

XLVIII., p. 72. The name *Karajang*. "The first element was the Mongol or Turki *Kára*. . . . Among the inhabitants of this country some are black, and others are white; these latter are called by the Mongols *Chaghán-Jang* ('White Jang'). Jang has not been explained; but probably it may have been a Tibetan term adopted by the Mongols, and the colours may have applied to their clothing."

Dr. Berthold Laufer, of Chicago, has a note on the subject in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc.*, Oct., 1915, pp. 781-4: "M. Pelliot (*Bul. Ecole franç. Ext. Orient.*, IV., 1904, p. 159) proposed to regard the unexplained name *Jang* as the Mongol transcription of *Ts'uan*, the ancient Chinese designation of the Lo-lo, taken from the family name of one of the chiefs of the latter; he gave his opinion, however, merely as an hypothesis which should await confirmation. I now believe that Yule was correct in his conception, and that, in accordance with his suggestion, *Jang* indeed represents the phonetically exact transcription of a Tibetan proper name. This is the Tibetan *a Jan* or *a Jans* (the prefixed letter *a* and the optional affix *-s* being silent, hence pronounced *Jang* or *Djang*), of which the following precise definition is given in the *Dictionnaire tibétain-latin français par les Missionnaires Catholiques du Tibet* (p. 351): "Tribus et regionis nomen in N.-W. provinciae Sinarum Yun-nan, cuius urbs principalis est Sa-t'am seu Ly-kiang fou. Tribus vocatur Mosso a Sinensibus et Nashi ab ipsismet incolis.' In fact, as here stated, *Jaⁿ* or *Jang* is the Tibetan designation of the Mosso and the territory inhabited by them, the capital of which is Li-kiang-fu. This name is found also in Tibetan literature. . . ."

XLVIII., p. 74, n. 2. One thousand Uighúr families (*hou*) had been transferred to Karajang in 1285. (*Yuan Shi*, ch. 13, 8v°, quoted by PELLIOT.)

L., pp. 85-6. Zardandan. "The country is wild and hard of access, full of great woods and mountains which 'tis impossible to pass, the air in summer is so impure and bad; and any foreigners attempting it would die for certain."

"An even more formidable danger was the resolution of our 'permanent' (as distinguished from 'local') soldiers and mafus, of which we were now apprised, to desert us in a body, as they declined to face the malaria of the Lu-Kiang Ba, or Salwen Valley. We had, of course, read in Gill's book of this difficulty, but as we approached the Salwen we had concluded that the scare had been forgotten. We found, to our chagrin, that the