

historical investigations are necessary in order to establish such an identity; a merely apparent coincidence of words proves little or nothing.

170. The Turkish origin of *tupak* is also maintained by W. GEIGER (Lautlehre des Baluči, p. 66): Balūči *tūpak*, *tupañ*, *tūfañ*, *tōpak*; Yidgā *tufuk*.

171. The word *čākū* occurs also in Kurd *čaku*, *čaxo*, etc. (J. DE MORGAN, Mission en Perse, Vol. V, p. 140).

183. The word *se-mo-do* occurs in the Tibetan translation of the Amarakoṣa (p. 166).

198. *pir-t'i* ("quick-match") is also connected with Turkī *piltā* (LE COQ, p. 86 b).

207. Another Sanskrit term for *Panicum miliaceum* is *cīṇaka* ("Chinese") and *cinna*.

279. *k'ra-rtse*, pronounced *ʃ'ar-tse*, is perhaps merely a bad spelling of Persian *tarāzū* (No. 128).

299. *t'ai rje* is possibly connected with Mongol *taiji* (cf. O. FRANKE, Jehol, p. 30).

On p. 421 it is stated that the animal *kun-ta* is not yet traced to its Sanskrit original. Boehtlingk's Dictionary, however, has Sanskrit *kunta* with the meaning "a small animal, a worm"; but this entry may be simply based on the Tibetan *mDzañs-blun*. The Chinese transcription calls for a prototype \*kunda.

To the Persian loan-words add *šo-ra* (above, p. 503).

To the Arabic loan-words add *šeg* ("chieftain, elder"), from Arabic *šaix*.

To the Turkī loan-words add *gañ-zag* (above, p. 577).

Sir GEORGE A. GRIERSON, editor of the "Linguistic Survey of India," has done me the honor to look over my Loan-Words in Tibetan, and to favor me with the following observations, which are herewith published with his kind permission:

The Kāshmirī for "egg" (p. 405) is *ʃ'ūl*.

15. I cannot think that \*andañil is a possible Apabhraṃṣa (using the word in its technical sense) word. The presence of *ñ* seems to point to Kāshmirī, in which *ni* has a tendency to change to *ñi*. The Ksh. equivalent of Skr. *nīla-* is *nīlu*, pronounced *nyūl*, and it is a common-place that *ny* and *ñ* in that language have the same sound. In fact, original medial *ny* is written *ñ* (e.g. *dāñā*, from Skr. *dhānya-*, "paddy"), in this following Paiçācī Prakrit.

17. 'Ārya-pa-lo. This is typical Piçāca, which changes *ry* to *r(i)y* and *v(b)* to *p*. In all Indian Prakrits, *ārya* would become *ajja-*, with short initial *a*.