

- Alternation *r~l* : must have taken place in North-Western India or Eastern Iran.
See BARLAM, p. 81.
- « Alton » : must be Hülägü.
See ULAU, p. 867.
- altin, altun* : the Mong. word for « gold », *altan*, is connected with this Turk. form.
See CIORCIA, p. 380.
- Altun-ḥan : (= Altai) the name « Altunḥan » should be considered as such.
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- Altun-yiś : in the Orkhon « runic » inscriptions.
See ALTAI, p. 31.
- « Altunḥan » : name of a mountain in the land of the Uigurs.
See ALTAI, p. 31.
- « Altunḥan » : the name should be considered as Altun-ḥan=Altai.
See CINGHIS, p. 341.
- Aluyu : son of Baidar, sixth son of Čayatai.
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- Aluyu : grandson of Čayatai and father of Čübäi and Qaban.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 262.
- Aluyu : Čayatai's grandson, he fixed his capital at Khotan; this is the true form of the name, not Alyu.
See COTAN, p. 423.
- Alvan (Aγvan).
See ALANIE, p. 25.
- Amaji-Nägüdārī : a Mongol of the chronicle of Herat may be the same as the « Aladu », « Alaju » who had at one time Qaraunas under his command.
See CARAUNAS, p. 194.
- Amaterasu : the Sun-goddess from whom the Japanese Emperors would be the descendants.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 685.
- Amazons : Yule saw in Polo's story « a mere ramification of this ancient and widespread fable ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 674.
- Amazons : it is hard to say whether there can be any connection between the kingdom of women and the western traditions concerning them.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 676.
- Amazons : in a text of Clavijo, it is said that fifteen days from the city of Samarkand, in the direction of Catay, there is a country inhabited by them.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 720.
- amās* : (< *mās*) Mal., « gold »; the derivation of « mace » from it is a failure.
See COWRIES, p. 561.
- ambas* : (or *ambōḥ*) Khmer, « spun cotton »; there is no reason to connect it with Khmer *krābas*, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 436.
- « *amber* » : Pelliot accepts it as a genuine statement.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- « *amber* » : this word was borrowed in the 11 th cent. from Arab : 'anbar, which does not mean « amber » but « ambergris ».
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- AMBERGRIS.
An intestinal concretion of the sperm whale or cachalot.
See p. 32-38.
- « Ambergris Island » : Lung-hsien-hsü, the island lay of the north-western coast of Sumatra.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 37.
- ambōḥ* : (or *ambas*) Khmer, « spun cotton »; there is no reason to connect it with Khmer *krābas*, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 436.
- « *ambra* », « *ambre* » : the common usage in Italian and French is to employ « *ambra* », « *ambre* » indiscriminately for both products.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- ambraçan* : « *ambergris* ». On Fra Mauro's map.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32-33.
- « *ambraçanno* » : for Evans it is only it, which is considered as « *ambergris* ».
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- ambra concia* : means « finished *ambra* », « worked *ambra* ».
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- ambra zalo* : « yellow amber ».
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- « *ambre* » : amber.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- ambrum* : understood as « *ambergris* » in regard to Tibet.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 32.
- « *Ameri* » : is probably for « *Lameri* » = « *Lambri* » (epithet for brazil-wood in Pegolotti).
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- « *Ameto* » : Latin translation of Aḥmad.
See ACMAT (2), p. 12.
- « *Amir Roknadin Mahmud* » : name of a king of Hormuz, who reigned thirty-five years, and died in the year of the Hyxara 676, i.e. A.D. 1278.
See ROCNEDIN ACMAT, p. 821.
- Amir-amirān : « Emir of emirs », name of the prince of Tsêng-t'an.
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- amir-i buzurg* : seems to be an arbitrary invention for the Persian words to explain *Ja'ut-quri*.
See CINGHIS, p. 293.
- amir-i mu'azzam* : « great emir » the Persian word is actually used to explain *Ja'ut-quri*.
See CINGHIS, p. 293.
- AMU.
In most mss. Pelliot takes « *Amu* » to be a corrupt representation of *Annam.
See p. 39-40.
- Amu* : this province bordered on the Gulf of Tonkin.
See TOLOMAN, p. 857.
- « *Amu* » : (Tongking) Polo mentions there a cowry currency.
See COWRIES, p. 552.
- « *Amu* » : Polo's return journey did not start from there.
See CUIGIU, p. 571.
- Amu-daryā* : river called the Jihūn by Polo.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 633.
- Amu-daryā* : (= Gion) river in the country of the Dry Tree.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 631.
- An* : name under which Bokhara was known c. 600 A.D.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 714.
- 'An-ce : or 'An-se is the kingdom of An-hsi of Han times and the name of which rendered Arsak.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713-714.
- An-chi-yen* : (Andijan) according to Juan K'uei-shêng, the mountains south-west of it are full of « heavy bone sheeps ».
See COTTON, p. 521.