

- Li-po-hsi-lin : this is Abū Muslim.
See COTTON, p. 494.
- Li-shih : (*Ling-wai tai-ta*) this is probably corrupt for *Li-mu*, « Li curtains ».
See COTTON, p. 497.
- Li-su : (tribe of Yün-nan) in the 19th cent., they used cowries as ornaments.
See COWRIES, p. 550.
- Li-tan : « Li sheets », said to be made in Hai-nan and to be a cotton cloth.
See COTTON, p. 496.
- [Li] tan : this is mentioned by Chao Ju-kua among the products of Hai-nan.
See COTTON, p. 498.
- Li Tao-yüan : the author of the *Shui-ching chu*, he died in 527.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 675.
- Li tung : (Li districts of Hai-nan) the *Ling-wai tai-ta* mentions *chi-pei* there.
See COTTON, p. 497.
- Li T'ai : prince of Wei; the *K'uo-ti chih* was published in 642 under his supervision.
See COTTON, p. 493.
- Li T'an : in 1262, Alaqa took part in battles against him.
See ABACAN, p. 2.
- Li T'an.
See AGIUL, p. 14.
- Li T'an : at his father's death, he succeeded him at the head of what was called the « province of I-tu ».
In the second moon of 1262, he revolted and was executed on August 6, 1262.
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 762-763.
- Li T'an.
See MONGATAI, p. 782-783.
- Li T'an : Söगतü took part in the operations against him.
See SOGATU, p. 837.
- Li T'an.
See TUNDINFU, p. 862.
- Li Ts'ai : (c. 1360 A.D.) uses only the form *chi-pei* in his *Chieh-ch'êng yü*.
See COTTON, p. 438.
- Li-wên : or Li Wên, a *kao-pa* of the Kingdom of Women sent to render homage to the Court in 656.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- Li Ying : the *Shu chi* would probably be that of him (not of the Li Ying who died A.D. 169).
See COTTON, p. 473.
- Li-yul : « the Li country », purely Tibetan name of Khotan.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Li-yul : « Khotan », used as a generic name, the equivalent of Mong. Hotong.
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Li Yü : (Southern T'ang) had already tendered his allegiance to the Sung at the end of 975.
See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- Li-yü-ch'êng : « Carp walls », designation of the walls of Ch'üan-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 586.
- « Liampo » : (= Ningpo) how Zäitün went to be located between it and Canton in the 16th cent. is mysterious.
See ÇAITON, p. 595.
- Liang-chou : (a *chou* of Ho-lan is supposed to have been on the territory of).
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- Liang-chou : this is Hsi-liang-fu, where Chinghiz-khan captured two districts in the autumn of 1226.
See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Liang-chou : the Central Asiatic name of the town is « Ergiuul ».
See ERGIUUL, p. 646.
- liang-ho : « double harmony »; (the rule for planting cotton is to choose a soil with...)
See COTTON, p. 500.
- Liang Hsiang : according to his inscription, Mar-Sargis remained five years in office at Chên-chiang
See MARSARCHIS, p. 774.
- Liang Hsiang : in his inscription for one of the churches built by Mar-Sargis at Chên-chiang, occurs the same legend than that of Samarkand.
See MARSARCHIS, p. 775.
- Liang-mien Ch'iang : double-faced Ch'iang.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- Liang Tsai-yen : according to the *Sung shih* he was the author of the *Liang ssü kung chi*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 677.
- Liao : Chinese dynastic name adopted by the Ch'i-tan in 947; it is of geographical origin.
See CATAI, p. 219.
- Liao : (or Ch'i-tan) this was the name of the true Kitat in Chinese texts.
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- Liao-yang : gerfalcons aera.
See BARGU, p. 79.
- libbre : the Genoese « pound ».
See CANTAR, p. 158.
- « Liber Milonis (v.l. Milionis) de mirabilibus mundi. »
According to a Ms. of Jacopo d'Acqui the title of the book.
See DEVISEMENT DOU MONDE, p. 626.
- Lidè : east of it is Na-ku-êrh (*Nagur)
See DAGROIAN, p. 613.
- Lieh hostelry or the [T'u]-fan .
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- Lieh-hsien chuan : the only notice of Chu Chung occurs there.
See COWRIES, p. 536.
- Lieh-i : Stage of Lieh.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- *Liei-çigñ (Li-hsüan)*Liei-kân (Likân) : from Buddhist texts. Identified by Pelliot with Alexandria of Egypt.
See ALEXANDRE (2), p. 29.
- lien : was the designation of a fairly strong silk fabric.
See CAMOCAS, p. 149.
- lien : (in « Ch'i-lien ») its true meaning is a kind of chair on wheels; translating the Mong. *qasaq tãrgän*, it is « the Emperor's chariot ».
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- lien : (in *to-lo-lien*) may be the true earlier form of *niⁿ* > *ni*.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- lien : = white boiled gauze (of Lo-Lang) mentioned in an edict of Wên-ti of the Wei dynasty.
See COTTON, p. 449.
- Lien-chou : (in Kuan-tung) the *Ling wai tai-ta* mentions *chi-pei* there.
See COTTON, p. 496.
- Lien-shih-lien-li : in the *Pien chêng k'ao* of 1547, is corrupt for Ha-shih-ha-li, Qāşyar.
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- lien-wu ch'êng : (« Fives contiguous cities ») this is the Chinese meaning of Pieh-shih-pa, on the