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- la'al* : « ruby », in Persian.
See AZURE, p. 59.
- la'al* : Persian, « ruby », becomes *nal* in mediaeval Mongolian.
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- labai* : Mong., « horn », borrowed from Ch. *lo-pei*.
See COTTON, p. 435.
- labai* : Mong. « horn », originally « conch »; < **la-puai* (*lo-pei*).
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- LAC.**
It must be the name of the Lezghians of the Caucasus.
The Qazī-Qumuq of Central Daghestan call themselves « Laki » and their language is *lak'*.
See p. 760.
- « *lacca conbaiti* » or « *ganbainti* » : in Pegolotti, is probably « *Cam-bay lac* ».
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- lačin* : (and *načín*) Mongolian, for Turkish *lačin*, « falcon ».
See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- lačuga* (in Russian, from Küär. *alanžty*, means a kind of tent.
See CALACIAN, p. 135.
- Lady T'ang P'ang : the woman king of the Kingdom of Women, sent an envoy in the *wu-tê* years (618-626) to offer in tribute products of the country.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 701.
- « Lahore » (of) : identified by Marsden with « *da Livar* » and with the altered of « *da Livar* » > « *dilivar* ».
See DILIVAR, p. 626.
- Lahul : this appellation is used only by the people of Kulu. Hsüan-tsang transcribed it as *Lo-hu-lo*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 706.
- lai* : Lolo, « ounce » or « tael » (*liang*) in *Tsuan ya* (Vial : *lo*).
See COWRIES, p. 551.
- LAIAS.**
Ayas, now a small village on the gulf of Alexandretta.
This form is of course =

- « L' Ayas », and « Aiaç » occurs frequently in mediaeval texts.
See p. 760-761.
- [Lake] Baikal.
See BARGU, p. 76.
- [Lake] of Van.
See ARÇIÇI, p. 46.
- [Lake] Wei-shan.
See LINGIU, p. 764.
- « Laki » : name that the Qazī-Qumuq of Central Daghestan gave to themselves.
Name that the Georgians gave to the Lezghians.
See LAC, p. 760.
- lakšana* : « principals signs »; list of 32 principal signs of the Great Man.
See AZURE, p. 60.
- Lakzī : it has also been used as a personal name. It was the name of one of the sons of the famous governor of Persia Aryun-aqa.
See LAC, p. 760.
- Lakzī : Lezghians.
See MENGIAR, p. 778.
- lam* : Athenese « piece of land ».
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- Lama-miao : or Dolon-nör.
See BARSCOL, p. 84.
- LAMBRI.**
This « kingdom » occupied the north-western end of the island of Sumatra.
The name is Lamuri in the Javanese *Nāgarakrētāgama* of 1365.
The first Chinese mention of it is in 1178, under the form *Lan-li*. In the beginning of the 15th cent., the place was visited by Chêng Ho's missions.
See p. 761-762.
- « Lambri » : (about the present Achin). From Polo's account, Dagroian ought to lie between it and Samudra.
See DAGROIAN, p. 613.
- « Lambri » : this territory became Achin.
See SUMATRA, p. 840.
- « Lamori » : See « Lambri ».
See SUMATRA, p. 838.

- Lamreh : a village on Achin territory considered as the possible site of ancient « Lambri »; cf. Y, II, 300-301.
See LAMBRI, p. 761.
- Lamuri.
See BASMAN, p. 88.
- « La navigazione di messere Marcho Polo » : the note in the flyleaf of the *della Crusca* Ms. says that the book is so called.
See DEVISEMENT DOU MONDE, p. 626.
- Lan-chou : his equivalent is *Ko-lamu-lien*, *Qara-mürän*, in a Sino-Turkish itinerary of the Ming dynasty.
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- Lan-ch'i : a *hsien* which belonged to Wu-chou territory and was on the postal road from Hang-chou to the south-west.
See VUGIU, p. 874.
- lan-ch'ih* : Chinese form of « Azure » or lapis-lazuli.
See AZURE, p. 59.
- lan-i* : it is the Chinese synonym of *bularyu*.
See BULARGUCI, p. 113.
- lan-kan* : given in the *Hua-yang kuo chih* as the Lao word for *chu*, « grass cloth »; it is a transcription, but the original is unknown.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- lan-kan* : fine cloth of the Ai-lao Barbarians mentioned in the *Hou-Han shu*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Lan-li : (= Lamri) it is the first Chinese mention of the « kingdom » of « Lambri ».
See LAMBRI, p. 761.
- « Lan-mao Hui-tzū » : or Jews.
See ALAINS, p. 23.
- Lan-shih : one of the forms given for the old capital of the Great Yüeh-chih.
See AZURE, p. 59.
- Lan-ts'ang-chiang : Mekong.
See BRIUS, p. 106.