is «Urmūz» (Ibn Ḥordāδbāh, 844-848).

For the Ha-êrh-ma-mou of YS, Hormuz is most improbable. In the Chinese texts of the Mongol dynasty, if we except Hu-li-mu-tzū based on a Mussulman map, Hormuz occurs only once, as Hu-lu-mu-ssū. Hormuz comes to the front in Chinese texts only in the first half of the 15th cent.

The embassy arriving in 1433 must have been sent in 1432 by Saīfu-'d-Dīn.

See p. 576-582.

Curr : = Kur, Kurr. river of which Rubrouck speaks. See GIORGIENS, p. 738.

« Curti »: in Ricold, for the Kurds. See CURD, p. 575.

« Cuthe » : var. of Odoric's « Çuche ». See CUIUCCI, p. 573.

« cuttanee » : Anglo-Indian, derived from Pers. quiuni, and not from Ar. kättän. See COTTON, p. 427.

« Cuyuc »: in Plan Carpine, correct form for Güyük. See CUI, p. 570.

« Cuyuccan »: in Plan Carpine, correct form for Güyük. See CUI, p. 570.

« Cuyuckan » : in Plan Carpine, correct form for Güyük.
See CUI, p. 570.

Son of the Link of Martin and Links.

Carta-mer : that make in tend-

line by someon at both afters

« Cuyx » : occurs, for Kiš, in the Spanish version of Barbosa, who does not mention it in the Portuguese text. See CHISCI, p. 245.

cù lao: Annamese, borrowed from the Cham. See CONDUR, p. 406.

« Cyn » : Manzi, by Marignolli. See CIN, p. 276.

« Cyngilin »: in Odoric, for Singili, Cranganore. See COILUM, p. 401.

« Cynkalan »: (« i.e. Great India ») by Marignolli, for Canton. See CIN, p. 276.

« Cynkali » : (of « Mynibar »), opposed by Marignolli to « Cynkalan, Great India »; has nothing to do with « Čīn ».
See CIN, p. 276.

Cynocephali.

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.

Cypræa: in Greek, it was called « pig [-shell] ». See PORCELAIN, p. 805.

Cypræa annulus: « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 533.

Cypræa annulus: this is the cowry found in the Philippines, it had replaced the Cypræa moneta in Siam in 1872.

See COWRIES, p. 557.

Cypræa macula: this is the Cypræa

the contract of the contract telescope

chamber; and whole height in

See CHYCHES, B. 251

the 4th or 5th cent.

See COWRIES, p. 542.

Cypræa moneta: cowries, Polo's « porcelaines ».

See COWRIES, p. 531.

Cypræa moneta: « cowry »; it came to be used as regular currency in Asia and later in Africa.

See COWRIES, p. 533.

Cypræa moneta: true cowry, Ch. specific designations of it have been in use at least since the early 5th cent. A. D.

See COWRIES, p. 542.

Cypræa moneta: the cowries which came to Siam from the Maldives according to the Chinese texts of the early 15th cent.

See COWRIES, p. 556.

Cypræa moneta: this is not the « fish » found in the Maldives according to Ibn-Baţţūţah, which must be the bonito. See COWRIES, p. 559.

Cypress of Zoroaster: diraht-i sol,
« the sol tree ».

See DRY (LONE) TREE,
p. 629-630.

Cyprus: (at the beginning of the 16th cent « camocas » was still made in).

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See CUBLIM, D. SW.

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See CINCHIB R-1221 ....

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See CHULLING THE

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See CAMOCAS, p. 146.
cytiacam: in the Prague ms.
See ASSASSIN, p. 54.