

- of the Talas River and of the Syr Daria.  
See CACCIA MODUN, p. 117.
- « Lone Tree » : translation of « Arbre Sol » in Benedetto and Moule. This is the correct translation.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- Lone Tree » : must be the portion of the frontier between the dominions of the Ilkhans and of the « Middle Empire », thus Polo used the word as a description of the whole border area.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- « Longa » : (Rubrouck's « Longa et Solanga ») « Lü-chên » must not be adduced to explain it.  
See CIORCIA, p. 376.
- « Lonkin Ferwezetiun » : misreading, as one name, of « Lüngin-fu » and « Zaitün » mentioned by Waśśāf.  
See CIN, p. 276.
- « Lonkin Ferwesetiun » : (in Waśśāf) read : « Lonkin-fu and Zaitün and Čin-kālān ».  
See ČAITON, p. 583.
- « Lonkin-fu » : (in Waśśāf) Chin. Lung-hsing-fu.  
See ČAITON, p. 583.
- LOP.  
For « Lop », the modern Charkhlik, cf. Stein, *Serindia*, Index, 1546.  
\*Navapa is a sanskritization of \*Nop, and presupposes the form « Lop ».  
See p. 770.
- Lopburī : capital of the Mon-Khmēr kingdom of the Lower Menam (Lo-hu).  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- LOR.  
The third of the « eight kingdoms » of Persia, according to Polo. It is of course the Luristān, or country of the Lur, in Western Iran.  
See p. 771.
- lošad : from Jay. *alaša*, or from the Čuvaš form *laža* of the word. Common word for « horse » in Russian.  
See CALACIAN, p. 135.
- Lou-lan : the native name of this kingdom must have sounded \*Krorān.  
See LOP, p. 770.
- Louvo : name given to Lopburī by the early missionaries.  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- « Lower Śin » : by Kāšyārī, was the part of Chinese Turkestan ruled by the Qarakhanids. It is not Burma.  
See CIN, p. 274.
- \*Lōnbār : (« Lombardy ») occurs as « Ōnbār » in Rabban Čauma.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- \*Lōnbār : (« Lombardy ») misread as Ōnbār, hence « Ōnbār » in Rabban Čauma.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- « Lōtōn » : this name occurring in a Syriac text must represent Khotan.  
See COTAN, p. 416.
- \*Lōtōn : misreading of « Oton », which became « Lōtōn ».  
See COTAN, p. 417.
- lu : the main division of the Empire during the Mongol dynasties, there were 185.  
See SCIENG, p. 829.
- Lu : (tzū Sung-yai) this informant of Po T'ing about the *ya-pu-lu* remains unidentified.  
See COTTON, p. 520.
- Lu Chi : (tzū Yüan-k'o) this man of the Three Kingdoms, author of the « Memoir on natural history in the Book of Odes », has been confused with Lu chi, tzū Shih-hêng, of the Chin dynasty.  
See COTTON, p. 474.
- Lu-chu : reading given for Lu-kou (Hsü T'ing).  
See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- Lu-chü : Chinese designation of the Kerulen.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Lu-chü : reading given for Lu-kou (Hsü T'ing).  
See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- Lu-chü-ho : (the Kerulen) in Yung-lo's itinerary to Mongolia.  
See CINGHIS, p. 358.
- Lu-chü River : i.e. the Kerulen; the YS speaks of Chinghiz's return in the spring of 1216 to this *ordo*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- lu-i : land postal relay.  
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Lu-kou : this is perhaps a Chinese designation of the Kerulen.  
See CINGHIS, p. 331.
- Lu-kou-ch'iao : « Lu-kou Bridge », west of Peking.  
See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- Lu-kou-ho : (Lu-kou River); according to Hsü T'ing the tomb of Chinghiz-khan is on its side.  
See CINGHIS, p. 333.
- Lu-kou-ho : (Lu-kou River) according to Hsü T'ing (1235-1236) it is the place of Chinghiz-khan's tomb; the form of the name is not certain; it may be that the Kerulen is meant.  
See CINGHIS, p. 357.
- Lu-lu-ssü : occurs once in YS for the name of the Lolo tribes.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 171.
- Lu Ming-shan : he is the author of the *Nung-sang i-shih ts'o-yao*; he was properly called Lu T'ieh-chu.  
See COTTON, p. 504.
- Lu-mo : or Lu-ho. Name of a state which, according to Annamese history, asked in 1149 for the right to trade at the mouth of the Red River, together with Siam and Java.  
See LOCHAC, p. 768.
- Lu Shên : according to the *Hsin T'ang shu*, he was the author of the *Liang ssü kung chi*.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 677.
- Lu Shih-yung : on February 27, 1285, asked to abolish the « moving Secretariat » of Fuchien (YS).  
See ČAITON, p. 592.
- « lu-tai cloth » : (or « tu-tai cloth ») this name resembles the *lohtai* of Kāšyārī.  
See COTTON, p. 492.
- Lu T'ieh-chu : proper name of Lu Ming-shan.  
See COTTON, p. 504.
- Lu Tz'ü-yün : wrote the *Pa-hung i-shih* (c. 1662).  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 724.
- luan : « to disturb », « to trouble », this is Hui-lin's explanation for *jao* (of *jao-tung*).  
See CIORCIA, p. 384.
- Luban-ḥan : (« Luuban-ḥan ») according to the *Altan tobči*, Chinghiz-khan spent the summer there after having killed the Hsi-Hsia sovereign.  
See CINGHIS, p. 317.