

- « Cotan » : on the Catalan Map, for Hotan, « Khotan ».
See COTAN, p. 408.
- « Cotàn » : given for « Khotan » in 1603/4 by Bento De Goes.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- cotão : Port., derived from Arabic *qoṭon*.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- « Cothan » : misreading of « Gothan » in Fra Mauro.
See COTAN, p. 408.
- coton : Fr., derived from Arabic *qoṭon*.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- coton : (*chapel de...*) « cotton caps », by Villehardouin and Joinville.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- « coton » : for « cotton » in the mss. in Court French.
See COTTON, p. 425.
- cotone : occurs by Pegolotti, who employs also *bambagio*.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- cotone : It., derived from Arabic *qoṭon*.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- cotone : occurs once by Rubrouck, as a Latin ablative.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- cotoni : French, derived from Pers. *quṭunī* and not from Ar. *kāttān*.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- cotonia : Port., derived from Pers. *quṭunī*, and not from Ar. *kāttān*.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- cotonias : Dutch plur., derived from Pers. *quṭunī* and not from Ar. *kāttān*.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- cotonyen : Dutch plur., derived from Pers. *quṭunī* and not from Ar. *kāttān*.
See COTTON, p. 427.
- cotórno : Boerio says that is it the *Starna maggiore* or *cotur-nice* in the Venetian dialect. *Cators, quatornis* may have this value, i.e. be a kind of partridge.
See CATORS, p. 233.
- « cotoun » : for « cotton » in the fragments of FO in « Franco-Italian » dialect.
See COTTON, p. 425.
- COTROCO.
The mention of this name, occurring only in LT, must be due to some misreading.
See « Cocacin », p. 392-394.
See p. 425.

cotton : Engl., derived from Arabic *qoṭon*.

See COTTON, p. 426.

COTTON (the *Agnus scythicus*) : this problem is, in some respects, connected with the history of cotton in Asia.

The *shui-yang*, « water sheep » is mentioned first in the *Wei lio* (middle of the 3rd cent.); later texts have been copied or abbreviated from it; the *shui-yang* is merely the equivalent of *yang*, « sheep ».

All the texts mentioning the « ground born lambs » go back to one original which must have been written in the middle of the 3rd cent. too.

In the Mongol period, *chung-yang*, « sowed sheep » or *lung-chung-yang*, is identified with cotton.

Ku-chung-yang, « bonne sowed sheep », had been popularly altered to « sheep whose bones are heavy »; in the 18th cent., it was the astrakhan.

Herberstein's « *boranetz*, i.e. lamb » is the *baranec*, which is the astrakhan.

There must be an interrelation on the « water sheep », the « earth-born lamb » and the « sowed sheep »; the « water sheep » of the *Wei lio* is probably the *Pinna* shell.

Both, the « water sheep » and the « earth-born sheep » must belong to a composite legend, the western counterpart of which still escapes us; cotton has as good a chance as the *Pinna* to have formed the basis of this twin legend.

See p. 507-531.

COTTON (Bambace) : the word generally used for cotton in Polo's mss. is « bambace » in French and « bumbatium », « bombax » or « bonbix » in Latin. Low Latin *bambagium* and *bambatium* are borrowed from Middle Pers. *pānbāk*.

The mediaval use of a name of cotton resembling that of the cocoon of the silkworm gave rise to misunderstandings.

The tradition of the « cotton paper » comes from *carta bom-*

bacina which was a ready-made term meaning « paper ».

See p. 427-429.

COTTON (*ch'ü-shun*) : this ancient name of cotton seems to be a term of the Dhyāna or Zen sect; no plausible Sanskrit original can be suggested.

It occurs in the texts connected with Bodhidharma's robe and in the works of Yeh-lü Ch'ü-ts'ai.

See p. 465-466.

COTTON : although Polo speaks of cotton in many places, most of the mss. designate it with a different word.

« cotton » is borrowed from the Arabic *quṭn* or *quṭun*, vulg. *qoṭon*; from the early Middle Ages, this word must be kept separated from Ar. *kāttān* (*kāttān*), « flax » or « linen ».

Quṭn does not seem to have reached Central Asia., only in Persian a derivative form *quṭunī*, *quṭni* has been adopted.

See p. 425-427.

COTTON (*Gossypium* and *Bombax*) : there are many species of *Gossypium*, but they may here be reduced to two : *Gossypium arboreum*, which will always be called « cotton tree » and *Gossypium herbaceum*, which will always be called « cotton plant ». For the *Bombax malabaricum* (common name of the *Bombax* in Asia), the designation will always be « silk-cotton-tree ». See p. 429-430.

COTTON (The introduction of Cotton cultivation into China) : T'ao Tsung-i's *Cho-kêng lu*, which gives the information about Huang t'ao-p'o, has no direct bearing on the introduction of cotton cultivation into China.

We know from the *Wu lu* that a true cotton, the *Gossypium arboreum*, was cultivated, in the 3th cent., in western Yün-nan, in North Annam and Tongking. Before the T'ang dynasty, some sort of *mu-mien* was growing in Kuang-tung, including Hai-nan. The date at which cotton cultivation began in Chinese Turkestan is a most difficult problem. The cotton cultivation