

yang and Chien-ning (see « Quenlinfu »). BENEDETTO contradicts himself by accepting CHARIGNON's identifications as far as Ch'ang-shan (south-west of Ch'ü-chou), and then rejecting Hsin-chou in favour of Ch'u-chou, which is very far to the south-east (*B*¹, 441, 442). It is on account of the identification with Hsin-chou = Kuang-hsin that I have restored an original form « Singiu », although it is not the one which has the best support in the mss.

Fra Mauro writes « Chuçu », one more striking parallel with Z, and with Z only (the « Chuzu, of Zu, 38, and HALLBERG, 146, is not the form which actually appears on the map).

188. CUI

caitus P⁵
calcur P
chim TA³

chui VA, VB; G
cin TA¹
cui F, L, LT, VB

uy FA, FB
yn R

This is the Great Khan Güyük or Küyük; for the conditions in which the final *-k* is dropped, see « Ulau ». Plan Carpine gives the proper form, which he writes « Cuyuc », « Cuyuccan », « Cuyuckan » (cf. *Wy*, 64, 85, 93, 94, etc.), and Salimbene owes to him his correct « Cuiuch-Chan » (cf. *Pel*, 12). But Rubrouck has « Keuchan », and Hethum « Guio Can » (see « Ulau »). Georgian texts have « Kuk » (BROSSET, *Hist. de la Géorgie*, I, 521); « Ghoik », given as an Armenian form by BROSSET, *Hist. de la Géorgie*, I, Add., 326, and « Gayug » adopted by PATKANOV, *Ist. Mongolov*, I, 38, must both be wrong readings. The *YS*, 2, 4 *a*, transcribes 貴由 *Kui-yu* (= Güyük); Juwaini writes كيوك *Güyük* (or *Küyük*), and so does Rašidu-'d-Dīn (*Bl*, II, 4), although BLOCHET, after p. 227 of his edition, adopts consistently the exceptional spelling كيوك *Güyük* (or *Küyük*); cf. *Bl*, II, 227 (the would-be homonymous كوك of p. 570 is probably a misreading for كوك *Köbäk*). The name is perhaps derived from *güyü-*, « to run »; *güyü-* has a subsidiary form *güi-*; a secondary form **Güik* would account for « Cui » < **Güik*, but is in itself unlikely, and the Chinese and Persian transcriptions favour a regular *Güyük*. Nevertheless, the etymology remains doubtful, and the name may even be of Turkish origin.

Güyük was Ögödäi's eldest son, and was born in 1206; Plan Carpine was present when he ascended the throne near Qara-qorum on August 24, 1246. Güyük died in March-April 1248 at Qum-sängir, seven days' journey from Beš-baliq; cf. *Pel*, 196-197 (I have noticed since that the name of Qum-sängir, which was only a reconstruction on my part, really appeared, under the slightly different form Qum-singir, in the *Secret History*, § 158, as a region through which the Urungu flowed; it was already known through the abridged Chinese version translated by PALLADIUS; cf. *Ber*, II, 280, where the name is incorrectly given as Qumšingir).