

tion.¹ The suggestion offered by K. HORI,² that the Chinese transcription should represent the Persian word *izad* ("god"), is not acceptable: first, New Persian cannot come into question, but only Middle Persian; second, it is not proved that *izad* was ever a title of the kings of Persia. On the contrary, as stated by NÖLDEKE,³ the Sasanians applied to themselves the word *bag* ("god"), but not *yazdān*, which was the proper word for "god" even at that time.

96. 防步率 *fan-pu-šwai*, *pwañ-bu-zwið, designation of the queen of Pārsa (*Wei šu*, Ch. 102, p. 6; *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 185, p. 17). The foundation of this transcription is presented by Middle Persian *bānbušn*, *bānbišn* (Armenian *bambišn*), "consort of the king of Persia."⁴ The Iranian prototype of the Chinese transcription seems to have been *bānbuzwið. The latter element may bear some relation to Sogdian *wādu* or *wydyšt* ("consort").⁵

97. 摸胡壇 *mo-hu-t'an*, *mak-ku(mag-gu)-dan. Officials of Persia in charge of the judicial department 掌國內獄訟 (*Wei šu*, Ch. 102, p. 6). K. HORI⁶ has overlooked the fact that the element *t'an* forms part of the transcription, and has simply equalized *mo-hu* with Avestan *moγu*. The transcription *mak-ku (mag-gu) is obviously founded on Middle Persian *magu*, and therefore is perfectly exact. The later transcription 穆護 *muk-gu (*mu-hu*) is based on New Persian *muγ*, *mōγ*.⁷ The ending *dan* reminds one of such formations as *herbedān* ("judge") and *mobeđān mōbeđ* ("chief of the Magi"), the latter being Old Persian *magupati*, Armenian *mogpet*, Pahlavi *maupat*, New Persian *mūbid* (which, according to the Persian Dictionary of Steingass, means also "one who administers justice, judge"). Above all, compare the Armenian loan-word *mowpetan* (also *mowpet*, *mogpet*, *mog*).⁸ Hence it

¹ R. GAUTHIOT, *Essai sur le vocalisme du sogdien*, p. x; P. PELLIOT, *Les influences iraniennes en Asie centrale et en Extrême-Orient*, p. 11.

² Spiegel Memorial Volume, p. 248.

³ Tabari, p. 452.

⁴ HÜBSCHMANN, *Armen. Gram.*, p. 116. In his opinion, the form *bānbušn*, judging from the Armenian, is wrong; but its authenticity is fully confirmed by the Chinese transcription.

⁵ R. GAUTHIOT, *Essai sur le vocalisme du sogdien*, pp. 59, 112. The three aforementioned titles had already been indicated by ABEL-RÉMUSAT (*Nouvelles mélanges asiatiques*, Vol. I, p. 249) after Ma Twan-lin, but partially in wrong transcription: "Le roi a le titre de Yi-thso; la reine, celui de Tchi-sou, et les fils du roi, celui de Cha-ye."

⁶ Spiegel Memorial Volume, p. 248.

⁷ CHAVANNES and PELLIOT, *Traité manichéen*, p. 170. Accordingly this example cannot be invoked as proving that *muk* might transcribe also *mak*, as formerly assumed by PELLIOT (*Bull. de l'Ecole française*, Vol. IV, p. 312).

⁸ HORN, *Neupersische Etymologie*, No. 984; and HÜBSCHMANN, *Persische Studien*, p. 123.