

pleasant gardens and a Mahomedan population (Abul. and IB); a great export of rice and much frequented by shipping (B), but long a nest of pirates.

Battecala (B), Baticala (BL and DEB), Batigala of *Fr. Jordanus*, BATAKUL. A great place with many merchants, where ships of Hormuz and Aden came to load sugar and rice, but destroyed by the rise of Goa. (An English Factory in the 17th century).

Mayandur, on a small river (B), Bendor (DEB); perhaps the port of BEDNUR, which itself lies inland.

Bracalor (BL), Brazzalor (B, and *A. Corsali*), Bracelor (DEB), Baçelor (S), Abúsaror (IB), Basarúr (*Abulf.*); BARCELOR. A small city on a gulf, abounding in coco-trees (IB). (A Dutch Factory in the 17th century).

Bacanor (BL, DEB, S), Bracanor (B), Fakanúr, a large place on an estuary, with much sugar cane, under a pagan prince called Basadewa (IB), Fagnúr (*Rashid*), Jai-faknúr (*Firishta*), probably the Maganúr of *Abdurrazzak*, and the Pacamuria of N. Conti; BACCANOR. There was a great export of rice in ships of Hormuz, Aden, Sohar and Malabar from both Barcelor and Baccanor (B).

Carcara and Carnate (DEB), Carnati (*P. Vincenzo*).

Mangalor (B, DEB, S, *Abdurrazzak*), Manjarúr (IB and *Abul.*), Manganor of the *Catalan Map*, MANGALORE. Probably Mangaruth, one of the pepper-ports of Cosmas, but the Mandagara of Ptolemy and the Periplus must have been much further north. (It is curious that Ptolemy has also a Manganor, but it is an inland city). On a great estuary called Al-Dunb, the greatest on the coast; hither came most of the merchants from Yemen and Fars; pepper and ginger abundant; under a king called Ramadewa (IB). A great place on a great river; here the pepper begins; the river bordered with coco groves; a great population of Moors and Gentiles; many handsome mosques and temples (B). Fifty or sixty ships used to load rice here (*Varthema*.) Fallen off sixty years later, when C. Federici calls it a little place of small trade, but still exporting a little rice.

Maiceram (S), Mangeiron (DEB), Mangesairam (*Linschoten*), MANJESH-WARAM. Nancaseram of Rennell?

Cumbala (B, DEB), Cumbola (BL), Cambulla (S), Coloal of *Rennell*? KUMBLAH. Exported rice, especially to the Maldives.

Cangrecora, on a river of the same name (DEB), CHANDRAGIRI?

Cote Coulam (S), Cota Coulam (DEB), Cote Colam (BL).

Nilexoram (S), Nilichilam (DEB), Ligniceron (*P. Vincenzo*), probably Barbosa's "port on the Miraporam River," which he describes as the next place to Cote Coulam, "a seaport of Moors and Gentiles, and a great place of navigation." Though the name has been excluded by the defects and caprices of our modern maps, this is the NILESHWERAM, NELISURAM, or NELLISEER of Rennell and others, which has been identified by Rennell with the *Nelcynda* of the ancients. There can be little doubt that the river on which it stands was that on which was situated the kingdom of Ely of *Marco Polo*, Hili of *Rashid* and Ibn Batuta, Elly of the *Carta Catalana* (which marks it as a Christian city), and Helly or Hellim of *Conti*, who is, as far as I know, the last author who mentions a