

The splendour of the temples and the number of the monks and nuns established near them had, no doubt, sadly diminished in the interval."

XL., p. 205.

Prof. Pelliot accepts as a Mongol plural *Tangut*, but remarks that it is very ancient, as *Tangut* is already to be found in the Orkhon inscriptions. At the time of Chingiz, *Tangut* was a singular in Mongol, and *Tangu* is nowhere to be found.

XL., p. 206.

The Tangutans are descendants of the Tang-tu-chüeh"; it must be understood that they are descendants of *T'u Kiueh* of the T'ang Period. (PELLIOT.)

Lines 7 and 8 from the foot of the page: instead of T'ung hoang, read Tun hoang; Kiu-kaan, read Tsiu tsüan.

XL., p. 207, note 2. The 'peculiar language' is si-hia (PELLIOT).

XLI., pp. 210, 212, n. 3.

THE PROVINCE OF CAMUL.

See on the discreditable custom of the people of Qamul, a long note in the second edition of *Cathay*, I., pp. 249-250.

XLI., p. 211.

Prof. Parker remarks (*Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 142) that: "The Chinese (Manchu) agent at Urga has not (nor, I believe, ever had) any control over the Little Bucharica Cities. Moreover, since the reconquest of Little Bucharica in 1877-1878, the whole of those cities have been placed under the Governor of the New Territory (Kan Suh Sin-kiang Sün-fu), whose capital is at Urumtsi. The native Mohammedan Princes of Hami have still left to them a certain amount of home rule, and so lately as 1902 a decree appointing the rotation of their visits to Peking was issued. The present Prince's name is *Shamu Hust*, or *Hussot*."

XLII., p. 215.

THE PROVINCE OF CHINGINTALAS.

Prof. E. H. PARKER writes in the *Journ. of the North China Branch of the Royal As. Soc.*, XXXVII., 1906, p. 195: "On p. 215 of Yule's Vol. I. some notes of Palladius' are given touching Chingintalas, but it is not stated that Palladius supposed the word *Ch'ih kin* to date after the Mongols, that is, that