

XLVI., p. 49, They have also in this country [Tibet] plenty of fine woollens and other stuffs, and many kinds of spices are produced there which are never seen in our country.

Dr. Laufer draws my attention to the fact that this translation does not give exactly the sense of the French text, which runs thus :

“Et encore voz di qe en ceste provence a gianbelot [camelot] assez et autres dras d'or et de soie, et hi naist maintes especes qe unques ne furent veue en nostre pais.” (*Ed. Soc. de Géog.*, Chap. cxvi., p. 128.)

In the Latin text (*Ibid.*, p. 398), we have :

“In ista provincia sunt giambelloti satis et alii panni de sirico et auro ; et ibi nascuntur multæ species quæ nunquam fuerunt visæ in nostris contractis.”

Francisque-Michel (*Recherches*, II., p. 44) says : “Les Tartares fabriquaient aussi à Aias de très-beaux camelots de poil de chameau, que l'on expédiait pour divers pays, et Marco Polo nous apprend que cette denrée était fort abondante dans le Thibet. Au XV^e siècle, il en venait de l'île de Chypre.”

XLVII., pp. 50, 52.

WILD OXEN CALLED BEYAMINI.

Dr. Laufer writes to me : “Yule correctly identifies the ‘wild oxen’ of Tibet with the gayal (*Bos gavaeus*), but I do not believe that his explanation of the word *beyamini* (from an artificially constructed *buemini* = Bohemian) can be upheld. Polo states expressly that these wild oxen are called *beyamini* (scil. by the natives), and evidently alludes to a native Tibetan term. The gayal is styled in Tibetan *ba-men* (or *ba-man*), derived from *ba* (‘cow’), a diminutive form of which is *beu*. Marco Polo appears to have heard some dialectic form of this word like *beu-men* or *beu-min*.”

XLVIII., p. 70.

KIUNG TU AND KIEN TU.

Kiung tu or Kiang tu is Caidu in Sze-Ch'wan ; Kien tu is in Yun Nan. Cf. PELLLOT, *Bul. Ecole franç. Ext. Orient*, July-Sept., 1904, p. 771. Caidu or Ning Yuan was, under the Mongols, a dependency of Yun Nan, not of Sze Ch'wan. (PELLLOT.)