MM. de Rhins and Grenard, probably furnishes a clue to the ancient Chinese name of Yu-t'ien." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 143.)

XXXVII., p. 190 n.

Stein has devoted a whole chapter of his *Sand-buried Ruins of Khotan*, Chap. XVI., pp. 256 *seq.* to *Yotkan, the Site of the Ancient Capital.*

XXXVII., p. 191, n. 1.

PEIN.

" It is a mistake to suppose that the earlier pilgrim Fa-hien (A.D. 400) followed the ' directer route ' from China ; he was obliged to go to Kao ch'ang, and then turn sharp south to Khoten." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 143.)

XXXVII., p. 192.

I have embodied, in Vol. II., p. 595, of Marco Polo, some of the remarks of Sir Aurel Stein regarding Pein and Uzun Tati. In *Ancient Khotan*, I., pp. 462–3, he has given further evidence of the identity of Uzun Tati and P'i mo, and he has discussed the position of Ulūg-Ziārat, probably the Han mo of Sung Yun.

XXXVII., p. 191 ; II., p. 595.

" Keriya, the Pein of Marco Polo and Pimo of Hwen Tsiang, writes Huntington, is a pleasant district, with a population of about fifteen thousand souls." Huntington discusses (p. 387) the theory of Stein :

" Stein identifies Pimo or Pein, with ancient Kenan, the site . . . now known as Uzun Tetti or Ulugh Mazar, north of Chira. This identification is doubtful, as appears from the following table of distances given by Hwen Tsiang, which is as accurate as could be expected from a casual traveller. I have reckoned the 'li,' the Chinese unit of distance, as equivalent to 0·26 of a mile.

Names of Places.	True Distance.	Distance according to Hwen Tsiang.	
Khotan (Yutien) to Keriya (Pimo) . . .	97 miles.	330 li.	86 miles.
Keriya (Pimo) to Niya (Niyang) . . .	64 „	200 „	52 „
Niya (Niyang) to Endereh (Tuholo) . .	94 „	400 „	104 „
Endereh (Tuholo) to Kotāk Sheri ? (Chemotona)	138? „	600 „	156 „
Kotak Sheri (Chemotona) to Lulan (Nafopo) .	264? „	1000 „	260 „

" If we use the value of the ' li ' 0·274 of a mile given by