

- Mi-ch'i-êrh : (read Mi-hsi-êrh), Miér.
A short notice on it has been preserved in the account of Ch'ang Tê's mission to Persia in 1259.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- Mi-hsi-êrh : = Miér in YS, the biography of Kuo K'an.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- Mi-hsi-êrh : or Mi-ssü-êrh, sent China two embassies at least under the Ming, one in the first quarter of the 15th cent., the second on 11 Oct. 1441, this last one was sent by the Sultan Ašraf.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Mi-hsü-li : (Miět-zì'o-ljie). It is the transcription in Chinese of Miér, the Arabic name of Egypt, given by Chao Ju-kua as the capital of the Arabs.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- Mi-la-pa-tu : name given in a Chinese text to the younger brother of the king of Perlak.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- Mi-lu : this occurs as the name of the kingdom of Mo-lu.
See COTTON, p. 495.
- mi-lung-nao : «rice camphor». Term used under the Sung dynasty.
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- mi-nao : «rice camphor» mentioned by Chao Ju-kua in his notice on Borneo.
See FANSUR, p. 669.
- Mi-no : the *so-lo* mentioned there is perhaps the cotton plant.
See COTTON, p. 473.
- Mi-ssü-êrh : Mongol transcription of Miér, the Arabic name of Egypt, on the map of c. 1330.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- Mi-ssü-êrh : occurs in a Ming itinerary across the whole of Asia.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 640.
- Mi-ts'ang : wrongly identification of the name misread as Bisun-qahalqa.
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- «Miafaraḡain» (? = Mu-fa-li) : Maifārkat in Yule.
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- miao : = 4 shou (1 shou = 4 cowries).
See COWRIES, p. 549.
- miao-pei : Temple-tablet.
See IACI, p. 747.
- Michael Palaeologos : who dethroned the Emperor of Constantinople, Baldwin II de Courtenay.
See BAUDOIN, p. 91.
- Michael Palaeologos : (envoys from Baibars to Bärkä were detained by).
See BERCA, p. 95.
- «Middle Empire» : Čayatai dominions, and India.
See ETHIOPIA, p. 650.
- Mieh-ch'ieh-ssü : name of the city of the A-su.
See ALAINS, p. 19.
- Mien : (the Burmese territory) the «Directing Commissariat» of the Chin-ch'ih bordered on it on the west (YS).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- mien : in the Amoy dialect, is pronounced *biên* in literary usage and *mí* in popular speech.
See COTTON, p. 432.
- mien : very ancient in Chinese as the designation of «floss silk».
See COTTON, p. 459.
- mien : (of *mu-mien*) when cotton became of more common use in China, a new character was formed.
See COTTON, p. 463.
- mien : another name of the *tu-chung*; a character was created to write it; the more modern *mien* of *mu-mien* may be said to be a simplified form of this one.
See COTTON, p. 465.
- mien-hua : «cotton», translated *kädäs* in the Ming Sino-Uighur Vocabulary of the Board of Translators.
See COTTON, p. 434.
- mien-hua : designation of the true cotton, *Gossypium herbaceum* in recent Chinese works.
See COTTON, p. 456.
- mien-hua : this now usuale name of cotton does not occur often before the second half of the 17th cent., but is fairly ancient.
See COTTON, p. 464.
- mien-hua : «cotton»; the «*so-lo* cloth» is said to be made of that.
See COTTON, p. 478.
- mien-hua : «cotton-flower»; Lu Jung says that it is the only name which should be given to what is spun to make cloth, and not *mu-mien-hua*.
See COTTON, p. 480.
- mien-hua : «cotton»; Wang Shih-mou did not know the cotton tree.
See COTTON, p. 480.
- mien-hua : «cotton»; the rates at which it was accepted in 1385 in payment of taxes has been preserved in the *Wên-hsien t'ung-k'ao*.
See COTTON, p. 506.
- mien-hua t'u : pictures of cotton cultivation were published in 1765 under this title.
See COTTON, p. 506.
- mien-pu : «cotton cloth» according to Hsü, when woven in China, it differs from the Indian muslin.
See COTTON, p. 489.
- mien-pu : («*mien* cloth») given by Wang Chêng as one of the names of cotton cloth.
See COTTON, p. 503.
- mihmal, mahmal : (Arab.) «velvet».
See CAMLET, p. 144.
- Milio (or Milione).
See DEVEISEMENT DOU MONDE, p. 625.
- Milki uri : «My king is my light». One of the three Magi kings, known as Melchior.
See MELCHIOR, p. 776.
- Min : (= Fu-chien) the *Cho-kêng lu* says that cotton is planted there.
See COTTON, p. 484.
- Min : (= Fu-chien) the cultivation of cotton there is attested at the end of the 11th cent.
See COTTON, p. 498.
- min : according to the *Tien hsi*, was used as a substitute for the *miao* of Ming texts.
See COWRIES, p. 550.
- min : one of the terms used for a «string» of cash.
See COWRIES, p. 551.
- Min-chou : name given to Fu-chou in 711.
See FUGIU, p. 726.
- Min-pu shu : a short miscellany devoted to Fu-chien, published in 1585 by Wang Shih-mou.
See COTTON, p. 480.
- Min-shan : Mountain in Ssü-ch'uan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.