

- is « Urmüz » (Ibn Hordāsbāh, 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 Saifu'd-Din.  
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. *qutunī*, and not from Ar. *kättān*.  
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.
- « **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 « Čin ».  
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* called *tzü-pei* or *ta-pei* since 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-Battūṭah, 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).  
See CAMOCAS, p. 146.
- cytiacam** : in the Prague ms.  
See ASSASSIN, p. 54.