

Hu 胡 people gather these nuts in abundance, and send them to the Chinese officials, designating them as curiosities 珍異. As to their shape, they are thin and pointed; the head is slanting like a sparrow's beak. If broken and eaten, the kernel has a bitter taste resembling that of the pine-seeds of Sin-ra 新羅松子.<sup>1</sup> Being hot by nature, they are employed as medicine, and do not differ from the kernels of northern China."

The *Pei hu lu*<sup>2</sup> likewise mentions the same variety of glandular walnut (*p'ien ho-t'ao*) as growing in the country Čan-pei 占卑, shaped like the crescent of the moon, gathered and eaten by the Po-se,<sup>3</sup> having a very fine fragrance, stronger than the peach-kernels of China, but of the same effect in the healing of disease.

The species here described may be identical with *Juglans cathayensis*, called the Chinese butternut, usually a bush, but in moist woods forming a tree from twelve to fifteen metres tall; but I do not know that this plant occurs in any Malayan region. With reference to Čan-pi, however, it may be identical with the fruit of *Canarium commune* (family *Burseraceae*), called in Malayan *kanari*, in Javanese *kenari*. J. CRAWFURD,<sup>4</sup> who was not yet able to identify this tree, offers the following remarks: "Of all the productions of the Archipelago the one which yields the finest edible oil is the *kanari*. This is a large handsome tree, which yields a nut of an oblong shape nearly of the size of a walnut. The kernel is as delicate as that of a filbert, and abounds in oil. This

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Čan-pi is a Malayan territory probably to be located on Sumatra. For this reason I am inclined to think that Čan-pi 占畢 is identical with Čan-pei 詹卑; that is, Jambi, the capital of eastern Sumatra (HIRTH and ROCKHILL, *Chau Ju-kua*, pp. 65, 66; see further GROENEVELDT, *Notes on the Malay Archipelago*, pp. 188, 196; and GERINI, *Researches on Ptolemy's Geography*, p. 565; *Lin wai tai ta*, Ch. 2, p. 12). From a phonetic point of view, however, the transcription 占畢, made in the T'ang period, represents the ancient sounds \*čan-pit, and would presuppose an original of the form \*čambit, čambir, or jambir, whereas 卑 is without a final consonant. The country Čan-pei is first mentioned under the year A.D. 852 (大中 sixth year), when Wu-sie-ho 勿邪葛 and six men from there came to the Chinese Court with a tribute of local products (*T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 177, p. 15 b). A second embassy is on record in 871 (PELLIOT, *Bull. de l'Ecole française*, Vol. IV, p. 347).

<sup>1</sup> *Pinus koraiensis* Sieb. et Zucc. (J. MATSUMURA, *Shokubutsu mei-i*, pp. 266-267, ed. 1915), in Japanese *čōsen-matsu* ("Korean pine"); see also STUART, *Chinese Materia Medica*, p. 333. Sin-ra (Japanese Šin-ra, Širaki) is the name of the ancient kingdom of Silla, in the northern part of Korea.

<sup>2</sup> Ch. 3, p. 5 (ed. of Lu Sin-yüan).

<sup>3</sup> 波斯 certainly is here not Persia, for the *Pei hu lu* deals with the products of Kwan-tuñ, Annam, and the countries south of China (PELLIOT, *Bull. de l'Ecole française*, Vol. IX, p. 223). See below, p. 468. The *Pei hu lu* has presumably served as the source for the text of the *Lin piao lu i*, quoted above.

<sup>4</sup> *History of the Indian Archipelago*, Vol. I, p. 383.