

to determine Polo's conception of the continent.  
See p. 651-652.

Europe : on the Catalan Map, the eastern limit of it seems to be the Don.  
See EUROPE, p. 652.

« Ezina » : place on Fra Mauro's map corresponding to Eçina.  
See EÇINA, p. 637.

écarlate : « scarlet », first a textile, afterwards a colour.  
See CREMOSI, p. 565.

« écureuil » : (ordinary squirrel, *Sciurus Vulgaris*) one of three main names of squirrels in mediaeval texts.  
See ERCOLIN, p. 643.

Ê-êrh-chiao : (\*Arjäu; j = dz) the

transcription of the native name of Liang-chou.

See ERGIUUL, p. 646.

ê-mao : « goose down »; it is woven by the Man of southern China according to the *Ling-wai tai-ta*.

See COTTON, p. 496.

êrh : (in *tou-lo-êrh*) may have to be here pronounced *jung* and may be the prototype of the later *jung*, « floss ».

See COTTON, p. 430.

Êrh-hai : Chinese name of the Lake of Ta-li.

See CARAGIAN, p. 176.

êrh-t'êng : « tuft creeper ».

See COTTON, p. 458.

Êrh ya : goes back to about the 2nd cent. B.C.; for its author, the

pei was not necessarily a sea-shell.

See COWRIES, p. 534.

« Êtuk » : this is the \*Ôtük > \*Ôtök.  
See CINGHIS, p. 346.

èche : Fr. in Middle Ages, it had the meaning « tinder » and thus is related to the Latin « esca ». Survives now only in the classical sense « fish bait ».

See ESCA, p. 647.

« èche » : or « esca ». It was not the fungus which was called by this name but the tinder made from it.

See ESCA, p. 647.

'Eτέλ : this is an early Byzantine transcription of the name of the Volga.

See COTTON, p. 523.