

was probably in the thirteenth century the only road to that country.

"Fifteen days from La-mêng to Tagaung or Old Pagan is not an impossible feat. Lung Ling is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, Keng Yang in four, and it is possible to do the remaining distance about a couple of hundred miles in eleven days, making fifteen in all.

"I confess I do not see how any one could march to Pagan in Latitude $21^{\circ} 13'$ in fifteen days."

LIV., p. 113.

NGA-TSHAUNG-GYAN.

According to the late E. HUBER, Ngan chen kue is not Nga-çaung-khyam, but Nga Singu, in the Mandalay district. The battle took place, not in the Yung Ch'ang plain, but in the territory of the Shan Chief of Nan-tien. The official description of China under the Ming (*Ta Ming yi tung che*, k. 87, 38 v^o) tells us that Nan-tien before its annexation by Kúblái Khan, bore the name of Nan Sung or Nang Sung, and to-day the pass which cuts this territory in the direction of T'eng Yueh is called Nang-Sung-kwan. It is hardly possible to doubt that this is the place called Nga-çaung-khyam by the Burmese Chronicles. (*Bul. Ecole franç. Ext. Orient*, Oct.-Dec., 1909, p. 652.)

LVI., p. 117 n.

A Map in the Yun Nan Topography Section 9, "Tu-ssu" or Sawbwas, marks the Kingdom of "Eight hundred wives" between the mouths of the Irrawaddy and the Salween Rivers. (Note kindly sent by Mr. H. A. OTTEWILL.)

LIX., p. 128.

CAUGIGU.

M. Georges Maspero, *L'Empire Khmèr*, p. 77 n., thinks that Canxigu = Luang Prabang; I read Caugigu and I believe it is a transcription of *Kiao-Chi Kwé*, see p. 131.

LIX., pp. 128, 131.

"I have identified, II., p. 131, Caugigu with *Kiao-Chi kwé* (Kiao Chi), *i.e.* Tung King." Hirth and Rockhill (*Chau Ju-kua*, p. 46 n.) write: "'Kiáu chi' is certainly the original of Marco Polo's Caugigu and of Rashideddin's Kafchi kué."