

on p. 10, Vol. XX. of the *China Review*. The Kao-ch'ê (= High Carts, Tölös, or early Ouigours) and the early Cathayans (Sien-pi) had very similar customs. Heikel gives an account of analogous 'Olympic games' witnessed at Urga in the year 1890." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, pp. 140-1.)

LI., p. 251. Read T'ung hwo period (A.D. 992) instead of (A.D. 692).

LII., pp. 252, 254, n. 3. "[The Tartars] live on the milk and meat which their herds supply, and on the produce of the chase; and they eat all kinds of flesh, including that of horses and dogs, and Pharaoh's rats, of which last there are great numbers in burrows on those plains."

Pharaoh's rat was the mangouste or ichneumon (*Herpestes ichneumon*) formerly found in this part of Asia as well as in Egypt where it was venerated. Cf. *Cathay*, II., p. 116.

LII., p. 254. Instead of "his tent invariably facing south," read "facing east" according to the *Chou Shu*. (PELLIOT.)

LII., p. 256 n.

#### MARRIAGE.

The *China Review*, Vol. XX. "gives numerous instances of marrying mothers-in-law and sisters-in-law amongst the Hiung nu. The practice was common with all Tartars, as, indeed, is stated by Yule." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 141.)

LII., p. 257 n.

#### TENGRI (HEAVEN).

"The Mongol word *Tengri* (= Heaven) appears also in Hiung-nu times; in fact, the word *shen yü* is stated to have been used by the Hiung-nu alternatively with *Tengri kudu* (Son of Heaven)." (E. H. PARKER, *Asiatic Quart. Rev.*, Jan., 1904, p. 141.)

LIV., p. 263 n.

#### COATS OF MAIL.

Parker's note is erroneous.—See Laufer, *Chinese Clay Figures*, Part I.

LV., p. 267. "They [the Tartars] have another notable custom, which is this. If any man have a daughter who dies before marriage, and another man have had a son also die before marriage, the parents of