

- Wang Chu : the leader of the plot against Aḥmad. See « Acmat¹ ». See VANCHU, p. 870.
- Wang-chün : transcription in Chinese of an Iranian name Maṅkura, of the Milindapañha. See FACFUR, p. 655.
- Wang Ch'i : one of the generals of Wu-ch'iu Chien. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- Wang Ch'i : he wrote at the close of the 16th cent. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 683.
- Wang Fêng : (1319-1388) has devoted a poem to Huang tao-p'o (preserved in the *Wu-ch'i chi*). See COTTON, p. 485.
- Wang Fu : the author of a *Shên-i chi*. He was a man of the Chin dynasty. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- Wang Hsiang-chin : author of the *Ch'ün-fang p'u* (1630), mentions *chi-pei*. See COTTON, p. 438.
- Wang-hu-ch'a-tu : (*Ongyüçatu, *Ongyoçatu) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS). See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Wang Kuang-yang : (†1380) author of a song entitled *pan-chih hua ch'ü*. See COTTON, p. 479.
- Wang Mang : one of the reforms he started in A. D. 9 was a drastic change in currency. See COWRIES, p. 539.
- Wang Mang : in his currency, the smallest shells were more highly valued than the copper cash. See COWRIES, p. 540.
- Wang Mêng : was sent by the Shang Emperor T'ai-wu in search of drugs. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 675.
- Wang Mêng : two sons would have issued from his back. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 676.
- Wang P'an : wrote a preface dated 1273 to the *Nung-sang chi-yao*. See COTTON, p. 499.
- Wang-shê-ch'êng : other name of Balkh. See BALC, p. 72.
- Wang Shih-mou : a Chiang-su man, author of the *Min-pu shu* (1585), which contains a passage on the cultivation of cotton. See COTTON, p. 480.
- Wang Tsao : his authorship of the *I-i mou Hsia lu* cannot be proved. See CIORCIA, p. 374.
- Wang Yün : (481-549) he was the Left Assistant of the Ministry of Education (*Ssü-t'u tso ch'ang-shih*). See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 679.
- Wang Yün. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 680.
- Wang Yün : in the *Liang ssü kung chi*, he mentions a Kingdom of Women. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 688.
- War between Bärkä and Hülägü : — bibliography and main facts. See BERCA, p. 94.
- wars : (Arab.), *Memecylon tinctorium*, a wellknown saffron-like plant yielding a yellow dye. See BRAZIL, p. 103.
- wata : the history of this Japanese name of cotton is hard to trace. See COTTON, p. 461.
- « Water-city » : *Shui-ch'êng*. In the Qara-Jang's province. See p. 747.
- wāqwāq : (tree) its story in China must be dated 651 A. D. and is more ancient than any Arabic account. See COTTON, p. 517.
- wāqwāq : (tree) although the tree is given no name in Chinese texts, it is clearly this one; it was right to identify it with Madagascar. See COTTON, p. 518.
- wāqwāq : it seems that Po T'ing's babies on the tree is a new form of the legend which had reached China under the Mongols. See COTTON, p. 519.
- « Wāqwāq » : in view of the text of Al-Jahiz, which says that they hung on the tree « by their hair », *t'ou* (« head ») is probably correct in the Chinese texts. See COTTON, p. 519.
- « wāq, wāq » : this is the sound uttered by the fruit in human shape in the Arabic texts. See COTTON, p. 519.
- Weak River : supposed by Yü Huan to be to the west of Ta-Ch'in. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- Weak River : this river flows north of the Kingdom of Women and rises south of the K'un-lun Mountains. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698.
- Weak River : flows to the south in the K'ang-yen-ch'uan Valley. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 700.
- Weak River. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- « Weak River » : mentioned by Herodotus in « Ethiopia », very similar to the Chinese one. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 719.
- Weak Water : the *Wei lio* places it at the west of the Mediterranean Orient. The *Chiu T'ang shu* sates the So-i River of Gilghit to be the Jo-shui of ancient times. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 719.
- wei : (*wəi) this character (in Wei-ch'ih) has another reading yü. See COTAN, p. 418.
- wei : cyclical sign corresponding to « sheep » in the duodenary cycle. See COTTON, p. 516.
- wei : one of the divisions of the Imperial Guard; the *güyükçi* became that in 1287. See CUIUCCI, p. 573.
- wei : « spans ». See FANSUR, p. 666.
- wei : divisions of the Imperial Guard during the T'ang dynasty. See QUESITAN, p. 815.
- Wei : a people. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 680.
- Wei chou : this *chou* was established in 624 on the territory of the Po-lan. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.