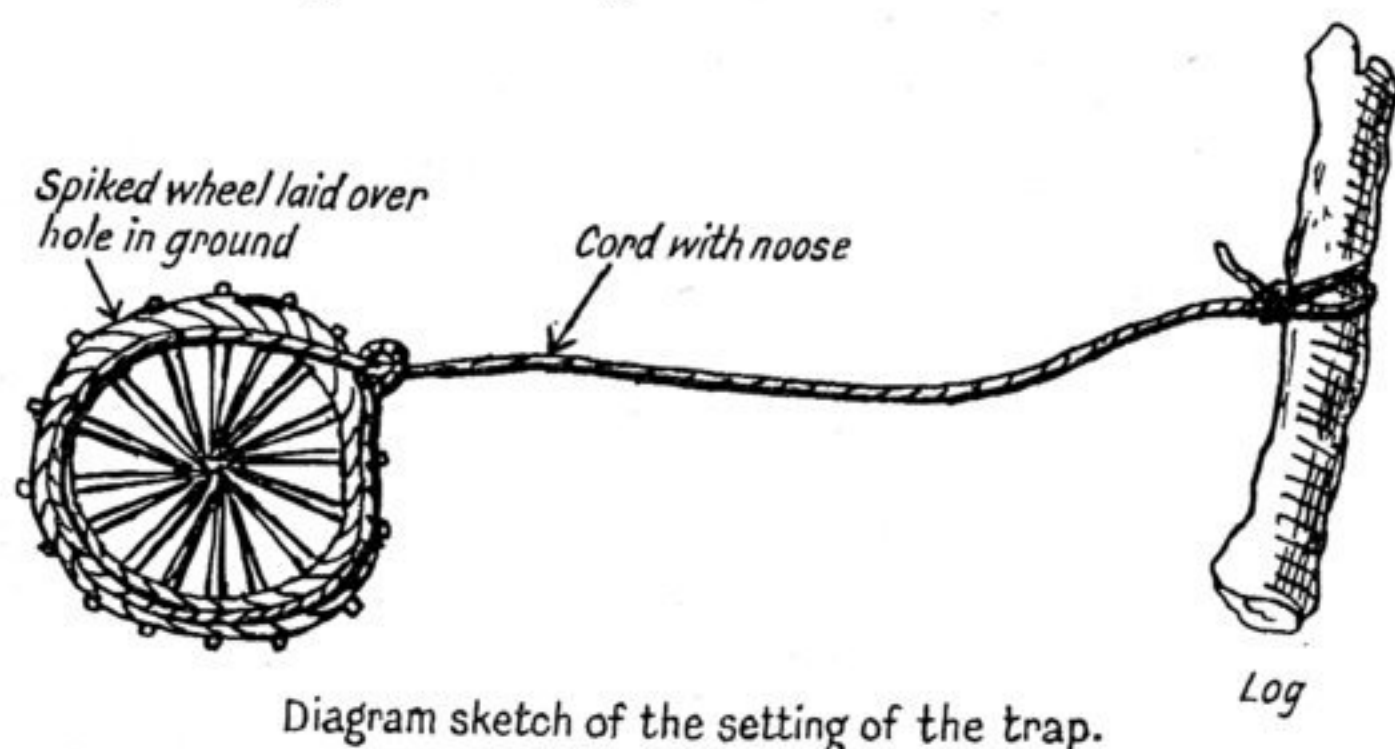


'If you will look up Watt's *Dictionary of Economic Products of India* under Ephedra you will find it identified with the sacred *Homa* of the Parsees. It could hardly have been used as a spice, but contains a bitter principle and according to Dr. Dymock "The Parsi priests say that it never decays".'

The identification of the plant found among the burial deposits of the autochthonous population of Lou-lan, with the *Ephedra*, used in Zoroastrian ritual practice of the present day as the representative of the ancient *Haoma*, opens up a question of distinct antiquarian interest. It reaches, however, too far to be discussed in this note, and I must leave its examination for another place.

