

- « montes Hemodos », *i.e.* the Himālaya : the Ceylonese envoy speaks of the Serae as being beyond them.
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 622.
- « Moors » : (the theory which makes « ambergris » the dung of birds was heard from the).
See AMBERGRIS, p. 34.
- moquette*, formerly *mocade* : may not be derived from « camocas ».
See CAMOCAS, p. 150.
- « Mordio » : other spelling of « Morio ».
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- Mordvan : name of a tribe.
See ALAINS, p. 19.
- « Morio » : a word used by the Mongols when successful in archery competitions.
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- Mosolini : name of the people of Mosul. They are mentioned in a letter written by Innocent IV as Oriental Christians.
See MOSUL, p. 784.
- MOSUL.
« Mansul » — « Monsul » — « Monsal » — « Monsol ». It seems to have been known to the Chinese very early under the name of Wu-ssü-li. Polo places there the fabrication of the « muslin ».
See p. 783-785.
- Mosul : ? = Mu-fa-li.
See ABAGA, p. 5.
- Mosul.
See ARMÉNIE, p. 51.
- Mosul : (Polo mentions « buckram » at).
See BUCKRAM, p. 110.
- « Mother Queen of the West ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 676.
- Motubali : = Motupalli.
See MUTIFILI, p. 787.
- Motupalli : or Motupallé, Mutapali. It lies about 110 km south-west of Masulipatam.
See MUTIFILI, p. 787.
- mou-k'o* : (or *mao-k'o*) real Jučen title for a « chief of a hundred ».
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Mou-tzū* : at the end of the 2nd cent., the fictitious opponent in this polemical Buddhist treatise is alleged to have visited Khotan.
See COTAN, p. 418.
- « Moucy » : by Plan Carpine, it is Moči; applies probably to Čayatai's eldest son.
See CARAUNAS, p. 191.
- Mount Anavatapta : it was the Gandhamādana Mountain. But in the first centuries of our era, Chinese Buddhists identified it with the K'un-lun Mountains of Chinese legend.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697-698.
- Mount « Arath » : or mount Ararat.
See BARIS, p. 79.
- Mount Barkhar : said to be the northern limit of Armenia towards Georgia, but not the northern limit of Armenia in general.
See BARIS, p. 80.
- « Mount Baris » : or « Mount Olympus ».
See BARIS, p. 79.
- « Mount Dely » : properly « Monte d'Ely » is a promontory jutting in the sea some 16 miles north of Canonore.
See ELI, p. 642.
- Mōyistān : (or Mūyistān) according to this interpretation, the name ought to be written *Mōyistan or *Moyistān.
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- *Mōyistan : (or *Moyistān) according to the interpretation of the name as Mūyistān or Mōyistān, it ought to be written... It might mean « place of the Magi ».
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- *Mōyōlistān : (or Moyōlistān) « Magostam » or « Mogostam » could represent a shortened form of it.
See CURMOS, p. 580.
- mōγu* : a survival of this old form of the name of the Magi is out of the question for the 14th cent.
See CURMOS, p. 579.
- Mōuru : this is the form in which Merw occurs in the *Avesta*.
See COTTON, p. 494.
- Mōurv : (or Mōuru) this is Merw.
See COTTON, p. 494.
- *mökā : (or *mükā) Jučen title for a « chief of a hundred ».
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- mōngkā kör* : (or *kür*) this Mongolian original, rendered in Chinese as *ch'ang-ling*, is puzzling.
See CINGHIS, p. 332.
- mōngkā kür* : (or *kör*) this Mongolian original, rendered in Chinese as *ch'ang-ling*, is puzzling.
See CINGHIS, p. 332.
- mu* : Ch., « tomb »; according to P'êng Ta-ya, the tombs of the Mongols have no mound; the tomb of Chinghiz-khan has a fence made with arrows.
See CINGHIS, p. 333.
- mu* : in *mu-mien*, means vegetal in contradistinction to *mien* or *ssü-mien*, « floss silk ».
See COTTON, p. 459.
- Mu : this is the surname of the people of Mo-lu according to the *Hsin T'ang shu*.
See COTTON, p. 494.
- « Mu-cha shan-ch'ai » : interpreted as « the palisaded mountain stronghold », which may be also Mākās or Mägās.
See ALAINS, p. 19.
- Mu-chou : name given to Yen-chou in T'ang times.
See TANPIGIU, p. 846.
- Mu-chü-lan : this transcription supposes *Mukurān.
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- mu-ch'ē* : (**muče*) transcription of the Jučen word « kettle » in the Sino-Jučen Vocabulary of the Board of Interpreters.
See CIORCIA, p. 377.
- Mu-fa-li : 'Alā'u'd-Din's native place in Hsi-yü (the western countries) :
See ABAGA, p. 4.
- mu fu-jung* : « hibiscus », or *fu-jung*, « nelumbium » (*Lo-fou-shan chi*).
See COTTON, p. 461.
- mu fu-jung* : *hibiscus mutabilis*.
See COTTON, p. 489.
- mu-hsien* : (**musen*) transcription of the Jučen word « kettle » in the Vocabulary of the Board of Translators of c. 1500.
See CIORCIA, p. 377.
- Mu-jung Huang : no mention of the Ch'i-tan occurs in his biography; it may be Mu-jung Hsi, who defeated the Ch'i-tan.
See CATAI, p. 217, 218.