

- « Wou Tsin » : the native place Wuchin is mistaken for the name of an author.
See CINGHIS, p. 343.
- wu : (*nguo) Ch., « five »; *Go has nothing to do with it.
See COTAN, p. 413.
- wu : (of Wu-mi) in the T'ang period, it is often corrupt for *ch'ü*.
See COTAN, p. 420.
- Wu : (= Chiang-su) the *mu-mien hua* is called there *p'an-chih hua*.
See COTTON, p. 481.
- Wu-chi : it is the name given by the Wei of the Yüan to the present territory of the Nü-chên (*Ta-Chin kuo chih*; Ma Tuan-lin).
See CIORCIA, p. 372.
- Wu-chi : it was the name given to the Nü-chên by the Wei of the Yüan (*San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*).
See CIORCIA, p. 373.
- Wu-chi : the I-lou were replaced by them during the Six Dynasties.
See CIORCIA, p. 380.
- Wu-chi : they were identified with the Su-shên because they had offered a similar tribute.
See CIORCIA, p. 381.
- Wu-chiang : given by the *Ching-shih ta-tien* as a water stage between Chên-chiang and Hang-chou.
See VUGIU, p. 872.
- Wu-chou : name of Chin-hua-fu from T'ang times down to the Ming.
See VUGIU, p. 874.
- Wu-ch'a : this kingdom of Han times was located in the region of Taš-quryan.
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- Wu-ch'iu Chien : held in Corea a campaign (A. D. 242).
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- wu *ch'ün* : [the lambs] « have no herds » (in the *T'ung tien* instead of *wei ch'ün* « they form herds » in Chang Shou-chieh, which is probably corrupt).
See COTTON, p. 513.
- « Wu-duan » : (YS); the Chinese characters are Wo-tuan.
See COTAN, p. 415.
- Wu-ho-k'ou : (important pass).
See ALAINS, p. 21.
- Wu-hsi : given by the *Ching-shih ta-tien* as a land stage between Chên-chiang and Hang-chou.
See VUGIU, p. 872.
- wu-hsieh : a work quoted in *Bukkyō daijiten* gives it as the Indian form used for Buddhist masters.
See CASCAR, p. 212.
- Wu-Hsün tsa-p'ei : work of Chang So-wang, mentions *chi-pei* as a term used in former times.
See COTTON, p. 438.
- Wu-i : (Mountains) crossed by the road south of Hsin-chou.
See CUGIU (< *SINGIU, cc. 154, 155), p. 569.
- Wu-ku-sun Chung-tuan : the account of his embassy to Chinghiz-khan in 1222 has been preserved by Liu Ch'i.
See COTTON, p. 514.
- Wu-kuo-ch'êng : (of the Chin) Pieh-shih-pa, « Five contiguous cities », can only be another designation of that.
See CIORCIA, p. 388.
- Wu-la-hai : this is Rašid's Urūqāi.
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Wu Li-fu : (in Yao T'ung-shou) this is Wu Lai.
See COTTON, p. 517.
- Wu-li-shih-lien : name under which Jerusalem is mentioned in a Chinese Nestorian text of about the 8th cent.
See JERUSALEM, p. 758.
- Wu-li-yang : *Uriyang. Mentioned in the *Secret History*, as lying between Kāšyar and Kučā. It must be Yärkänd.
See YARCAN, p. 878.
- wu-lin : « black piebald », designation of a coarse cloth.
See COTTON, p. 457.
- wu-lin : mentioned by Hsü as a fabric of *chi-pei*.
See COTTON, p. 488.
- Wu-lu : work of Chang Po (last quarter of the 3rd cent.); the earliest mention of *mu-mien* occurs in a fragment of its geographical section.
See COTTON, p. 459.
- Wu-lu-ssü : (Wo-lo-ssü and A-lo-ssü) transcription of the name of the Russians in the Mongol period.
See COTAN, p. 415.
- Wu-man : (the ancient Ts'uan, according to the Chinese, were divided into Po-man and).
See CARAGIAN, p. 173.
- Wu-Man : the Black Barbarians.
See IACI, p. 747.
- « Wu-man » : (Uman) mentioned before the Zardandān in Y¹, itinerary from India to Yünnan.
They are the Qara-Jang, and should come after the Zardandān.
See CARAGIAN, p. 181.
- wu-mên-tzū : is supposed by Hirth and Rockhill to render the Pers. *abnūs* (« ebony »).
See BONUS, p. 102.
- Wu-mi : (*Uk-mjēt) *tzū* of the Khotanese king Yü-ch'ih; another reading Ch'ü-mi is no doubt correct.
See COTAN, p. 420.
- wu-mu : « black-wood » (Chinese common name of ebony).
See BONUS, p. 102.
- Wu-na : this is Wu-na-la, perhaps Rašid's Urūqāi.
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Wu-na-la : this is perhaps Rašid's Urūqāi.
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Wu-na-pa : (*Unaba) Ho-shih-la halted in this region (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Wu-ni-ching : (south-west of Shanghai) according to the *Chokêng lu*, it is the place where « Huang Tao-p'o » taught the people how to make cotton.
See COTTON, p. 484.
- Wu-pan : apart from the *Liang ssü kung chi* this name is known in Chinese books only from the Life of Hsüan-tsang.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.
- wu-po : there is no such term; it may be a misprint for *wu-chiu*, *Stillingia sebifera*.
See COTTON, p. 483.
- Wu-sha : Hsüan-tsang passed this kingdom on his way from Taš-quryan to Kāšyar. It must be the region of Yangi-hiār.
See YARCAN, p. 884.
- wu-shê : according to the pilgrim I-ching (end of the 7th cent) name given in the Western countries (India) to men of great learning.
Would suppose **ājhd*.
See CASCAR, p. 212-213.