of incidents relating to the water and land communications between Yün-nan-fu and Ssŭch'uan, and always mention the difficulties of the track of land south-west of Hsü-chou, when passing the territory of the T'u-lao-man. That is one of the reasons why we must admit that the «Toloman» are the T'u-lao-man, and that «Siugiu» is Hsü-chou of the Mongol period, the Hsü-chou-fu (vulgo Sui-fu) of modern times. The equivalence of « Siugiu » and Hsü-chou-fu had already been proposed to YULE, with very good reasons, by RICHTHOFEN, and it is a pity that YULE did not adopt it outright (Y, 11, 129-130). Cordier's note (Y, 11, 131) and the map opposite still wrongly suppose that Polo's route passed east of Hsü-chou-fu. The result is that the traveller is supposed to go up to Ch'êng-tu by the To-chiang, while there can be no doubt that his twelve days of travel by river from «Siugiu » to Ch'êng-tu are from Hsü-chou-fu (Sui-fu) up the Min River via Chia-ting. RICHTHOFEN was also right on this point.

Although I adopt « Siugiu », « Suigiu » would not be impossible if we could establish that the Sui- pronunciation of the modern dialectical «Suifu » goes back to the Mongol period.

341. SLIOZOLA (c. 216)

sledis (nominamus 'flamingo'	traha LT, P	treias L1
sledem) L4	traza VA	treies F
slioziole, sliozola (-e) VL	treggia (-e) TA1, TA3	treze VB
traga, tragula P	tregia Z	troias L
tragia (-e), tregule LT	Messenti he catica apun to	

all a troughout the whole book (cf. . Sincin a. for which F has both w Cingin s [The text of the above note is missing due to some mistakes committed by the printer at London.] Ign and in or the man and at the control of the control o

to a second in all out I have decided for the second solution, with some hesitation. In the present

the start many value to Z's reading Suggue, as the g is wrong, and suggests a conta-

referrient : The name of Station (see « Succita s). See also « Singins ».

(ii, 209) has admitted that Polo's return journey started from Linsan, far to the 342. SOGATU

mkin tree Chevram Phordering upon the provinces of «Amau and «Toloman », has tooked

sagatu FA, VL; R sogato V sogatu F, FB, LT, P, VA, VB, Z

This is the 唆都 So-tu of Chinese texts, whose biography is in YS, 129, 5 a-6 a (and in T'u Chi, 80, 1-4), and whose name, in spite of Bl, 11, 447, has nothing to do with Sadun. So-tu is *Södü, for Sötü, with the frequent hesitation between t and d in the suffix -tu, -tai, and Södü, Sötü is < Sö'ätü, written Sögätü. We have here an example of hesitation, among the Mongols themselves, between the two values -g- and -'- of written -g- (for a similar case with -γ-, see « Tagaciar »). The Chinese So-tu confirms the «Sogatu» of F and Z against R's «Sagatu», since *Sagatu, *Sa'atu, would have given *Sātu. The name long remained in use. At the end of the 17th cent., the Manchu