

- Magi Kings.  
See BALTASAR, p. 72.
- « Magostam » : occurs in the Dominican abridged version of the Chronicle of the Kings of Hormuz.  
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- « Magostam » : must represent a shortened form of \*Mōyōlistān or Moyōlistān.  
See CURMOS, p. 580.
- « magugh » : copyist's error for Com. *mamuy*.  
See COTTON, p. 427.
- maybūr* : according to Sulaymān, Arabic for Son of Heaven. May be corrupt instead of *faḡfūr*.  
See FACFUR, p. 653.
- Mayfūr : a form of Fayfūr given by the Haydarabad Ms. Must be an erroneous reading.  
See FACFUR, p. 656.
- Mayrib : North-western Africa.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 676.
- mah-ara* : title of the king of Qara-Ĵang by Rašidu-'d-Dīn.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 178.
- « Maha Radja » : (d'Ohsson) it is *mahārāja*.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 178.
- « Mahāčīn » : mentioned in Al-Bīrūnī's book on India (c. 1030), Rašidu-'d-Dīn and in the *Ain-i Akbarī*; reduced to « Māčīn » (« Čīn and Māčīn »).  
See CIN, p. 273.
- « Mahāčīn » : according to Rašidu-'d-Dīn, name given by the Hindus to the country south of Hītai, hence « Māčīn » in Persian Rašīd applies the name to Canton.  
See CIN, p. 275.
- Mahācīna : « Great China », connected by Hsüan-tsang with the name of the Ch'in dynasty.  
See CIN, p. 268.
- « Mahācīna » : rendered in Chinese as Mo-ho-chih-na, Mo-ho-chēntan.  
See CIN, p. 272.
- « Mahācīna » : follows « Cina » in a Sanskrit list of A. D. 1128. I-ching gives it as the capital Ch'ang-an.  
In the 7th-9th cents., there was a tendency to understand it as the capital in the north.  
See CIN, p. 272.
- Mahal : it seems to represent Maḡal or Mahal now Mālē, the island of the Maldives.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 673.
- « Mahal » : an island located by Fra Mauro in the vicinity of Mangla and Nebila.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 673.
- « maharaç » = \*mahārāj : could be reconciled with a Siamese pronunciation of *mahārāja*.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 180.
- « Maharaç » : on Fra Mauro's map, can hardly be anything else than the title *mahārāja* of the Ta-li sovereign.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 179.
- mahārāč* : Uighur form for *mahārāja*.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 179.
- mahārāj* : Uighur form for *mahārāja*.  
See CARAGIAN, p. 179.
- mahārāja* : this title of the king of Qara-Ĵang is confirmed by Chinese sources.  
(In 1254 according to Rašīd, Qubilai brought back with him the).  
See CARAGIAN, p. 178.
- Mahāsena : one of the cruel kings who will destroy the Buddhist Law mentioned in a prophecy in Buddhist works; his son will be born holding blood in his hand.  
See CINGHIS, p. 288.
- « Mahomet Can » : other designation of Aḡmad in Hethum.  
See ACMAT (2), p. 11.
- maḡal* : or *mal* (in the name of the Maldives) its meaning is still a matter of controversy.  
See COWRIES, p. 559.
- Maḡmūd : *ma-mou* sometimes renders it; it gives no sense in Ha-ēr-h-ma-mou.  
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- maḡmal* : Ar., cotton velvets; the designation for it was *tou-lo-mien* at the beginning of the 15th cent.  
See COTTON, p. 431.
- « Maieria » : a Franciscan list of 1334 places two monasteries at this place.  
See MENGIAR, p. 777.
- Maifārkat : or « Miafaraḡain ».  
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- Maġar : this city has two slightly different locations, Maġar and New Maġar.  
Abū-'l-Fidā speaks of it as Kūmmāġar. Its ruins are near Georgievskii.  
See MENGIAR, p. 777.
- Maġyariyah : it is certainly an erratic form of the name of the « Bashkir ».  
See MENGIAR, p. 777.
- Malabar : (Polo mentions « buckram » in).  
See BUCKRAM, p. 110.
- « Malabar » : in Ramusio is Polo's « Maabar » and « Melibar »; in the chapter on the Qaraunas, was probably altered from the name which reads « Dilivar » in F.  
See CARAUNAS, p. 195, 196.
- « Malabar » : « coiach » is not mentioned in connection with that, but in the chapter on Ma'abar.  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « Malabar » : according to Ramusio, the name of the province; this is absurd, but the ending of Malabar probably has something to do with the ending of « Dilivar ». Both forms may be corrupt (see « Caraunas »).  
See DILIVAR, p. 626.
- MALAIUR.  
Some form of Malāyu, « Malay », is at the basis of this name.  
It must be a name used for the Minangkabāw kingdom, the centre of which was on the Ĵambi river.  
See p. 771-773.
- « Malaiur » : it is also in Sumatra.  
See JAVA THE LESS, p. 757.
- Malakūṭa : a kingdom in Southern India, connected to Hsüan-tsang's notice on camphor.  
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- « Malamasimi » : according to Odoric it is another name of « Paten ».  
See PENTAN, p. 803.
- « Malao » : See « Malaiur ».  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 673.
- Malatia : (monastery of S. Barçauima).  
See BARSAMO, p. 82.
- « Malayan Po-Se ».  
See BASMAN, p. 87.