- P. 267, l. 36. *After* grave-pits *add* (Fig. 159).
 P. 269, r. col., l. 15. *After* L.F. 3. 03 *add* L.S. 2. 05.
 P. 290, l. 42. *After* arrow-heads *add* (L.J. 01).
 P. 292, l. 16. *For* February 15th *read* February 21st.
 P. 366, l. 35. *For* T. XXXVII. b. 01 *read* T. XXXVII. a. 1.
 P. 394, ll. 12-15. *For* T. XLIII *read* T. XLIII. k.
 P. 421, r. col., l. 30. *Add*: Mr. H. Balfour, Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, in a letter dated November 1, 1925, has kindly furnished me with the following note on the use of the trap of which this spiked wheel formed a part, and with a sketch illustrating it.
 'The principle is this: The spiked wheel is laid over a hole in the ground and concealed. A noose is placed over the wheel, the loop of the noose lying over the ring of the wheel; the other end of the noose-cord being attached either to a tree, or to a log. An animal placing its foot upon the wheel causes the spikes to give way, the leg of the beast sinking through into the hole in the ground. The spikes hold firmly upon the beast's leg, and in endeavouring to shake off the painful, spiky wheel, the noose (which is supported by the wheel) is caused to draw tight and so the beast is held fast—or has to trail a log along as it runs off. Thus the wheel is not in itself the trap, but it functions as an accessory in securing that the noose shall operate, the noose being the real trap.'



Mr. Balfour at the same time informed me that types of the wheel-trap above described are still used in different parts of Africa and Asia, including India. A note on those types and their geographical distribution was being prepared by him for publication.

- P. 440, l. 40. *For* Prof. von Lecoq *read* Prof. von Le Coq, *and so elsewhere*.

- P. 461, l. 31. *Add note 15b*: For some of the Mongol MS. remains, see now Prof. von Le Coq's notes in App. K, ii. p. 1049.
 P. 492, r. col., l. 43. *For* Bhīmasparśa *read* Bhūmisparśa.
 P. 499, l. col., l. 5 from below. *For* Bhīmasparśa *read* Bhūmisparśa.
 P. 541, note 11, l. 1. *For* Hermann *read* Herrmann.
 P. 560, note 1, r. col., l. 8. *For* Yā-mên *read* Ya-mên.
 P. 576, note 25a. *Add*: For M. Maspero's corrected genealogy of the Ch'ü dynasty, see now his Appendix A, ii. pp. 986 sq.
 P. 591, l. 44. *For* App. R *read* App. P.
 P. 595, l. 32. *For* Kōtek-shahri *read* Kōtek-shahri.
 P. 706, r. col., l. 22. *Omit*: Pl. LXXXVII.
 P. 708, l. col., l. 10. *For* Pl. CXXXI *read* Pl. CXXVII.
 P. 736, l. 6. *Add*: See note 10a to p. 265, also p. xxi.
 P. 743, l. 14. *Add note 1b*: For details of Afrāz-gul's route from north of Āltmish-bulak to Chainut-köl and thence to the Kuruk-daryā, see now *Map of the Lop Desert*, in vol. iv.
 P. 868, l. 3. *For* Fig. 402 *read* Fig. 403.
 l. 4. *For* Fig. 403 *read* Fig. 402.
 P. 885, l. 13. *For* largest *read* largish.
 P. 886, note 2, l. col., l. 19. *Add*: An early form of the name *Rōshān* is, possibly, preserved in a notice quoted from Ktesias: 'Ρωξανάκη ἡ πόλις ἐνθα Σάκαις τὸ βασίλειον ἦν (Nikolaos of Damascus); 'Ροξονοακαία πόλις Σακῶν (Stephanus Byz.), as suggested by Tomaschek, 'Sogdiana', *Sitzungsberichte der K. Akademie der Wissensch. Philos.-histor. Klasse*, Wien, 1877; p. 113.
 note 2, r. col., l. 17. *For* Wörterbuch *read* Namenbuch.
 P. 888, l. 17. *After* 14,500 feet *add* (Fig. 394).
 P. 899, l. 25. *For* Pl. XVIII *read* Pl. CXVIII.
Add: See also M. Hobson's Appendix D, ii. p. 1016.
 P. 900, l. 3. *For* (Pl. XVIII) *read* (Pl. CXVIII).
 P. 927, l. 3. *Add*: With reference to this ribbed pottery Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, Professor of and Reader in Egyptology, Oxford, kindly informed me that in Egypt the occurrence of ceramic ware of this type is recognized as a sign of late Roman and Byzantine times, extending into the Arab period; cf. Petrie, *Ehnasya*, 1904, ch. VII, VIII; Pl. XXX sqq.
 P. 931, note 2. *Add*: According to observations recorded by Sir Henry McMahon, *Geogr. J.*, 1906, xxviii, p. 217, the volume of water carried by the Helmand varies from 2,000 to 70,000 cubic feet per second in normal years, while a volume of as much as 700,000 cubic feet has been estimated in abnormal years.
 P. 1028, l. col., l. 10. *For* L.M. II. ii. 08 *read* L.M. II. ii. 08. a.
 P. 1031, l. col., l. 1. *For* L.M. II. ii. 09 *read* L.M. II. ii. 09. a.
 P. 1050, l. 5. *For* FRANKE *read* FRANCKE.