty (YS, 59, 7a).

the medical contraction of the Planta of the Permitted by Permitted in China. Rasidue'd-Din

There is the bean tang (see - fundinfus), which is irreconcilable with the trend of the darrative; 316. PONTE OF VENESE

to the tradiction of the Central Asia, and in Chinese Turkestan, one hears regularly Taipung for the

ponte de ueniexia V The name occurs only in V, a 15th cent. Ms. in Venetian, very corrupt, but going back to a lost original of great value; moreover, the present passage seems to have left traces in RAMUSIO (cf. B, 4). Although Ponte of Venice has been introduced by BENEDETTO into his text, no information is given about him either in RR, 430, nor in B^1 , 446. It would be of great importance, however, to know something of the man, since V says that he was the official representative of Venice (podestà) at Constantinople when the two elder Polos started for the Crimea; and some details as to his years of office would help to settle the long-debated problem of the date of departure of the elder Polos. Unfortunately, I do not know of any list of the Venetian official representatives at Constantinople in the 13th-14th cents., such as the one which was compiled for those of Genoa.

At any rate, owing to Sir Percival David who kindly provided me with photographs of the pages