

(*togh*) or *туγ*,<sup>1</sup> which designates the tassels of horse-hair attached to the points of a standard or to the helmet of a Pasha (in the latter case a sign of rank). Among the Turks of Central Asia, the standard of a high military officer is formed by a yak's tail fastened at the top of a pole. This is said also to mark the graves of saintly personages.<sup>2</sup> In the language of the Uigur, the word is *tuk*.<sup>3</sup> As correctly recognized by ABEL-RÉMUSAT,<sup>4</sup> who had recourse only to Osmanli, the Turkish word is derived from Chinese 纛 *tu*, anciently \*duk, that occurs at an early date in the *Čou li* and *Ts'ien Han šu*. Originally it denoted a banner carried in funeral processions; under the Han, it was the standard of the commander-in-chief of the army, which, according to Ts'ai Yuñ 蔡邕 (A.D. 133-192), was made of yak-tails.<sup>5</sup> Yak-tails (Sanskrit *cāmara*, Anglo-Indian *chowry*) were anciently used in India and Central Asia as insignia of royalty or rank.<sup>6</sup>

29. The *Čou šu*<sup>7</sup> states that in respect to the five cereals and the fauna Persia agrees with China, save that rice and millet are lacking in Persia. The term "millet" is expressed by the compound *šu šu* 黍稷; that is, the glutinous variety of *Panicum miliaceum* and the glutinous variety of the spiked millet (*Setaria italica glutinosa*). Now, we find in Persian a word *šušu* in the sense of "millet." It remains to study the history of this word, in order to ascertain whether it might be a Chinese loan-word.

SCHLIMMER<sup>8</sup> notes *erzen* as Persian word for *Panicum miliaceum*.

30. Persian (also Osmanli) *čänk* ("a harp or guitar, particularly played by women") is probably derived from Chinese 箏 *čēn* ("a harpsichord with twelve brass strings").

31. One of the most interesting Chinese loan-words in Persian is *xutu* (*khutu*), from Chinese *ku-tu* (written in various ways), principally denoting the ivory tooth of the walrus. This subject has been dis-

<sup>1</sup> In Šugnan, a Pamir language, it occurs as *tux* (SALEMANN, in *Vostočnye Zam'ätki*, p. 286).

<sup>2</sup> SHAW, *Turki Language*, Vol. II, p. 76.

<sup>3</sup> RADLOFF, *Wört. der Türk-Dial.*, Vol. III, col. 1425.

<sup>4</sup> *Recherches sur les langues tatares*, p. 303.

<sup>5</sup> See K'añ-hi *sub* 糸.

<sup>6</sup> YULE, *Hobson-Jobson*, p. 214. Under the Emirs of the Khanat Bukhara there was the title *toksaba*: he who received this title had the privilege of having a *tug* carried before him; hence the origin of the word *toksaba* (VÉLIAMINOF-ZERNOF, *Mélanges asiatiques*, Vol. VIII, p. 576). Cf. also a brief note by PARKER (*China Review*, Vol. XVII, p. 300).

<sup>7</sup> Ch. 50, p. 6.

<sup>8</sup> *Terminologie*, p. 420.