

- « Dragoian » : = « Dakolien » or « Dagoyam », Ta-Hua-mien in the Amoy dialect isolated by Phillips.  
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- « dragon-brain » : = camphor.  
See FANSUR, p. 667.
- « Draguin » : modern corruption of Indragiri.  
See DAGROIAN, p. 613-614.
- Dre chu.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 693.
- « Dré ch'u » (Tibetan) : is represented in « Brius » and « Bic'iu », according to Rockhill.  
See BRIUS, p. 106.
- Dre-čhu : may be the local pronunciation of 'Bri-čhu.  
See BRIUS, p. 106.
- Dru-gu : Turkish.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 687.
- « Dru-gu Ha-la yun-log » : *i. e.* the Turks (Oyuz) Ala-yondluğ, in the Tibetan translation of an Uighur geographical report of about the 9th cent.  
See CALACIAN, p. 135.
- DRY (LONE) TREE.  
The true form is not « Tree of the Sun » but « Lone Tree ». Polo's « Lone Tree » can be only an Oriental plane or *cinar*, *Platanus orientalis*, and probably a sacred tree.  
It was situated in the north-eastern part of Ḥorasān, and it was there that Polo placed the battle between Darius and Alexander.  
See p. 627-637.
- Dry (or Lone) Tree : in this region, according to Polo, would have taken place the decisive battle between Darius and Alexander.  
See DARIUS, p. 615.
- « Dry Tree » : there are different forms of its legend. For some it was the Tree of the Knowledge of the Paradise.  
In the « Middle Ages », it was almost synonymous of the furthest limit of the world.  
Polo adds that « of its wood balsam is made ».  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 632-633.
- « Dschanti » : attributed to Rašidu-'d-Dīn for Čübäi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- « Dschanti » : attributed to Rašidu-'d-Dīn, for Čübäi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- « Dschaukturi » : misreading of the title given to Tämüjin occurring in Rašid.  
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- « Dschauli » : writing attributed to Rašid, for Čübäi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- « Dschaut-ikuri » : misreading of the title given to Tämüjin occurring in Rašid.  
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- « Dschoba » : in Hammer's translation of Waššāf, for Čübäi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- « Dschobai » : for Čübäi by Hammer, who says that Rašidu-'d-Dīn gives this form.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- « Dschoban » : attributed to Waššāf, for Čübäi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Dua : « sworn brother's » of Qaidu.  
See CAIDU, p. 126-127.
- Dua : considered to be the « true founder » of the Čayatai Empire.  
See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- Dua : Prince George of the Öngüt fought against him.  
See GIORGE, p. 737.
- \*D'uət-mjie : T'u-mi, one sort of K'un-lun (Hui-lin).  
See ČANGHIBAR, p. 599.
- DUFAR.  
The name is « Dofar » in Barbosa. The transcription Zafār is certainly wrong and the name is Zūfār or Zofār.  
In Chinese texts, it appears first in 1225, used by Chao Ju-kua under the forme Nu-fa and in the first half of the 15th cent. as Tsu-fa-êrh and Tso-fa-êrh. « Dhofar » of our maps, on the southern coast of Arabia.  
See p. 637.
- dulb* : Arabic, « plane », which Reinaud and F. Michel identify with *dirp*. This does not take into account the mention of oak.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- « dumb » (némoï) : an epithet which is the basis of the Russian name « Némeč » of the Germans. The name given by the Ancient Russians to people who spoke another language.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 624.
- « dumb trade » : a tradition connected with both the northern province of Darkness and some of the southern islands.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 617.
- durrāj* : Persian name for Polo's « francolin »; is very similar to the *käklik*.  
See CATORS, p. 232.
- Duwa : (or Dua, Tuwa) : the son of Baraq.  
See CAIDU, p. 128.
- « Dütschu » : wrong form for Dre-čhu ('Bri-čhu).  
See BRIUS, p. 106.
- dvīpa* : Skr.; *diva*- goes back to it.  
See COWRIES, p. 559.
- Dvīpāntara : Skr., rendering of K'un-lun in a T'ang Sino-Sanskrit vocabulary.  
See ČANGHIBAR, p. 600.
- [Dwāra] Samudra : it is the capital of the Bilal Rajas immediately north of Ma'abar.  
See SEMENAT, p. 830.
- dyu*, *Dyaus pitā* : « divine Heaven ».  
See FACFUR, p. 653.
- \**dz'ām* : *ts'an*, Chinese name of the silkworm.  
See CIN, p. 265.
- \**Dz'əng-b'wat* : Ts'əng-pa, Zangibār (Chao Ju-kua).  
See ČANGHIBAR, p. 601.
- \**Dz'jēn* : Ch'in, the great feudal state which « China » represents.  
See CIN, p. 268.
- « Dzu-Dzu » : this pronunciation for Juan-juan cannot be retained.  
See CIORCIA, p. 381.
- « Dzut-dzut » : they are the same which we generally call Juan-juan.  
See CIORCIA, p. 381.
- « Dzut-dzut » : this is an interpretation of Jui-jui, rendered \**Nžj'ät-ńžj'ät* but which may be an ancient \**Nžj'äi-ńžj'äi*.  
See CIORCIA, p. 385.
- « Dzut-dzut » : (or Juan-juan) the theory that this name is identical with that of the Čürčüt, which was originally Jürčät, cannot be retained.  
See CIORCIA, p. 385.