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- « A-ba-la-hu » or A-pa-la-hu.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- A-chi-ko K'en-tê : name of the « Small Kântai », Hsiao K'en-t'ê.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- A-chi-ki K'o-yin-t'ê : the A-chi-ko K'en-tê, « Small Kântai » in the Wu-ch'ang map.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- A-chi-min (read K'o-chi-min) : for Qazwin, in a unidentified Ming itinerary.
See CASVIN, p. 215.
- A-chih-li Lake (map of the *Yüan shih lei-pien*) : may represent another original than « Idil », « Äjil ».
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- « A-dha-ma » : an explanation of « Uthen » with this name of a *stüpa* mentioned in a Tibetan chronicle of Khotan must be abandoned.
See COTAN, p. 414.
- A-êrh-hun : Chinese transcription of Arγun.
See ARGON (1), p. 47.
- A-êrh-hun (Arγun) : named among the non-Mongolian tribes in *Cho-kêng-lu*.
See ARGON (2), p. 50.
- A-êhr-pu-t'an (mountain) : would be the same as the Altan Mountain.
See CINGHIS, p. 348.
- A-ha-ma : Ahmad, in Chinese.
See ACMAT (1), p. 10.
- A hsi = « A-si » : misreading for An-hsi.
See ALAINS, p. 18.
- A-kou Ch'iang : there is a notice in the *Pei shih* on this kingdom. It lay south-west of So-chü (Yärkänd).
See YARCAN, p. 880.
- A-la-chang : a Chinese transcription for Qara-Jang.
See CARAGIAN, p. 169.
- A-la-hai : = A-ta-hai.
See ABACAN, p. 2.
- A-la-mu-t'ê : transcription of the main Ismailian fortress Alamüt.
See MULECTE, p. 786.
- A-la-t'ê-na-ta-ra : *Ratnadhara, Wên-tsung's son; the procedure adopted for his funeral was that in use for an Emperor.
See CINGHIS, p. 356.
- A-lan : a kingdom north of the T'u-yü-hun (usual transcription of the name of the Alans). The true form is certainly K'o-lan, K'â-lân.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 692.
- A-lan-liao : i. e. Alans.
See ALAINS, p. 16.
- A-lan-na : other name of the kingdom of Yen-ts'ai.
See ALAINS, p. 16.
- « A-lan-ya » : a slip or misprint of A-lan-na.
See ALAINS, p. 16.
- A-lo-ssü : (or O-lo-ssü, Wu-lu-ssü, Wo-lo-ssü) : transcription of the name of the Russians in the Mongol period.
See COTAN, p. 415.
- A-lo-t'ai : Altai, in the Chinese translation of « Sanang Setsen ».
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- A-lo-t'an : Altan; it would be arbitrary to change A-lo-t'ai to that name.
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- A-lu : incomplete Chinese transcription of Arγun.
See ARGON (1), p. 47.
- A-lu-hun : Chinese transcription of Arγun.
See ARGON (1), p. 47.
- A-lu-t'ai (Aruqtai) : sought refuge in the Mu-na-shan, which is the Muna-šan.
See CINGHIS, p. 344.
- A-mi-chou (in Yün-nan) : Yang Shên says that the *pan-chih hua* grows there.
See COTTON, p. 480.
- a-mo, perfume : a product of the country of Pa-pa-li (*Puât-b'wât-ljök), the Somali Coast.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- a-mo : certainly transcribes 'anbar.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- A-mu-li (for K'o-mu-li?) : miswriting of Qamîl in the Chinese Map of 1330.
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- A-nou-ta Mountain : Avanatapta.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 696-697.
- A-pa-la-hu : an ancient land of Nayan, which produces fish. Palladius and the Chinese texts identify « A-ba-la-hu » with the modern Butħa on the Nomin River.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- A-pao-chi : the head of the Yeh-lü clan and the founder of the Chi-tan dynasty in northern China.
See CATAI, p. 218.
- A-pu-ha : this is the *ilkhān* Abaya.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- « A-pu-ho-ta » : this pseudo-royal residence is the great (*ta*) king A-pu-ha.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- A-pu-ko : Chinese name of a Prince.
See ABAGA, p. 4.
- A-shu : Chinese form for Agiul.
See AGIUL, p. 14.
- A-shu : Uriyangqadai's son.
(See « Agiul », p. 14.)
See IACI, p. 746.
- A-shu : was ordered by Qubilai to attack Chi-nan-fu.
(See « Agiul », p. 14.)
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- A-shu : assisted by Nangiadai in the siege of Hsiang-yang.
See MONGATAI, p. 782.
- A-shu-lu : or Ajul, father of Nayan, in Chinese.
See AGIUL, p. 14.
- A-shu-lu (Wu Kuang-ch'êng took his Ha-la-ha-ch'a-êrh from the biography of).
— ? *Ajul,