

They also say that the streams of this river Sitâ, entering the earth, flow out beneath the Tsih³⁵ rock mountain, and give rise to the river of the middle country (China).³⁶

At the time when there is no paramount wheel-monarch, then the land of Jambudvîpa has four rulers.³⁷

On the south "the lord of elephants;"³⁸ the land here is warm and humid, suitable for elephants.

On the west "the lord of treasures;"³⁹ the land borders on the sea, and abounds in gems.

On the north "the lord of horses;"⁴⁰ the country is cold and hard, suitable for horses.

On the east "the lord of men;"⁴¹ the climate is soft and

Conf. Schwanbeck, Megasthenēs, pp. 37, 88, 109; *Ind. Ant.*, vol. vi. pp. 121, 130, vol. v. pp. 88, 334, vol. x. pp. 313, 319; Diodorus, lib. ii. 37; Arrian, *Indika*, c. vi. 2; Strabo. lib. xv. c. i. 38; Boissonade, *Anecd. Græc.*, vol. i. p. 419; Antigonus, *Mirab.*, c. 161; Isidorus Hisp., *Orig.*, xiii. 13; Lassen, *Zeitschrift f. Kunde des Morgenl.*, vol. ii. p. 63, and *Ind. Alterth.* (2d edit.), vol. i. p. 1017, vol. ii. p. 657; *Asiat. Res.*, vol. viii. pp. 313, 322, 327; Humboldt, *Asie Cent.*, tom. ii. pp. 404-412; *Jour. R. Geog. Soc.*, vol. xxxviii. p. 435, vol. xlii. pp. 490, 503 n.

³⁵ The Tsih rock, or the mountain of "piled up stones" (*tsih-shih-shan*). This mountain is placed in my native map close to the "blue sea," in the "blue sea" district (the region of Koko-nor). It may probably correspond with the Khadatu-bulak (*rock fountain*) or the Tsaghan Ashibantu (*white rock*) in Prejevalsky's map. Both of these are spurs of the Altyn-Tâgh range of mountains. Dr. Eitel, in his *Handbook* (sub voc. *Sitâ*), says that "the eastern outflux of the Anavatapta lake . . . loses itself in the earth, but reappears again on the Āsmakūṭā mountains, as the source of the river Hoangho." Here, I assume, the Āsmakūṭā mountains correspond with the *Tsih-shih-shan* of the text.

³⁶ The "River of China" is the Yellow River. Concerning its source consult Baron Richthofen's remarks on Prejevalsky's Lob Nor (p. 137, seq.) The old Chinese opinion was that the source of the river was from the Milky Way—*T'in-ho*) Mayers, p. 311). It was found afterwards that the source was in the *Sing-suh-hai*, i. e., the "starry sea," which is marked on the Chinese map, and is probably the same as the Oring-nor.

³⁷ This clause might also be rendered "when there is no wheel-king allotted to rule over Jambudvîpa, then the earth (*is divided between*) four lords."

³⁸ Gajapati, a name given to kings; also the name of an old king of the south of Jambudvîpa (Monier Williams, *Sansk. Dict.* sub voc.) Abu Zaid al Hassan says this was the title given by the Chinese to the "king of the Indies" (Renaudot, *Mohamm. Trav.* (Eng. edit., 1733), p. 53.

³⁹ Chatrapati or Chatrapa, "lord of the umbrella," a title of an ancient king in Jambudvîpa (hence *Satrap*). Julien, p. lxxv. n.; Monier Williams, *sub voc.*

⁴⁰ Āsvapati (Jul.) I have translated *king* by "hard." Julien has omitted it.

⁴¹ Narapati, one of the four mythical kings of Jambudvîpa (Mon. Williams, *sub voc.*) It was assumed