

- Lan-ts'ang-chiang : (Mekong) the « Directing Commissariat » of the Chin-ch'ih had it as its eastern limit (YS).  
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Lan-wu-li : \*Lammuri. Chinese transcription.  
See LAMBRI, p. 761.
- Land of Darkness : a region described by Hethum as a refuge for persecuted Christians. Clearly not the same region as mentioned by Polo and Ibn Battūtah.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.
- « lang » : of \*Lang-Barus. Certainly not Achenese « lam ».  
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- \*Lang-Balus : (Though confusion with Lang-bālūs, the Nicobar), Lang-p'o-lu-ssū, \*Lang-Barus, are mentioned by the Hsin T'ang Shu.  
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- \*Lang-Barus : (or \*Lang-Balus, though confusion with Lang-bālūs, the Nicobar?), Lang-p'o-lu-ssū, are mentioned by the Hsin T'ang shu.  
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- Lang-hsi-chia : (\*Langsika) this name appears on the Chinese map of the early 15th cent., between Sungora and Kelantan.  
See LOCHAC, p. 767.
- Lang-p'o-lu-ssū : (\*Lāng-b'ua-luo-siē) \*Lang-Barus (or \*Lang-Balus, through confusion with Lang-bālūs, the Nicobar?) are mentioned by the Hsin T'ang-shu.  
See FANSUR, p. 662.
- Lang-ya-hsiu : has been identified with Lēngkasuka, but this identification must be abandoned.  
See LOCHAC, p. 767.
- Lang-yeh tai-tsui pien : written by Chang Ting-ssū, presumably c. 1600; it gives probably a distorted version of Huang tao-p'o's story.  
See COTTON, p. 505.
- Lanj-sakā : = Lang-sakā.  
See LOCHAC, p. 767.
- Laṅga-bālūs : the Nicobar Islands, thought to be Laṅkā by Fer-rand.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Laṅkā : an ancient name of Ceylon according to Al-Birūnī. But this does not seem to be true in light of the fact that the dumb trade was carried on in Ceylon, a country too advanced for this form of trade.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Laṅkā : this name occurs in the nomenclature of the late Middle Ages for « Lung-yamên ».  
See « Pentan ».  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- Lapčūq : modern name of the \*Napčiq (Na-chih).  
See LOP, p. 770.
- lapis-lazuli : mineral.  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- lapis-lazuli : is to be found in certain part of Tibet.  
See AZURE, p. 59.
- Laquedives : border the two accounts of Fra Mauro's region of Darkness.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.
- LAR.  
It seems as though the name meant was Lār, an ancient designation of Guzerat and northern Konkan.  
See p. 762.
- laškar : the « army » of the Qaraunas; at a date which seems to be 1282-1283, they were organized into a *tümän* or myriarchy.  
See CARAUNAS, p. 188.
- lattizo : Ital. form for « letice ».  
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- Laurus camphora : laurel of the Chinese camphor obtained in Fu-chien and Kuang-tung.  
See FANSUR, p. 670.
- lavaṅga : Skr. for clove. According to Al-Birūnī, the origin of the word Laṅkā.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- « Lavar » : perhaps Polo spoke of the capture of « Lavar », but there is no corresponding passage in Z.  
See DILIVAR, p. 626.
- Lavo : the ancient Siamese name of Lopburī.  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- lawāḳī : name of an aloes, which is supposed by Yule to have been derived from the name of the kingdom of Lvo (Lavo).  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- « Lawék » : Lovék, a Cambodian city.  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- lazulum, lazur, lazurius : low Latin.  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- lazur, lazurius, lazulum : low Latin.  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- lazurius, lazur, lazulum : low Latin.  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- « lazy Caṇḍakośa » or « alasa-Candakośa » : name of Alexander in Bāṇa's romanced biography of King Harṣa.  
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 27.
- lažurd or lažvard : late Armen.  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- lažvard, lažurd : late Armen.  
(for the genealogy of the word « ačur ».)  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- Lāhājān : (or Lāhijān) « seta leggi » is the silk coming from this place.  
See GEL, p. 734.
- Lāhijān : (or Lāhājān) « seta leggi »  
See GEL, p. 734.
- lājavarta : Skr. (for the genealogy of the word « ačur »).  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- lājvard : Pers. (or lažvard), for the genealogy of the word « ačur ».  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- Lāmuri : form under which « Lambri » is given in Mussulman texts.  
See LAMBRI, p. 761.
- Lāranda : first centre of the Qaramān dynasty.  
See CARAMANI, p. 182.
- lāžvard : Arab. (for the genealogy of the word « ačur »).  
See AZURE, p. 58.
- \*lā-puāi : (lo-pei) > Mong. labai, « horn », originally « conch ».  
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- \*Lā-ṭṣ'at = Lo-ch'a.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 623.
- Lā-žjāi : Lo-shih, for Ch'ieh-shê-lo-shih in the Shui-ching chu.  
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- \*lāk-tāi : this is lo-tai, valueless as restoration of lu-tai.  
See COTTON, p. 492.
- « leaves » : instead of « bark » more authoritative texts, including F and Z, give « leaves ».  
Duly adopted by Benedetto and Moule.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- « Left Asut Guard » : created in 1310.  
See ALAINS, p. 20.