

blazing rock or the abyss which drains and volatilizes the waters of the Ocean, the 尾闾 Wei-lü of the Chinese, the Vaḍavāmukha, or « Mouth of the Mare », of the Indians, and the women become pregnant by exposing themselves to the south wind. The two groups of stories are sometimes confused, or at least interrelated, in Chinese as well as in Mussulman sources.

## 231. FERLEC

|                                   |                               |                               |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>falach, falech</i> V           | <i>ferbet</i> TA <sup>1</sup> | <i>ferlochi</i> G             |
| <i>falet</i> FA                   | <i>ferdelet, ferlet</i> FB    | <i>fferlech</i> P             |
| <i>felech</i> Z; R                | <i>ferlec</i> F, L            | <i>forlech</i> Z              |
| <i>felet</i> TA <sup>3</sup>      | <i>ferlech</i> LT, VA, VL     | <i>forlletto, fortello</i> VB |
| <i>fellet</i> FA, TA <sup>3</sup> |                               |                               |

All agree to identify the name with Malay ڤرلاڬ Perlak, Atchinese Pöröla, the Perlak of our maps on the northern coast of Sumatra, about 35 miles south-east of Diamond Point, which is still called, in Malay, Tanjung Parlaḡ; Rašidu'd-Dīn mentions it as « Barlak » (cf. *Fe*, 361, 670; also *Y*, II, 287; III, 108). In Chinese texts, we find 法里郎 Fa-li-lang in 1282 (*YS*, 12, 4 b); 法里東 Fa-li-la and 別里東 Pieh-li-la in 1284 (*YS*, 13, 2 b et 4 b; ROCKHILL is wrong in *TP*, 1914, 439); 法而東 Fa-êrh-la in 1295 (*YS*, 18, 8 b, where the king's younger brother is called 密東 Mi-la-pa-tu); 八東 Pa-la-la in 1292-1293 (*YS*, 131, 8 b). On the Chinese map of c. 1400, 巴碌頭 Pa-lu-t'ou is probably, as supposed by PHILLIPS (*JNCB*, XXI, 38), to be interpreted as « Pa-lu Head », « Perlak Head », = Diamond Point (although this *t'ou* occurs sometimes in transcriptions, and we read in a text of 1537 *pa-la-t'ou* = *bēlādaw*, « dagger »; cf. GROENEVELDT, *Notes*, 247; but *t'ou* is used elsewhere on the map in the sense of « cape »). Finally, I see Perlak in the « island » (*hsū*) of 巴東 Pa-la named between Aru and Samudra in the nautical instructions partly reproduced in the *Hsi-yang ch'ao-kung tien-lu* of 1520 (cf. *TP*, 1915, 145; also FUJITA's commentary of the *Tao-i chih-liao*, 69 a). It will be noticed that Polo's « Ferlec » seems an Arabized form, and that the case is the same with most of the Chinese transcriptions.

## 232. FUGIU

## City

|                             |  |                        |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|
| <i>cagui, cangui</i> VB     | <i>fugni</i> TA <sup>1</sup> , TA <sup>3</sup> | <i>fungu, furgu</i> VA |
| <i>cangiu</i> R             | <i>fugui</i> P <sup>5</sup> , V, Z             | <i>fungum</i> G        |
| <i>frigui</i> VL            | <i>fuguy</i> FA, FB, I                         | <i>sugui</i> LT        |
| <i>fugiu</i> F, Fr, t, L; R | <i>fungni</i> TA <sup>3</sup>                  | <i>suguy</i> LTr       |