

laina of the Chinese under the Mongols (*Pauthier's Polo*, p. 532) Bandinana (for Bandirana) of *Abdulrazzak*, Banderana of Balthazar Spinger (*Iter Indicum*, 1507, in *Voyage Litteraire de deux Benedictins*, 1724, p. 364), Flandrina of Odoric (*supra*, p. 75). A great and fine place with gardens, etc., and many Mahomedans, where such Chinese junks as stayed over the monsoon in Malabar were wont to lie (IB). A place entirely of Moors, and having many ships (B). But then in decay, for *Varthema* calls it "a poor enough place, and having no port". Opposite, at about three leagues distance, was an uninhabited island. This must have been the Sacrifice Rock of the maps. The place itself is not mentioned, to my knowledge, after *Barbosa's* time.

Coulete (DEB), Coulandi (*P. Vincenzo*), Coilandy (*Rennell*); KOILANDI.

Capucar (B), Capocar (S), Capocate (DEB), Capucate (BL and *P. Vincenzo*), Capogatto, where there was a fine palace in the old style (*Varthema*). It has disappeared from our maps.

CALICUT (B, S, DEB), Cholochut of *Fra Mauro*, Kálikút, one of the great ports frequented by the Chinese junks, and the seat of the Samuri King (IB). From Spinger, quoted above, we learn that the Venetian merchants up to 1507 continued to frequent Calicut for the purchase of spices to be carried by the Red Sea, though the competition of Portuguese and Germans by the Cape was beginning to tell heavily against them.

Chiliate (BL), Chalia or Calia (S), Chale (DEB and *Linschoten*), Ciali (*P. Vincenzo*), Shaliyat (*Abulfeda* and IB). Ibn Batuta stopped here some time and speaks of the stuffs made there which bore the name of the place. This stuff was probably *shali*, the name still given in India to a soft twilled cotton, generally of a dark red colour. The Portuguese had a fort at Shalia.

Beypúr, now the terminus of the Madras Railway, is not mentioned by any of the old travellers that I know of, till Hamilton (about 1700). Tippu Sultan tried to make a great port of it. (see *Fra Paolino*, p. 87).

Paremporam (S), Purpurangari (B), Propriamguari (BL), Parangale (DEB), Berengari (*P. Vincenzo*); PEREPEN ANGARRY of some maps, Perpenagarde of *Rennell*.

Paravanor (B), Parananor (BL); Parone of *Rennell*?

Ytanor (B), Banor (BL), Tanor (S and DEB), TANORE or Tannúr. These two places had great trade and were the residence of great merchants (B). This was an ancient city with many Christian inhabitants, and the seat of an independent Raja, but in the end of last century had become a poor village.

Panamè (B), Panane (S and DEB), PONANI. Many rich merchants owning many ships; the place paid the King of Calicut a large revenue from its customs (B). (*French and English Factories*, 17th cent.).

Beliamcor (S), Baleancor (DEB), BALLIANGOT of *Rennell*, and probably the Meliancota or Maliancora of Conti, "quod nomen magnam urbem apud eos designat, viii miliaribus patens".

Chatua (BL and DEB), Catua (B), Chetua (S), Chitwa (*Rennell*), Cettuva (*F. Paolino*); CHAITWA,

PALUR mentioned here by *P. Vincenzo* and *F. Paolino*. I do not know