

« Goino » make me think that « Como » or « Come » does not stand for « Conie », but for « Coine »; this very form « Coine » occurs for instance in the *Gestes des Chiprois* (*Hist. des Crois.*, Arm., II, 843), and in the *Jeu de Saint Nicolas* (cf. Y, I, 132) and Joinville also writes « Coyne » (cf. Y, I, 44). « Coine » seems to have been corrupted into « Turchia » in Z and V; the -r- may then represent the -i- of « Coine ». Polo must have here used the form then current among « Franks » in the East.

Konieh, before the Mongol conquest, was the capital of the Seljuqid sultans of Rüm. Pope Gregory IX sent a mission to them in 1233 (GOLUBOVICH, *Bibl. bio-bibl.* II, 298), and Rubrouck passed through Konieh in 1255 (*Wy*, 328). About 1330, Konieh became the capital of the Qaramān princes.

On Konieh, cf. CL. HUART, *Konia, la ville des derviches tourneurs*, Paris, 1897, in-8, and LS, 140-142.

178. CONCI (< *CONICI)

canci Fr, t, Zr
chanachon, gangi V

choccholini, chonci TA¹, TA³
conci F, Z, L

zanzi, zenzi VB

The original is certainly Qoniči, in Mongolian « shepherd » (« Conici » > *Comci > F and Z Conci). In spite of F and Z, B¹, 440, has adopted « Canci », because YULE (Y, II, 481) had called attention to the arrival in Persia, in 1293, of envoys from « Kaunchi », one of Jöči's great-grandsons. But YULE had kept « Conchi » in his text, and says that he changed « Kaunchi » from HAMMER's forms « Quwindschi » (*Ha*¹, II, 479) and « Qubindschi » (*Ha*³, 663); both are misreadings, قوينجی Q^uwinji and قوبنجی Qubinji standing for قونيجی Qoniči. In RR, 415, through some misunderstanding, a restitution Kōnčā is attributed to me, but, at my request, this was corrected to Qoniči in the Addenda. In Oh, II, 454, « Kotchi-ogoul » is an error for Qoniči-oyul, « Prince Qoniči ». I leave out of consideration the « K'uan-sa » (to be read K'uan-ch'ê, Kōnčäk) of Br, II, 15. HOWORTH (II, 217-220) has confused three or four different names.

There were two Qoniči (*Bl*, II, 95, 120, 443, 611; the names are misread « Qoinči »; BARTHOLD, *12 Vorlesungen*, 188, adopts « Qončy »), but the one that Polo speaks of is certainly Sartaqtai's son, who was ruling over the former appanage of Ördü (or Ordu?), Jöči's eldest son. That branch, although acknowledging in theory the authority of Batu's successors, was practically independent; its members were called « Princes of the Left Hand », that is to say « of the East » (cf. BARTHOLD, in MINAEV's, *Marko Polo*, 332). Qoniči died about 1300.

179. CONDUR, see SONDUR and CONDUR

When leaving Ciamba (Champa), not Java as the mss. have it wrongly (see « Java » and « Lochac »), Polo sails 700 miles south-south-west and finds two islands, the greater called Sondur,