

great sorcerer, which caused his Pangayo, which the Factor had taken against his will, to stand still as it were in defiance of the Winde, till the Factor had satisfied him, and then to fly forth the River after her fellowes at his words. He made that a Portugall which had angered him, could never open his mouth to speake, but a Cocke crowed in his belly, till he had reconciled himselfe: with other like sorceries.'” See PURCHAS, *His Pilgrimes*, IX., 254.

“Not twenty years ago, Theo. Bent found that the Somalis were afraid of the witchcraft of the natives of Socotra. Theo. BENT, *Southern Arabia*, p. 361.”

XXXIII., p. 412. Speaking of the bird Ruc at Madeigascar, Marco Polo says: “It is so strong that it will seize an elephant in its talons and carry him high into the air, and drop him so that he is smashed to pieces; having so killed him the bird gryphon swoops down on him and eats him at leisure.”

Chau Ju-kwa writing of K'un lun ts'öng' ki, on the coast of Africa, writes, p. 149: “This country is in the sea to the southwest. It is adjacent to a large island. There are usually (there, *i.e.*, on the great island) great *p'öng* birds which so mask the sun in their flight that the shade on the sundial is shifted. If the great *p'öng* finds a wild camel it swallows it, and if one should chance to find a *p'öng's* feather, he can make a water-butt of it, after cutting off the hollow quill.”

XXXIII., p. 421.

THE RUKH.

The Chinese traveller Chau Ju-kwa in his work *Chu-fan-chi* on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteen centuries, speaking of the country of Pi p'a lo (Berbera), says: “The country brings forth also the (so-called) ‘camel crane,’ which measures from the ground to its crown from six to seven feet. It has wings and can fly, but not to any great height.” The translators and commentators Hirth and Rockhill have (p. 129) the following notes: “Quotation from *Ling-wai-tai-ta*, 3, 6^a. The ostrich was first made known to the Chinese in the beginning of the second century of our era, when some were brought to the court of China from Parthia. The Chinese then called them *An-si-tsio* ‘Parthian bird.’ See *Hou Han Shu*, 88, and Hirth, *China and Roman Orient*, 39. In the *Wei shu*, 102, 12^b, no name is given them, they are simply ‘big birds which