

- way to Nu-êrh-kan (*Cho-kêng-lu*).
- See CIORCIA, p. 388.
- Ligor : the southernmost place under Siamese rule in Polo's time.
- See LOCHAC, p. 766.
- lin : (*yin* and *shên*) the different values of the same Juçen character are mysterious.
- See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- Lin-an : Polo's return journey did not start from this place.
- See CUIGIU (c. 130), p. 571.
- Lin-ch'êng-i : post-relay of Lin-ch'êng. It is the « Lintching-y » of d'Anville's map.
- See LINGIU, p. 764.
- Lin-ch'ing : a *hsien*, promoted to a *chou* during the Ming and Ch'ing dynasties, situated at the junction of the Wei-ho and the Grand Canal.
- See LINGIU, p. 764.
- Lin-i : (= Champa) the *Liang shu* mentions there *chi-pei* which is a tree.
- See COTTON, p. 490.
- Lin-i : (Champa) *pei-ch'ih* is given among its products in the *Liang shu* and the *Nan shih*.
- See COWRIES, p. 543.
- Lin-i (= Champa) : people with whom the Lo-ch'a traded.
- See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 624.
- Lin-p'ing : given by the *Ching-shih ta-tien* as a land stage between Chên-chiang and Hang-chou.
- See VUGIU, p. 872.
- Lin-t'ao (*hsien*) : this is the Lin-t'ao-fu conquered by Chinghiz-khan.
- See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Lin-t'ao-fu : (now the *hsien* of Lin-t'ao) conquered by Chinghiz-khan in the spring of 1227 (YS).
- See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- « Lin-ya » : the Ch'i-tan term for a man with a *han-lin* degree.
- See CATAI, p. 221.
- Lin-yu : in the region of Fêng-hsiang.
- See CUNCUN, p. 574.
- ling : Ch. « funerary mound »; there were no « mound » over the Mongol Imperial tombs and the word is used under the influence of the Imperial mounds of Chinese dynasty.
- See CINGHIS, p. 333.
- ling : « ancestral tombs » (of the Yüan). Hsü Lan says that they have no mounds.
- See CINGHIS, p. 361.
- Ling : Yang Shên says that the *mumien* in the Ling (= Wu-ling mountains) and in Kuang [-tung] is extremely abundant; occurs instead of « Ling-nan ».
- See COTTON, p. 481.
- Ling-chou : on the eastern side of the Huang-ho, the Mongol armies took this town in the winter of 1226-27.
- See CALACIAN, p. 133.
- Ling-chou : the Commissioners of 1276 embarked there for the north on the Wei-ho. It must be Polo's « Ciangli ». It is the modern Tê-chou.
- See CIANGLI, p. 258, 259.
- Ling-chou : attacked by Chinghiz-khan on November 29, 1226 (YS).
- See CINGHIS, p. 310.
- Ling-chou : in Čayān's biography, Chinghiz-khan defeated there the Hsi-Hsia.
- See CINGHIS, p. 311.
- Ling-chou : « Sanang Setsen » says that Chinghiz-khan died there.
- See CINGHIS, p. 313.
- Ling-chou : this his the Dörmägäi besieged and burnt by Chinghiz according to Rašid.
- See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Ling-chou : (« Dörmägäi ») the death of Chinghiz there is a late tradition, without much importance.
- See CINGHIS, p. 318.
- Ling-chou : main center of the region of Ning-hsia in the T'ang dynasty. On the eastern side of the Yellow River. Dörmägäi in the *Secret History*.
- See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Ling-hsien : it is the ancient Tê-chou, and not the Ling-chou of the itinerary of 1276.
- See CIANGLI, p. 259.
- Ling-nan : (Kuang-tung and Kuang-hsi) Yang Shên says that the *pan-chih hua* is abundant there.
- See COTTON, p. 480.
- Ling-nü-kuan : A pseudo-title « women's deputies » given as a designation of the male officials.
- See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- Ling-piao lu-i : (c. A. D. 900) men-
- tions the use of a shell currency in Hai-nan.
- See COWRIES, p. 541.
- Ling-wu (a *hsien* of the present time) : Ling-chou of the Manchu dynasty, east of the Yellow River, and south-east of Ning-hsia.
- See CALACIAN, p. 137.
- Ling-ya-ssü-chia : mentioned by Chao Ju-kua.
- See LOCHAC, p. 767.
- ling-yü : « funerary hearse » (*Ratnadhara's funeral in YS).
- See CINGHIS, p. 356.
- LINGIU.
- The only acceptable solution is that « Lingiu » is Hsü-chou.
- See p. 763-765.
- « Lingiu » : (the itinerary of the *Yung-lo ta-tien* translated under)
- See CAGUY (< *CACU), p. 122.
- lingqu : (*lingqun, lingqum*) Mong. < Ch. *ling-kung*.
- See CINGHIS, p. 316.
- LIITAN SANGON.
- In Chinese Li T'an *hsiang-kung*.
- See « Sangon ».
- Li T'an's biography is in YS, 206.
- See p. 762-763.
- Liu Chou : he does not seem to be the author of the *Liu-tzū*.
- See COTTON, p. 510.
- Liu Chung-shu : nothing seems to be known of this alleged author of the *I-i mou Hsia lu*.
- See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Liu Ch'i : has preserved in a work, the preface of which is dated 1235, the account of Wu-ku-sun Chung-tuan's journey.
- See COTTON, p. 514.
- Liu-ch'êng : mentioned between Hsü-chou and Chi-ning.
- See LINGIU, p. 765.
- Liu-ch'iu : probably Formosa (*Sui shu*).
- See COTTON, p. 461.
- Liu-ch'iu : cowries are known to occur at those Islands.
- See COWRIES, p. 534.
- Liu-ch'iu : (probably Formosa) *chu-pei* are mentioned there in the *Sui shu*.
- See COWRIES, p. 543.
- Liu-ch'iu : on March 20, 1297, the seat of the « moving Grand Secretariat » was transferred to Ch'üan-chou because it was not far from there (YS).
- See ÇAITON, p. 592.