

- in the notation of Ch. *-ua-* through *-o-*.  
See p. 398.
- « Coigangiu » : the first *-g-* marks perhaps the hiatus between *su* and *yü*.  
See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- « Coilam » : Barbosa wrote « Coulam ».  
See COILUM, p. 401.
- \*Coilō : (> Coilon) < « \*Coilom », perhaps in the original French text.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « \*Coilom » : « Coilomin » is an epithet derived from it.  
See COILOMIN, p. 398.
- « \*Coilom » : (or « \*Coulom ») perhaps for « Coilum » in the original French text.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « \*coilomi » : perhaps a Persian adjectival form in *-ī*.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- COILOMIN.**  
An epithet derived from « Coilum » (? « \*Coilom »), Quilon. Polo uses it for a kind of brazilwood and also for a kind of ginger.  
It may be that « \*coilomi » also existed.  
See p. 398-399.
- Coilon : < \*Coilō < « \*Coilom », which was perhaps in the original French text.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- COILUM.**  
The name is the same as that of the modern Quilon, on the coast of Travancore; it appears for the first time on the Kūlam-Malāī of the Arabic travellers of the 9th cent.; the mediaeval Western form is « Columbum », etc.  
The Chinese transcriptions are K'o-lan, Kulin, Chū-lan, Chū-nan.  
Ta Chū-nan, « Great Quilon », never existed; Hsiao Chū-nan, Hsiao Ko-lan is certainly Quilon, and not Kayan-Kullam.  
See p. 399-402.
- « Coilum » : (? « \*Coilom »); « Coilomin » is an epithet derived from it.  
See COILOMIN, p. 398.
- « Coilum » : all the mss. point to *coi-* for the beginning of the word, although we should expect *co-*, *cu-* or *-cou*.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « Coine » : « Como » or « Come » probably stands for it, not for « Conie »; this form occurs in the *Gestes des Chiprois* and in the *Jeu de Saint Nicolas*.  
See COMO (< \*COINE), p. 404.
- « Coirchan » : a sovereign mentioned by Rubrouck, who probably wrongly associated him with *gür-ḥan*.  
See CATAI, p. 226.
- COJA.**  
Reading of « Coia » for « Cogia » = Hōja.  
The name is not characteristic enough to support an attempt at identification.  
See p. 402.
- « Coja » : (Coža), reading for the « Coia » of F in view of the « Goza » of R, for « Cogia ».   
See COJA, p. 402.
- « Colom » : this form occurs for Quilon in Guillaume Adam.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- colombino* : particular sort of brazilwood; ginger.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- « \*colomi » : « colonmi » may represent that.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- « \*colomin » : « colonmi » may be a copyist's error for that.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- « Colon » : a would-be Syriac mention of it in the middle of the 7th cent. has been later renounced.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « colonmi » : (or « *colombino* ») in Pegolotti (epithet for brazilwood).  
See BRAZIL, p. 104.
- « colonmi » : Pegolotti, generally writing « *colombino* », mentions this twice.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- columbino* : (*colombino*), a particular sort of brazilwood.  
See COILOMIN, p. 399.
- « Columbo » : mediaeval Western form for Quilon.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « Columbum » : mediaeval Western form for Quilon.  
See COILUM, p. 399.
- « Columbum » : (= Quilon) in India.  
See ETHIOPIA, p. 650.
- « Comania » : its extent varies in the accounts of the different travellers.  
See COMANIE, p. 403.
- COMANIE.**  
This is the land of the Comans.  
See p. 403.
- Comans (the) : according to Plan Carpine, the Jöçi lead campaigns against them.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 620.
- COMAIN.**  
The Comans appear for the first time in Byzantine history in 1078 and as Κόμανοι. Although the origin of the name is still uncertain, they were a Turkish-speaking nation.  
See p. 402.
- COMARI.**  
This is Cape Comorin and the surrounding region.  
The name comes from Skr. Kumārī.  
See p. 403.
- « Combaeth » : in Hethum, for Cambay.  
See CAMBAET, p. 140.
- \*Comci : < « Conici », > F and Z Conci; the original is Qoniči.  
See CONCI (< \*CONICI), p. 404.
- « Come » : (or « Como ») probably does not stand for « Conie », but for « Coine ».   
See COMO (< \*COINE), p. 404.
- COMO (< \*COINE).**  
This is Qonyā, « Konieh » of our maps.  
R's « Cogno » and LT's « Goino » make think that « Como » or « Come » does not stand for « Conie », but for « Coine ».   
See p. 403-404.
- Comorin : (Cape...) this is Polo's Comari.  
See COMARI, p. 403.
- comos* : in Rubrouck's text, is correct, rather than « cosmos ».   
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- « Concha » : Polo only once says that the « city of Fugiu » is the capital of a kingdom called « Concha ».   
See CHONCHA, p. 246.
- « Concham » : var. for Rubrouck's « Coirchan ».   
See CATAI, p. 226.