de l'expression kawi. Le *tanâ Malayo* de Barros s'applique donc à un pays déterminé du nom de Malāyu qui, d'après l'auteur des *Décades*, était situé entre Djambi et Palembañ. Nous savons, d'autre part, que le pays en question avait sa capitale dans l'intérieur de l'île, mais qu'il s'étendait dans l'Est jusqu'à la mer et que la côte orientale a été désignée par les textes chinois du VII^e^ siècle sous le nom de *Mo-lo-yeou*, *Mo-lo-yu* = *Malāyu*, c'est-à-dire par le nom de l'Etat ou royaume dont elle faisait partie." (G. FERRAND, *J. As.*, July–Aug., 1918, pp. 72–73.)

VIII., p. 282.

MALACCA.

See G. FERRAND, *Malaka, le Malayu et Malāyur*, *J. As.*, 1918. Besides Malayu of Sumatra, there was a city of Malayur which M. Ferrand thinks is Malacca.

VIII., p. 282 n. "This informs us that Malacca first acknowledged itself as tributary to the Empire in 1405, the king being *Sili-ju-eul-sula* (?)."

In this name *Si-li-ju-eul-su-la*, one must read 八 *pa*, instead of 入, and read *Si-li-pa-eul-su-la* = Siri Paramisura (Çrī Paramaçvara). (PELLIOT, *Bul. Ecole franc. Ext. Orient*, IV., July–Sept., 1904, p. 772.)

IX., p. 285. "They [the rhinoceros] do no mischief, however, with the horn, but with the tongue alone; for this is covered all over with long and strong prickles [and when savage with any one they crush him under their knees and then rasp him with their tongue]."

"Its tongue is like the burr of a chestnut." (CHAU JU-KWA, p. 233.)

IX., p. 289.

SUMATRA.

In 1017, an embassy was sent to the Court of China by Haji Sumutrabhūmi, "the king of the land of Sumutra" (Sumatra). The envoys had a letter in golden characters and tribute in the shape of pearls, ivory, Sanscrit, books folded between boards, and slaves; by an imperial edict they were permitted to see the emperor and to visit some of the imperial buildings. When they went back an edict was issued addressed to their king, accompanied by various presents, calculated to please them. (GROENEVELT, *Notes on the Malay Archipelago*, p. 65.) G. Ferrand writes