

mentioned the name was changed to *Ditsä'kāna*, "sewers," which conveys the same idea, an awl being the substitute for a needle. They are equally well known as *Yäpä*, the Comanche name of the root of the *Carum gairdneri*, known to the Shoshoni and Bannock as *yampa*, or sometimes as *Yämpä-rī'ka*, a dialectic form signifying "yampa eaters." The whole Comanche tribe is known to the Shoshoni under the name of *Yämpaini* or *Yämpai-rī'kani*, "yampa people" or "yampa eaters." The *Yäpä* are sometimes known also as *Etsitü'biwat*, "northerners," or "people of the cold country," from having usually ranged along the northern frontier of the tribal territory; a fact which may account for the Shoshoni having designated the whole tribe by their name.

3. *Kewa'tsäna*. "No ribs;" extinct.

4. *Kotsa'i*. Extinct.

5. *Ko'tso-tě'ka*. "Buffalo eaters," from *ko'tso*, buffalo, and *tě'ka*, the root of the verb "to eat."

6. *Kwa'häri* or *Kwa'hädi*. "Antelopes." This division was one of the most important of the tribe, and was so called because its members frequented the prairie country and the staked plains, while the *Pe'nä-těka* and others ranged farther east on the edge of the timber region. They were the last to come in after the surrender in 1874. The *Kwa'häri*, *Ditsä'kana*, and *Detsäna'yuka* were sometimes designated together by the whites as northern Comanche as distinguished from the *Pe'nä-těka*, who were known as eastern or southern Comanche.

7. *Motsai'*. Perhaps from *pä-motsan*, "a loop in a stream." These and the *Těna'wa* were practically exterminated in a battle with the Mexicans about 1845.

8. *Pä'gatsü*. "Head of the stream" (*pä*, a stream); extinct.

9. *Pe'nätěka*, or *Penä'nde*. "Honey eaters." These and the *Kwa'häri* were the two most important divisions in the tribe. They lived on the edge of the timber country in eastern Texas, and hence were frequently known to the whites as eastern or southern Comanche. They had but a loose alliance with their western kinsmen, and sometimes joined the Texans against them. Other Comanche names for them are *Te'yuwit*, "hospitable;" *Tě'kāpwai* "no meat," and *Ku'baratpat*, "steep climbers."

10. *Po'hoi*. "Wild-sage people," i. e., Shoshoni. This is not properly the name of a Comanche division, but of some immigrant Shoshoni from the north incorporated with the Comanche.

11. *Täni'ma*. "Liver eaters," from *nim* or *nüm*, liver. This band is extinct, only one old man being known to survive.

12. *Těna'wa* or *Te'nähwit*. From *tě'näw'*, "down stream." Extinct. See *Motsai'* above.

13. *Wa-ai'h*. "Maggot." Extinct.

The Comanche were nomad buffalo hunters, constantly on the move, cultivating nothing from the ground, and living in skin tipis. Excepting that they are now confined to a reservation and forced to depend on government rations, they are but little changed from their original

1892