

- alternate; *ci-* may have replaced very early an original *si-*.  
See CUIGIU (c. 130), p. 571.
- « Ciugiu » : the readings of the mss. point to this form; but the only possible identification is Su-ch'ien.  
See CIUGIU, p. 390.
- « Ciugiu » : the use of -g- is not the same as in « Coigangiu ».  
See COIGANGIU, p. 398.
- CIUGUI (c. 177).  
This represents a pronunciation *čugi* of Skr. *yogīn* > Hind. *jogī*, « ascetic ».  
See p. 391.
- « Ciuitas » : is misread « Cuntas » by Zurla and Hallberg.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 635.
- civara* : « garment », fanciful interpretation of « Cina », losing sight of its Chinese origin.  
See CIN, p. 271.
- « Ckamidschu » : in Erdmann for Kan-chou.  
See CAMPCIO, p. 150.
- « Cobila » : occurs in Hethum for « Qubilai ».  
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- COBINAN.  
This is variously transcribed « Kuh Banán », « Koooh Benan », « Kuhbanān », « Kúbenán », « Kubanān ».  
See p. 392.
- « Cobina[n] » : (and « Chobinam ») in Fra Mauro, for « Cobinan ».  
See COBINAN, p. 392.
- « Coblā » : occurs in the Latin translation of Arḡun's letter of 1285 to Honorius IV.  
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- « Coblā Chan » : a letter was addressed to him by Nicholas IV in 1289.  
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- COCACIN.  
Rašīdu-'d-Dīn writes Kōkāči. Chên-chin's wife, Baīram-ākāči, was also called K'o-k'o-chên, Kōkōjin; Rašīd always calls her Kōkājin.  
The meeting of Ghazan and Kōkāčin at « Abher » cannot be later than July-August 1293. Ghazan married her; the former *ordo* of Toquz-ḡatun and Tuqtani was assigned to her; she died between June 4 and July 2, 1296.  
See p. 392-394.

- « Cocacin » : a Mongol princess.  
See FUGIU, p. 728.
- Coccus cacti* : this is the « cochenille », used in French to speak of the « kermes ».  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Coccus lacca* : lac insect.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- Coccus ilicis* : this is the kermes.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- « cochenille » : French, for the « kermes »; but it is *Coccus cacti*.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- « Cochinchina » : the name was applied to Middle Annam until the end of the 18th cent.  
See CAUGIGU, p. 233.
- « Cocintana » : mentioned on the Medici Map, it is probably, according to Ibn Baṭṭūṭah's « Kokan Tānah », « Thāna of Konkan ».  
See TANA, p. 845-846.
- « Cocintaya » : mentioned on the Catalan Map. It must be « Thāna of Konkan ».  
See TANA, p. 846.
- COGACIN.  
This is Rašīd's Hūgāči, in Chinese Hu-ko-ch'ih, in literary Mongol Ūkārči, « Cowherd ». He was Qubilai's fifth son according to YS, and sixth according to Rašīd.  
He was appointed prince of Yün-nan in 1267 and poisoned in 1271.  
See p. 394-395.
- COGATAI.  
Like most of the names given in the different versions of Aḡmad's murder in 1282, this name is hardly reconcilable.  
The best representative of « Cogatai » seems to be Kao Hsi; but « Cogatai » renders a Mongolian name \*Kōkātāi = Kōkōtāi.  
The Mongolian personal name of Kao Hsi was Šira, Shih-la; but the man really referred to by « Cogatai » is probably Kao Hsi.  
See p. 395-396.
- « Cogatai » : like most of the names mentioned in the versions of Aḡmad's murder in 1282, it is hardly reconcilable.  
See COGATAI, p. 395.

- \*Cogatai : (Kōkōtāi); « Cogatal » is perhaps a clerical error for that.  
See COGATAL, p. 396.
- COGATAL.  
This is the only reading given by the best mss. for the name of Qubilai's envoy to the Pope. The name may be a clerical error for \*Cogatai, Kōkōtāi; but no Kōkōtāi can be identified with him.  
See p. 396-397.
- Cogatal : (about Alau) see p. 396.  
See ALAU, p. 62.
- Cogatal : the information found in Jacopo d'Acqui must be based on some confusion.  
See COGATAL, p. 397.
- « Cogia » : = Hōja, in Persian, « master », in B<sup>1</sup>, for « Coja ».  
See COJA, p. 402.
- « Cogno » : (< \*Coyno) in R, for Qonyā, « Konieh ».  
See COMO (< \*COINE), p. 403.
- « Coia » : rendering of *dominus* in Turkish in *Codex Cumanicus*.  
See COJA, p. 402.
- « Coia » : in F, read as « Coja » in view of « Goza » in R.  
See COJA, p. 402.
- COIACH.  
This word, as a designation in Ma'abar of unlucky hours, occurs in Z as « choiach », « coiach », « coiath ».  
The relation of « uciacha » to « coiach » (*hora uciacha id est coiach*) is not clear; it looks as though « uciacha » were a term of Western astrology and « coiach » alone a native term used in Ma'abar.  
See p. 397.
- « coiach » : it looks as though this alone were a native term used in Ma'abar.  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « coiach » : occurs in Z, also spelt « choiach », « coiath ».  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- « coiath » : occurs in Z, more often spelt « choiach », « coiach ».  
See COIACH, p. 397.
- COIGANGIU.  
This is Huai-an-chou, where Polo crossed the Yellow River; when Polo used it, the name had ceased to be official. Polo's transcription of Huai-an-chou is interesting in its first -g- and