

is ascribed to Bali 婆利 (P'o-li, \*Bwa-li)<sup>1</sup> and to Po-se. Camphor is not produced in Persia;<sup>2</sup> and HIRTH<sup>3</sup> is not justified in here rendering Po-se by Persia and commenting that camphor was brought to China by Persian ships.

63. The confusion as to the two Po-se has led Twan Č'eñ-ši<sup>4</sup> to ascribe the jack-fruit tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) to Persia, as would follow from the immediate mention of Fu-lin; but this tree grows neither in Persia nor in western Asia. It is a native of India, Burma, and the Archipelago. The mystery, however, remains as to how the author obtained the alleged Fu-lin name.<sup>5</sup>

Pepper (*Piper longum*), according to Su Kuñ of the T'ang, is a product of Po-se. This cannot be Persia, which does not produce pepper.<sup>6</sup>

In the chapter on the walnut we have noticed that the *Pei hu lu*, written about A.D. 875 by Twan Kuñ-lu, mentions a wild walnut as growing in the country Čan-peì (\*Čambi, Jambi), and gathered and eaten by the Po-se. The *Lin piao lu i*, written somewhat later (between 889 and 904), describes the same fruit as growing in Čan-pi (\*Cambir, Jambir), and gathered by the Hu. This text is obviously based on the older one of the *Pei hu lu*; and Liu Sün, author of the *Lin piao lu i*, being under the impression that the Iranian Po-se is involved, appears to have substituted the term Hu for Po-se. The Iranian Po-se, however, is out of the question: the Persians did not consume wild walnuts; and, for all we know about Čan-pi, it must have been some Malayan region.<sup>7</sup> I have tentatively identified the plant in question with *Juglans cathayensis* or, which is more probable, *Canarium commune*; possibly another genus is intended. As regards the situation of Čan-pi (or -pei) and Po-se of the T'ang, much would depend on the botanical evidence. I doubt that any wild walnut occurs on Sumatra.

The *Hai yao pen ts'ao*, written by Li Sün in the second half of the eighth century, and as implied by the title, describing the drugs from

<sup>1</sup> Its Bali name is given as 固不婆律 *ku-pu-p'o-lü*, \*ku-put-bwa-lwut, which appears to be based on a form related to the Malayan type *kāpor-bārus*. Cf. also the comments of PELLLOT (*T'oung Pao*, 1912, pp. 474-475).

<sup>2</sup> SCHLIMMER (*Terminologie*, p. 98) observes, "Les auteurs indigènes persans recommandent le camphre de Borneo comme le meilleur. Camphre de menthe, provenant de la Chine, se trouve depuis peu dans le commerce en Perse." Camphor was imported into Sirāf (W. OUSELEY, *Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal*, p. 133; G. LE STRANGE, *Description of the Province of Fars*, p. 42).

<sup>3</sup> Chau Ju-kua, p. 194.

<sup>4</sup> *Yu yan tsa tsu*, Ch. 18, p. 10.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. HIRTH, Chau Ju-kua, p. 213.

<sup>6</sup> See above, pp. 374, 375.

<sup>7</sup> See the references given above on p. 268.