

- on the name, see « Agiul », p. 14.  
See CALACIAN, p. 133.
- A-shu-lu : in the notice devoted to him, the statement that the capture of the sovereign of the Hsi-Hsia was made by \*AJul seems to be unfounded.  
See CINGHIS, p. 311.
- « A-si » = « A-hsi » : misreading for An-hsi.  
See ALAINS, p. 18.
- A-su : Chinese transcription of Aqsou in a Ming itinerary.  
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- A-su (an embassy was projected in 1463, to be sent there).  
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- « A-su » (Alan-As) : is a slip in *Br*, II, 88.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- A-su-tai = \*Asutai = \*Asuttai ? : adjectival form in *-tai* (A-su).  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- A-tan : Aden in Chinese texts before the first quarter of the 15th century.  
See ADEN, p. 13.
- A-tan : Chinese transcriptions of Adam.  
See ADAM, p. 13.
- A-tuan : writing of the name of Khotan given to a military colony in the beginning of the Ming dynasty; it should be read O-tuan, Odon.  
See COTAN, p. 415.
- A-t'a-ch'ih : son of Hang-hu-ssü, helped in conquering the important pass of Wu-ho-k'ou.  
See ALAINS, p. 21.
- A-t'a-hai : = \*Ataqai?.  
See ABACAN, p. 2.
- A-t'an : Chinese writing of Adam.  
See ADAM, p. 13.
- A-wa : Chinese transcription of Ava (?).  
See AVA, p. 56.
- 'A-ža : it was the usual name of the T'u-yü-hun.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 691.
- « Aarserum » (Erzerum) : in Rubrouck.  
See ARGIRON, p. 47.
- « Ab Amorrigo » : in *Wilhelm von Rubruck* of Fr. Risch, is unexplained, must be the (corrupt)? name of a place in Persia.  
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- ABACAN.**  
The name is doubtless corrupt. Pelliot inclines to the belief that « Abacan » stands for « Alacan ».  
See p. 1-3.
- « Abaco » : other spelling of « Bachu ».  
See BACHU, p. 61.
- « Abacu » : other spelling of « Bachu ».  
See BACHU, p. 61.
- « Abacuc (Mare) sive Mare de Sala » : the Caspian on Waldseemüller's map.  
See BACHU, p. 62.
- Abaga : Chinese transcriptions.  
See ABAGA, p. 3.
- ABAGA.**  
Hülägu's eldest son.  
See p. 3-5.
- Abaya.  
See ACMAT (2), p. 11.
- Abaya : about Buga.  
See BOGA, p. 97.
- Abaya : the *emirs* of the Qaraunas made their submission to him at Herat in 1278. In 1278 or 1279, must have taken with him an important portion of the Qaraunas, who lived in winter in Bagdad and in summer on the Siyäh-koh.  
See CARAUNAS, p. 189.
- Abaya : the great Buluyan was his wife.  
See COCACIN, p. 392.
- Abaya (the *ilkhan*...) : occurs as A-pu-ha in *YS*.  
See COILUM, p. 400.
- Abaya : Aryun's father. His lands bordered on the lands of the king Caidu, and this was from towards the Lone Tree.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- Abaya : Gaihatu was one of his sons.  
See QUIACATU, p. 816.
- Abaya : he sent a letter on September 4, 1271 to Prince Edward of England then at Acre.  
See SAMAGAR, p. 825.
- Abaya ('s time Qubilai sent an embassy that ordered Bayan back).  
See BAIAN CINGSAN, p. 67.
- Abaya ('s wife).  
See BOLGANA, p. 98.
- aban* : Cham, one of the forms of the Indonesian word adapted in Chinese as *man*.  
See COTTON, p. 453.
- Abaqa : in Rašidu-'d-Din's form and in Waššäf.  
See ABAGA, p. 3.
- Abaqa : Aryun's father.  
See « Abaga », p. 3.  
See ARGON (1), p. 48.
- Abar (of Ibir) : Rašidu-'d-Din and Quatremère locate this near the region of Čolman.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 618.
- ABASCE.**  
The original is Arabic Ḥabas, « Abyssinian ».  
See p. 6-7.
- « Abasce » (q. v.) : equated with Ethiopia by Polo, but does not occur in F or Z. Must be considered as a gloss of the copyists.  
See ETHIOPIA, p. 649.
- « Abasce » : Ethiopia.  
See NUBIA, p. 797.
- « Abascie » : « Abasce ».  
See ABASCE, p. 6.
- « Abascy » : = Abasce.  
See ABASCE, p. 6.
- « Abaskun (island of) ».  
See BACHU, p. 62.
- « Abasty » : = Abasce.  
See ABASCE, p. 6.
- Abäqa : in Rašidu-'d-Din.  
See ABAGA, p. 3.
- « Abcas » : = Abkhazia.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 621.
- 'Abd-al-Kürī : an island lying between Socotra and Cape Gardafui.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 672.
- « Abdelchori » : = 'Abd-al-Kürī.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 672.
- « Abenes » : Georgian version of « Abner ».  
See AVENIR, p. 57.
- Abennêr (king) : influence of the name « Abner » of the Bible, in the Greek text.  
See AVENIR, p. 57.
- « Abya » : (Syriac form) in Budge, *The monks of Kúblai Khân*.  
See ABAGA, p. 3.
- Abhar : « Abher », the meeting place of Kökäčün and Ghazan.  
See COCACIN, p. 393.