

that Schiltberger « mentions Misir among the cities of Arabia », since he names no other of these cities, and it seems difficult to connect with this passage the use of « Misira » on Fra Mauro's map as the designation of the coast of Arabia opposite Hormuz (cf. *Zu*, 43, 48; HALLBERG, 356).

216. EGRIGAIA

argigaian V
egrigaia Ft
egregaia Fr, Pr
egregaya P
egregia VL

egrigaia F, FA, FB, L, VA,
 Z; R
egrigay TA^{1r}
egrigaya TA¹
egygaia LT

elgrigajan VB
erigaia FAt, Lm
grigaia TA^{3r}
grighaia TA³

The Mss. have «Egrigaia» (also given by Fra Mauro), which I think slightly corrupt for «Egricaya», unless the -q- became more or less sonant in the middle of the name.

There is no doubt about its identity with Ning-hsia. In the *Secret History* (§ 265), the name is written Äri-qaya, with the Chinese equivalence Ning-hsia. Rašidu-'d-Din (*Ber*, III, 95; pers. 144) says that ارقيا Erqaya is the Mongol form of the name, but that the Tangut (= Hsi-Hsia) form is ارقى Irqai (= Iryai?). Iryai is named five times by «Sanang Setsen» (cf. SCHMIDT, *Gesch. der Ost-Mongolen*, 498), from Chinghiz-khan's time down to the first half of the 17th cent. When an Uighur document speaks of envoys from Irkänd and Irgäi (?; RADLOV, *Uigur. Sprachdenkmäler*, 28-31; also G. VERNADSKY in *JAOS*, 56 [1936], 458, 459), it is hardly possible, in view of the change of «class», that we should have to understand «Yarkänd and Iryai». The name has survived; it is still the native name of Ning-hsia (cf. RUDNEV, *Materialy*, 97). In *Y*, I, 281-282, there is a mixture, with many misreadings, of «Iryai» and of «Ergiuul» with Uraqai, quite a different place in Tangut. The name which is corrupt in the Mss. and for which BLOCHET (*Bl*, II, 498) has adopted the wrong form ازردى, is either Irqai or Uraqai.

Polo used the Mongol form, later abandoned by the Mongols themselves, and it seems certain that the Mongols had altered the Hsi-Hsia name to make it end in *qaya*, «rock». From the forms in the *Secret History* and in Rašidu-'d-Din, it might seem that we ought to adopt the form «Erigaya» of FAt, in spite of «Egrigaya» of all the main Mss. But I think that the form in the *Secret History* was not correctly read by the transcribers at the end of the 14th cent. The «camp» (*ying*) of 也里合牙 Ye-li-ha-ya is mentioned in *YS*, 22, 5a, under the date A. D. 1307, and the name of Ning-hsia is written 也吉里合牙 Ye-chi-li-ha-ya in *YS*, 120, 7a. The combination of the two transcriptions suggests *Ägri-qaya, which is exactly Polo's «Egrigaia» (? < «*Egricaya»). But perhaps this form was not the original one adapted in Mongolian from Hsi-Hsia or it may be dialectal; for it is very tempting to presume a regular Mongol form Ärgi-qaya, «the Steep Rock». It must be *Ägri-qaya which has been altered to «Artākiyā» in Ḥōndāmīr, and to «Yarāqiyā» in the *Nuzhat-al-Qulūb* (cf. LE STRANGE's translation, 250).

In the T'ang dynasty, the main centre of the region was at 靈州 Ling-chou, on the eastern