

of Su Tsün 蘇峻¹ into the Lin-nan mountains 臨安山. The country of Wu sent a messenger with provisions, stating in the accompanying letter: 'These fruits are walnuts 胡桃 and *fei-šan* 飛稜.² The latter come from southern China. The walnuts were originally grown abroad among the Western K'iañ (胡桃本生西羌外國). Their exterior is hard, while the interior is soft and sweet. Owing to their durability I wish to present them to you as a gift.'"³ It is worthy of note, that, while the walnut is said in this text to hail from the Western K'iañ, the term *hu t'ao* (not *k'iañ t'ao*) is employed; so that we may infer that the introduction of the fruit from the Hu preceded in time the introduction from the K'iañ. It is manifest also that in this narrative the walnut appears as a novelty.

The Tibetan name of the walnut in general corresponds to a type *tar-ka*, as pronounced in Central Tibetan, written *star-ka*, *star-ga*, and *dar-sga*.⁴ The last-named spelling is given in the Polyglot Dictionary of K'ien-luñ,⁵ also in Jäschke's Tibetan Dictionary. The element *ka* or *ga* is not the well-known suffix used in connection with nouns,⁶ but is an independent base with the meaning "walnut," as evidenced by Kanauri *kā* ("walnut").⁷ The various modes of writing lead to a restitution **tar*, *dar*, *d'ar* (with aspirate sonant). This word is found also in an Iranian dialect of the Pāmir: in Waxī the walnut is called

¹ He died in A.D. 328. His biography is in the *Tsin šu*, Ch. 100, p. 9. See also L. WIEGER, *Textes historiques*, p. 1086.

² Literally, "flying stalk of grain." Bretschneider and Stuart do not mention this plant. Dr. T. Tanaka, assistant in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, tells me that *fei-šan* is a synonyme of the fingered citrus (*fu šou kan* 佛手柑, *Citrus chirocarpus*). He found this statement in the *Honzō kōmoku keimō* (Ch. 26, p. 18, ed. 1847) by Ono Ranzan, who on his part quotes the *T'uñ ya* 通雅 by Fañ I-či.

³ The *T'ai p'in yü lan* reads 質以堅欲以奉貢. The *T'añ Suñ pai k'uñ leu t'ie* and the *T'u š'u tsi čen*, however, have 質似古賢欲以奉貢, "their substance resembles the ancient sages, and I wish to present them,"—apparently a corruption of the text.

⁴ W. W. ROCKHILL (*Diary of a Journey through Mongolia and Tibet*, p. 340) gives *taga* as pronunciation in eastern Tibet. J. D. HOOKER (*Himalayan Journals*, p. 237) offers *taga-šin* (*šin*, "tree") as Bhutia name.

⁵ Ch. 28, p. 55.

⁶ SCHIEFNER, *Mélanges asiatiques*, Vol. I, pp. 380–382.

⁷ Given both by T. R. JOSHI (*Grammar and Dictionary of the Kanāwari Language*, p. 80) and T. G. BAILEY (*Kanauri-English Vocabulary*, *Journal Royal As. Soc.*, 1911, p. 332). Bailey adds to the word also the botanical term *Juglans regia*. The same author, further, gives a word *gē* as meaning "kernel of walnut; edible part of *Pinus gerardiana*"; while Joshi (p. 67) explains the same word as the "wild chestnut." Thus it seems that *ge*, *ka*, originally referred to an indigenous wild-growing fruit, and subsequently was transferred to the cultivated walnut.