

- Märkit** : Chinghiz-khan's victory over them is anterior to Jöci's birth and could not have taken place later than 1184.
See CINGHIS, p. 287.
- Mecca** : Chinese transcriptions.
See ARABIE, p. 45.
- Media** : the country of the Medes, in Ramusio's text.
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.
- MEDIA**, see ASYA MEDIA and INDIE.
See p. 776.
- «**Medie**» : used archaistically by Hethum as a designation of Kurdistan.
See ASYA MEDIA, p. 55.
- Mediterranean Orient** (the) = Fulin, Röm, Fröm.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 624.
- «**Medium Imperium**» : in Western sources of the early 14th cent., for the dominions of Čayatai's branch.
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- «**Medorum Imperium**» : mistake for «**Medium Imperium**».
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- «**Megaloperdrix tibetanus**» : wrongly for *Megaloperdix tibetanus*.
See CATORS, p. 230.
- «**Megoa**» : in Mendocça, seems more likely to be Hsing-hua than Ch'üan-chou.
See ÇAITON, p. 597.
- Mei-ch'i-hung** : (in Shanghai) the «independant shrine» erected there was dedicated to Huang tao-p'o in 1813.
See COTTON, p. 486.
- mei-hua nao** : «plum-flower camphor» mentioned by Chao Jukua in his notice on Borneo.
See FANSUR, p. 669.
- mei-hua p'ien nao** : one of the products of Borneo mentioned by Wang Ta-yüan. Must translate «plum-flower flake camphor».
See FANSUR, p. 669.
- mei-nao** : in the *Hsi-yang ch'ao-kung tien-lu*, equivalent to *mei-hua nao*.
See FANSUR, p. 669.
- mei p'ien** : another chinese word sometimes used for camphor, meaning «plum flake».
See FANSUR, p. 670.
- Mekong** (in S. Chandra Das, 'Bričhu refers not to the Upper Yang-tsü, but to the).
See BRIUS, p. 106.
- Mekran** : or Persian Baluchistan was called by Polo «Kescororan».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 671.
- MELCHIOR**.
One of the three Magi kings. The name is Arameo-Assyrian, Milki uri.
See p. 776.
- Melchite** : the bronze cross brought back from Khotan is a Melchite monument.
See COTAN, p. 424.
- «**melic**» (q.v.).
See ALINAC, p. 30.
- «**melic**» : or king of Hormuz mentioned by Polo.
See CURMOS, p. 577.
- melik** : see «**Melic**».
See DAVID MELIC, p. 625.
- Memecylon tinctorium** : Arab. wars; a saffron-like plant.
See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- «**Menču**» : (Odoric) sometimes associated with Chên-chiang, sometimes with Ming-chou; the identification is doubtful.
See CINGHIANFU, p. 280.
- MENGIAR**.
It designates the region of the city of Maĵar.
A Franciscan convent was there in the 14th cent.
See p. 777-778.
- «**menu vair**» : (> Latin *minutus varius*, Engl. *meniver* and *miniver*). Similar to «**gros vair**» but with smaller squares.
See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- Mergen**.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- MERIDIN**.
It is the Mardin of our maps. Polo may have written «**Merdin**».
See p. 778.
- Merv** : in 1290-1291, the Qarunas revolted there.
See CARAUNAS, p. 190.
- mesiryak** : Bulgar, «turkey».
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Mêng Ch'i** : there is no indication that he had anything to do with the *Nung-sang chi-yao*.
See COTTON, p. 500.
- Mêng Hung** : the *Mêng-Ta pei-lu*, generally attributed to him, must be from Chao Hung.
See CINGHIS, p. 284.
- Mêng-ku** : never occurs as a designation of the Mongols in the *Sung shih* and the *Chin shih*.
See CINGHIS, p. 314.
- Mêng-ku-tai** : was set in charge of the affairs of the «moving shêng» at Fu-chou on March 26, 1278 (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 589.
- Mêng-kuo** : (in Pai-i writing Mîng-Kwē) name of Tali in the Pai-i Vocabulary of the Ming dynasty.
See CARAGIAN, p. 176.
- Mêng K'ang** : lived in the first half of the 3rd cent., author of a lost commentary on the *Ch'ien-Han shu* entitled *Han-shu yin-i*.
See COTTON, p. 446.
- Mêng-na** : rendering of Kan-yai in the Chinese-Pai-i Vocabulary.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- Mêng-nai** : ought to be different from the Mêng-na rendering Kan-yai.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- Mêng-wu** : (i.e. the Mongols) the earliest mention of them occurs in the list of the Shih-wei tribes.
See CIORCIA, p. 386.
- Mêng-wu-t'ai** : (a Chinese who had become enough of a Mongol to receive the new name of).
See CAIDU, p. 126.
- mgron-bu** : (or 'gron-bu) Tibetan name of the cowry.
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- Mi** : this is the surname of the people of the kingdom of Milu (Mo-lu).
See COTTON, p. 495.
- Mi** : means «husked rice».
See FANSUR, p. 668-669.
- mi** : «strips» (of silk), used to value objects in Yün-nan (*Man shu*).
See COWRIES, p. 544.
- mi** : in the Chinese-Pai-i Vocabulary; it is perhaps the same as Siam. *biā*, «cowry».
See COWRIES, p. 544.
- mi-che-ri** : a hard iron, probably steel, in Tibetan.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Mi-ch'ên** : the *so-lo* mentioned there is perhaps the cotton plant.
See COTTON, p. 473.