

Ma-ch'a (\*Mača, \*Mačaq?) : father of Nanggiyadai, a Naiman.  
See BAIAN, p. 66.

ma-ch'ih-hsien : « Horse-teeth amaranth ». It is the usual name in Chinese of the « purslane ».  
See PORCELAIN, p. 812.

ma-ch'ih lung-ya : « Horse-teeth and dragon sprouts ». It is another designation in Chinese of the « purslane ».  
See PORCELAIN, p. 812.

Ma-ha-la-hsi : (commander-in-chief) in Uriyangqadai's biography, was captured in 1254.  
It renders *mahārāja*, wrongly taken as a personal name.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 178.

Ma Hsieh-li-chi-ssü : Chinese transcription of Syriac Mar-Sargis, « Holy Sergius ».  
See MARSARCHIS, p. 774.

Ma-li-yü-êrh : a Chinese transcription for \*Maliyur.  
See MALAIUR, p. 772-773.

Ma-liu-jen : « Men left behind by Ma [Yüan] ».  
See MALAIUR, p. 773.

Ma-k'o-ssü-li : name of a country mentioned in the *Tao-i chih-liao*.  
See MOSUL, p. 784.

ma-mou : (Ha-êrh-ma-mou) sometimes renders Maḥmūd, which gives no sense here.  
See CORMOS, p. 581.

ma-nao : « horse brain » for agate in Chinese.  
See FANSUR, p. 669.

ma-nao pei : « agate shell », said to be now the scientific name of the cowry.  
See COWRIES, p. 542.

Ma-ša-ka : Tib. for Skr. *māṣakaḥ*; is worth 80 cowries.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.

Ma Yüan : a garment in *tu-pu* was offered to him in Ssü-ch'uan c. 25 A. D.  
See COTTON, p. 445.

Ma'abar : « Maabar ».  
See ABAGA, p. 5.

Ma'abar : (i.e. Coromandel) « coiach » is a designation there of unlucky hours.  
See COIACH, p. 397.

Maabar : according to Montecorvino, it was Upper India.  
See INDIE, p. 750.

« Maabar » : (Ma'abar)  
See ABAGA, p. 5.

« Maabar » : arbitrary correction for « Malabar ».  
See CARAUNAS, p. 195.

« Maarazia » : a « great city » mentioned in Conti, has a chance of being the basis of Fra Mauro's « Maharaç ».  
See CARAGIAN, p. 180 and 181.

Ma'as or Maya's : given by Mas'üdi as the name of the Alan capital.  
See ALAINS, p. 19.

Ma'bar : (Coast of Coromandel).  
See BEYAMINI, p. 96.

Ma Burhanu-'d-Din : ambassador of Chü-nan (Quilon), arrived in 1291.  
See COILUM, p. 400.

« mace » : comes from Skn. *māṣa* through Jav. and Mal. *mās*.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.

« mace » : it is possible that the Europeans took this designation from the Malay traders.  
See COWRIES, p. 561.

« mace » : (< Skr. *māṣa*) its use as a designation of Ch. *ch'ien* may have begun in Indonesia.  
See COWRIES, p. 563.

Machin.  
See PORCELAIN, p. 808-809.

« Macin » : Fra Mauro gives it in Indo-China, on the border of Yün-nan, in « India secunda » and almost in « India prima ». By Conti, located in Indo-China, remains isolated.  
See CIN, p. 277.

« Macinum » : in Poggio, another

name of Ava in Burma mentioned by Conti.  
See CIN, p. 277.

\*Mača (\*Mačaq?) : father of Nanggiyadai.  
See BAIAN, p. 66.

« Mačün » : for Conti is was located in Indo-china. In the *Ain-i Akbari*, it is given as another name of Ḥitā.  
See CIN, p. 277.

Madagascar : the wrong application of a wrong name of Mogadišo to that island goes back at least to the time of Ramusio (16th cent.).  
See MOGEDAXO, p. 781.

« Madeigascar » : according to Grandidier, it was simply a corruption of « Magadicho ou Mogdicho ».  
See MOGEDAXO, p. 779.

Madhya-deśa : India proper, where Fa-hsien mentions a cowry currency.  
See COWRIES, p. 557.

« Madura » : false writing of Malakūṭa in HR.  
See FANSUR, p. 666.

MAFEU.  
This seems to be Rustichello's French spelling for the name of Polo's uncle Matteo.  
See p. 771.

Magellanic : (...cloud) this is the « star » mentioned in the Zāngi country.  
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 602.

« Mager » : a Franciscan list of 1390 places one monastery at this place.  
See MENGIAR, p. 777.

Maghreb : (Chao Ju-kua alone mentions « hairsatin » as a product of).  
See CAMLET, p. 144.

Magi : a survival of the old form *mōyu* of the name is out of the question for the 14th cent.  
See CORMOS, p. 579.