

no satisfactory explanation to offer for the duplication. In Ma Huan's *Ying-Yai shênna-lg* of 1416, the name of the country is written 南浣里 Nan-po-li (\*Nambori or \*Nambri), but the author adds that the native name of the ocean (*yang*) to the west of the country is 那沒哩 Na-mu-li (\*Namuri); with the frequent change  $l > n$ , this is the « Lāmuri » of Mussulman texts; cf. *TP*, 1915, 149-150; 1933, 403-404; 1936, 220.

## 271. LAR

*ar* V  
*iar* TA<sup>3</sup>  
*jar* TA<sup>1</sup>  
*lac* P; R

*lahe* VL  
*lar* F, Fr, t, FA, FB, LT, VB,  
Z; Rr

*lier* VA  
*loac* Rr  
*yar* TA<sup>3r</sup>

It seems as though the name meant was Lār (Skr. Lāṭa), an ancient designation of Guzerat and Northern Konkan, but it would be strange to describe it as being reached by going west of the region of Madras; on the other hand, the name cannot have been applied to Mysore. Polo, when speaking of merchant-brahmans from « Lar », seems to have confused the brahmans whom he saw on the coast of Coromandel with the « banyans » (merchants) who may have travelled from Konkan to Coromandel. This is YULE's view (*Y*, II, 367), and it seems to be the soundest. In *Hobson-Jobson*<sup>2</sup>, 505-506, YULE has assembled ancient mentions of three different « Lar », but has been careful not to quote Polo.

## 272. LIITAN SANGON

*bitan sangon, liycan* FB  
*lacansagor, lucansagor* VB  
*liitam sangon, liitan, litam* F

*liytan* FA, FB  
*liytan sangon* FA  
*lucansor* R

*lufa* V  
*lutan sangon, lutan* Z

In Chinese 李壇相公 Li T'an *hsiang-kung* (see « Sangon »). The forms in <sup>o</sup>*am* are misreadings of <sup>o</sup>*ā*, since *t'an* is not one of the words which were pronounced with a final *-m* in the Mongol period. Polo's double *i* has been supposed to mark the *shang-shêng*, which, to foreign ears, lengthens the pronunciation (cf. *Ch*, III, 12), but this is most improbable.

Li T'an's biography is in *YS*, 206, and *T'u Chi*, 66; *Ch*, III, 13-14, adds to MAILLA and PAUTHIER some extracts from the *pên-chi* of *YS*. Li T'an's father, Li Ch'üan, had revolted against the Sung in 1221 and greatly helped Muqali in bringing Shan-tung under the Mongol rule. As a reward, Muqali, who was lieutenant-general in Northern China while Chinghiz-khan fought in the West, created for Li Ch'üan a governorship which included a great part of Shan-tung and the region to the south towards the Yang-tzü. Li Ch'üan died in 1231, and his son Li T'an succeeded him at the