

(BL), Bolepatam (DEB), Patanam (s, but, if the conjecture under the last head be correct, *Baleapatnam*), BALEAPATNA of Rennell. Fra Paolino will have it to be the Balipatna of Ptolemy, and the Palaepatma of the Periplus. It would seem, however, that the ancient port must be sought much further north. (An English Factory in the 17th century.)

CANANOR (B, DEB, S). Export trade to Cambay, Hormuz, Coulon, Dabul, Ceylon, Maldives, etc. Many merchants and infinity of shipping (B). A great and fine city, of great trade; every year two hundred ships of different countries took cargoes here (*Varthema*). Probably the Jurfattan of *Ibn Batuta* three parasangs from Manjarur (and therefore the Jarabat-tan of Edrisi, though misplaced by him, and perhaps the Harrypatan, for Jaripatan, of *Firishta* in *Briggs*, iv, 532), the residence of the King called *Kowil*, one of the most powerful in Malabar, who possessed many ships trading to Aden, Hormuz, etc. The identification is confirmed by the fact that the Rajas of Cananor were really called *Kola-tiri* and their kingdom *Kola-nada* (*Fra Paolino*, p. 90-91). In the time of C. Federici it had become "a little city," but one from which were exported the whole supply of cardamoms, with a good deal of pepper, ginger, areca, betel, coco-nuts, molasses, etc.

Tarmapatam (B, S), Tramapatam (DEB), Tremopatam (BL), Tromapatam (*Varth.*), DHARMAPATAM; Darmaftun (for Darmafattan) of Rowlandson's *Tohfut-ul-Mujahideen* (p. 52). A great city of Moors who are very rich merchants and have many great ships; many handsome mosques (BL). Probably the Darapattan of *Firishta* (u.s.) and the Dehfattan of IB, which he represents as a great town with gardens, etc., on an estuary, under the same king as Jurfattan.

Terivagante (B), Firamuingate (BL), Tirigath (*P. Vincenzo*); TELLI-CHERRI? (Eng. Factory in 17th cent.) across the river from the last place (B), as were also

Manjaim and Chamobai (BL), Mazeire and Chemobai (B), Maim and Chomba (DEB), Mulariam and Camboa (S), Maino and Somba (*P. Vincenzo*), both places of the Moors, and of much navigation and trade (B), viz., MAHE and CHOMBE.

Pudripatam (B), Pedirpatam (BL), Pudipatanam (S), Puripatanam (DEB), the Peudifetania and Buffetania of Conti, the Budfattan of IB, and probably the Pudopatana of Cosmas (see preceding note A). In *Ibn Batuta's* time it was under the same prince as Jurfattan (which we have identified with Cananor), was a considerable city on a great estuary, and one of the finest ports on the coast. The inhabitants were then chiefly Brahmins, and there were no Mahomedans. In *Barbosa's* time again it is still a place of much sea trade, but is become "a place of Moors". The name is not found in modern maps, but it must have been near the WADDAKARRE of Keith Johnston's.

Tircori (B), Tericori (S); TIKODI; Corri of Rennell?

Panderani (B), Colam Pandarani (S), Pandarane (DEB and *Varthema*), Pandanare (BL), Fandaraina (*Edrisi* and IB), Fenderena (*Fra Mauro*), Fundreeah of *Rowlandson* (u.s., p. 51), Fundarene of Emanuel K. of Portugal (in a letter quoted in *Humboldt's Exam. Critique*, v, 101), Fanta-