

Aden, of which they make no mention whatsoever, but which was one of "the great commercial centres of the Arabs." HIRTH and ROCKHILL, p. 25 n.

XXXVI., pp. 442 *seq.*

THE CITY OF ESHER.

Shehr, a port on the Hadramaut coast, is mentioned by Chau Ju-kwa under the name of *Shi ho* among the dependencies of the country of the Ta-shi (Arabs). (HIRTH and ROCKHILL, p. 116.)

XXXVIII., pp. 444-445.

DUFAR.

We read in the *Ying yai shêng lan*: "This country [Tsu fa erh] is between the sea and the mountains. To the east and south is nothing but the sea. To the north and west are ranges of mountains. One reaches it from the kingdom of Ku-li (Calicut) journeying north-westward for ten days and nights. It has no walled towns or villages. The people all follow the religion of the Moslims. Their physical appearance is good, their culture is great, the language sincere.

"The native products are frankincense, which is the sap of a tree. There is also dragon's blood, aloes, myrrh, *an-hsi-hsiang* (benzoin), liquid storax, *muh-pieh-tzŭ* (*Momordica cochinchinensis*), and the like, all of which they exchange for Chinese hempen cloth, silks, and china-ware." (ROCKHILL, *T'oung Pao*, XVI., 1915, pp. 611-612.)

The *Sing ch'a shêng lan* mentions: "The products are the *tsu-la-fa* (giraffe), gold coins, leopards, ostriches, frankincense, ambergris." (*Ibid.*, p. 614.)

Dufar is mentioned by Chau Ju-kwa under the name of Nu-fa among the dependencies of the country of the Ta-shi (Arabs). (HIRTH and ROCKHILL, pp. 116, 121.)

XXXVIII., pp. 445-449.

FRANKINCENSE.

Chau Ju-kwa (HIRTH and ROCKHILL, pp. 195-196) tells us: "*Ju hiang* ('milk incense'), or *hün-lu-hiang*, comes from the three Ta-shi countries of Ma-lo-pa, Shi-ho, and Nu-fa, from the depths of the remotest mountain valleys. The tree which yields this drug may, on the whole, be compared to the *sung* (pine). Its trunk is notched with a hatchet, upon which the resin flows out, and when hardened, turns into incense, which is gathered and