

another from Suhchau. Beyond the junction is a town called *Hoa-tsiang*, which probably represents Etzina. Yetsina is also mentioned in Gaubil's History of Chinghiz as taken by that conqueror in 1226, on his last campaign against Tangut. This capture would also seem from Pétis de la Croix to be mentioned by Rashiduddin. Gaubil says the Chinese Geography places Yetsina north of Kanchau and north-east of Suhchau, at a distance of 120 leagues from Kanchau, but observes that this is certainly too great. (*Gaubil*, p. 49.)

[I believe there can be no doubt that Etzina must be looked for on the river *Hei-shui*, called *Etsina* by the Mongols, east of Suhchau. This river empties its waters into the two lakes Soho-omo and Sopo-omo. Etzina would have been therefore situated on the river on the border of the Desert, at the top of a triangle whose bases would be Suhchau and Kanchau. This river was once part of the frontier of the kingdom of Tangut. (Cf. *Devéria, Notes d'épigraphie mongolo-chinoise*, p. 4.) Reclus (*Géog. Univ., Asie Orientale*, p. 159) says: "To the east [of Hami], beyond the Chukur Gobi, are to be found also some permanent villages and the remains of cities. One of them is perhaps the 'cité d'Etzina' of which Marco Polo speaks, and the name is to be found in that of the river Az-sind."

"Through Kanchau was the shortest, and most direct and convenient road to *I-tsi-nay*. . . . *I-tsi-nay*, or *Echiné*, is properly the name of a lake. Khubilaï, disquieted by his factious relatives on the north, established a military post near lake *I-tsi-nay*, and built a town, or a fort on the south-western shore of this lake. The name of *I-tsi-nay* appears from that time; it does not occur in the chronicle of the Tangut kingdom; the lake had then another name. Vestiges of the town are seen to this day; the buildings were of large dimensions, and some of them were very fine. In Marco Polo's time there existed a direct route from *I-tsi-nay* to Karakorum; traces of this road are still noticeable, but it is no more used. This circumstance, *i.e.* the existence of a road from *I-tsi-nay* to Karakorum, probably led Marco Polo to make an excursion (a mental one, I suppose) to the residence of the Khans in Northern Mongolia." (*Palladius, l.c.* pp. 10-11.)—H. C.]

NOTE 2.—"*Erberge*" (G. T.). Pauthier has *Herbage*.

NOTE 3.—The Wild Ass of Mongolia is the *Dshiggetai* of Pallas (*Asinus hemionus* of Gray), and identical with the Tibetan *Kyang* of Moorcroft and Trans-Himalayan sportsmen. It differs, according to Blyth, only in shades of colour and unimportant markings from the *Ghor Khar* of Western India and the Persian Deserts, the *Kulan* of Turkestan, which Marco has spoken of in a previous passage (*suprà*, ch. xvi.; *J. A. S. B.* XXVIII. 229 *seqq.*). There is a fine *Kyang* in the Zoological Gardens, whose portrait, after Wolf, is given here. But Mr. Ney Elias says of this animal that he has little of the aspect of his nomadic brethren. [The wild ass (Tibetan *Kyang*, Mongol *Holu* or *Hulan*) is called by the Chinese *yeh ma*, "wild horse," though "every one admits that it is an ass, and should be called *yeh lo-tzü*." (*Rockhill, Land of the Lamas*, 151, note.)—H. C.]

[Captain Younghusband (1886) saw in the Altaï Mountains "considerable numbers of wild asses, which appeared to be perfectly similar to the *Kyang* of Ladak and Tibet, and wild horses too—the *Equus Prejevalskii*—roaming about these great open plains." (*Proc. R. G. S.* X. 1888, p. 495.) Dr. Sven Hedin says the *habitat* of the *Kulan* is the heights of Tibet as well as the valley of the Tarim; it looks like a mule with the mane and tail of an ass, but shorter ears, longer than those of a horse; he gives a picture of it.—H. C.]