Mu-ku-tu-shu: Chinese transcription of Mogadišo. See MOGEDAXO, p. 781.

Mu-k'o-lang: \*Mukärāng = \*Mukärān. See KESMACORAN, p. 759.

Mu-la-hsi: Chinese transcription of Mulāḥidah (Ismailians).

See MULECTE, p. 785.

Mu-la-i: Chinese transcription of Ismailians.

See MULECTE, p. 787.

Mu-la-yi: Chinese transcription of Mulāḥidah (Ismailians).

See MULECTE, p. 785.

Mu-li-yen: (or Mu Li-yen or Mu Yen) a ruler of the T'u-yü-hun. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 689.

mu-lo pu: in the Tien hsi, it is an error instead of so-lo pu.

See COTTON, p. 478.

Mu-lo-yi: Chinese transcription of Mulūḥidah (Ismailians).

See MULECTE, p. 785.

Mu-lu: this city, already known by the Chinese in Han times, is Merw. See COTTON, p. 494.

Mu-lu: this is the place of origin of Abū Muslim in the Hsin T'ang shu.

See COTTON, p. 494.

Mu-lu: (or Mo-lu) this is not the only transcription of Merw in T'ang times.

See COTTON, p. 494.

mu-mien: Ch., « cotton », applies to both Gossypium arboreum and Gossypium herbaceum. See COTTON, p. 429.

mu-mien: occurs instead of ku-pei and po-tieh in the Kuei-hai yü-hêng chih. See COTTON, p. 454.

mu-mien: the distinction apparently drown by Chao Ju-kua between it and chi-pei seems artificial. See COTTON, p. 455.

mu-mien: designation of cotton from the silk-cotton tree in recent Chinese works. See COTTON, p. 456.

mu-mien: the earliest mention occurs in the Wu-lu of Chang Po. See COTTON, p. 459.

mu-mien: the rendering « treecotton » is a mistake; it was the designation of unwoven cotton and of the tree or plant which produced cotton. See COTTON, p. 459.

mu-mien: in the text of the Sankuo chih about Japan, it cannot mean cotton. See COTTON, p. 461.

mu-mien: does not occur in the Nan-fang ts'ao-mu chuang. See COTTON, p. 461.

mu-mien: mentioned in the Lofou-shan chi. See COTTON, p. 461.

mu-mien: mentioned in the Kuangchih.

See COTTON, p. 462.

mu-mien: mentioned in the Kuangchou chi.
See COTTON, p. 462.

mu-mien: the tent of Liang Wu-ti was made of it. See COTTON, p. 462.

mu-mien: it is an alternative name of the tu-chung.

See COTTON, p. 465.

Shên, it is the pan-chih hua of his days; his identification of it with the « mu-mien tree » of the Wu lu is erroneous.

See COTTON, p. 480.

mu-mien: Lu Jung and Yang Shên's description of it is in the sense of Bombax malabaricum. See COTTON, p. 480.

mu-mien: in Chiang-su in 1585, it was synonymous with p'an-chih hua and had become the designation of the silk-cotton

tree, Bombax malabaricum. See COTTON, p. 481.

mu-mien: it was identified with the Bombax, although cloth was woven with it.

See COTTON, p. 482.

mu-mien: according to the Wuhsün tsa-p'ei, it is only used to stuff mattresses. See COTTON, p. 482.

mu-mien: the notice on it in the Chao-ch'ing fu chih rests on a confusion between Bombax and the true cotton plant.

See COTTON, p. 483.

mu-mien: « cotton »; the Chokêng lu says that people plant it in Fu-chien and Kuangtung. See COTTON, p. 484. mu-mien: according to Hsü, it is the name given to chi-pei by popular writers; in the Wu lu, it is not a tree.

See COTTON, p. 488.

mu-mien: according to Hsü, it is not the name of chi-pei in Fuchien and Kuang-tung because it is there the name of the p'an-chih-hua.

See COTTON, p. 489.

mu-mien: according to Hsü, the one of the Wu-lu is chi-pei; both mean herbaceous mu-mien. See COTTON, p. 489.

mu-mien: (of Yung-ch'ang in the Wu-lu), it is a variety of Gossypium arboreum.

See COTTON, p. 489.

mu-mien: there was some sort of it growing in Kuang-tung already before the T'ang dynasty. See COTTON, p. 490.

mu-mien: it is said in the Buddhist yin-i to be a « plant » of the Western countries.

See COTTON, p. 491.

mu-mien: in 736, Chang Shouchieh says that it does not exist in China. See COTTON, p. 491.

mu-mien: it is woven by the Man of southern China according to the Ling-wai tai-ta.

See COTTON, p. 496.

mu-mien: (« cotton ») the Wênch'ang tsa-lu (1085) and the Po-chai pien (c. 1125) attest its cultivation in Kuang-tung and Fu-chien. See COTTON, p. 498.

mu-mien: « cotton »; the passage on it in the Nung-sang chi-yao belongs to the original redaction of 1273. See COTTON, p. 500.

mu-mien: « cotton »; its cultivation, with an elaborate technique, is mentioned in Chiang-nan by Hu San-hsing (1230-1287).

See COTTON, p. 501.

mu-mien: « cotton »; there are two sections on it in Wang Chêng's Nung shu. See COTTON, p. 502.

mu-mien: Wang Chêng referring to Chao Ju-kua says that it is produced by the chi-pei tree. See COTTON, p. 503.