

- « Ergiuul » : appears in Y as a misreading of Uraqai.
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- « Ergiuul » : Hsi-Liang-chou.
See SILINGIU, p. 833.
- « Erigaya » : in light of the forms in the *Secret History* and in Rašidu-'d-Dīn, this seems to be the form to adopt. But the forms in the *Secret History* was not correctly read by transcribers.
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Erāqīya : Mongol name of Irqai (= Ning-hsia).
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- « ermellini » : ermines.
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- « Ermenie » : Armenia, name given by Hethum.
See ARMÉNIE, p. 51.
- ermesino : It., name of a textile, from the name of Hormuz.
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- « Ermine-ḥatun » : this is Kārāmūn-ḥatun.
See COCACIN, p. 394.
- « Erminie » : or Armenia, current form in the Middle Ages, in the west.
See ARMÉNIE, p. 51.
- Erqaya : said by Rašidu-'d-Dīn to be the Mongol form of Egrigaia.
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- « Ersu » : (Ärsu) on a Mongolian document. No doubt that it is Liang-chou.
See ERGIUUL, p. 646.
- Ertič : in Kirakos, for the name of the Irtysh.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Erythrina Indica* : *tz'ü-t'ung* has also this meaning.
See ÇAITON, p. 584.
- Erzerum : the modern name of « Argiron ».
See ARGIRON, p. 47.
- Erzingan or Erzinjan : the modern name of « Arçingan ».
See ARÇINGAN, p. 47.
- Erzinjan or Erzingan : the modern name of « Arçingan ».
See ARÇINGAN, p. 47.
- Esän : or Isän.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- Esän-temür : or Äsän-temür, the Persian spelling of Äsän-tämür.
See ESENTEMUR, p. 649.
- ESCA.
The word occurs only in Z, in the legend about the first Uighur king, said to have « sprung up from a certain fungus which is made up from the sap of trees, what indeed [is accustomed] among us to be called « esca ».
Latin *esca*, « food » had lost this original meaning already at the end of classical times and had soon come to mean « tinder ».
See p. 647-648.
- « esca » : or « èche ». It was not the fungus which was called by this name but the tinder made from it.
See ESCA, p. 647.
- ESCEQE.
Esceqe, not « esceque » represents Arabic *šaiḥ*, meaning « old man », « elder » as Polo says and is our sheikh.
See p. 648-649.
- « esceque » : incorrect representation of the Arabic *šaiḥ* in B.
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- esche* : Fr. in Middle Ages, it had the meaning « tinder » and thus is related to the Latin « esca », food.
See ESCA, p. 647.
- escorche* : the « bark » of the tree, according to Pauthier, Yule and Charignon. More authoritative texts, including F and Z call it « leaves ».
See DRY(LONE)TREE, p. 629.
- escureus, escuriau* : French mediaeval forms of « squirrel » of which there seems no phonetic connection to *ercolin*.
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- escuriau, escureus* : French mediaeval forms of « squirrel » of which there seems no phonetic connection to *ercolin*.
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- ESENTEMUR.
Äsän-tämür is composed of Mong. *äsän*, « sane », and *tämür*, iron. The name is common.
The present Äsän-tämür is the son of Hügäçi, himself a son of Qubilai.
See p. 649.
- « Essedones » : Vivien saw the Ossets in the « Essedones »; this identification was arbitrary.
See ALAINS, p. 18.
- Ethil : in Plan Carpine, name of the Volga.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Ethil : (i.e. the Volga) the identification of Odoric's « Cadeli » with it is not evident.
See COTTON, p. 523.
- Ethilia, Etilia : in Rubrouck, name of the Volga.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Ethiopia : « Abasce », other name of « Abasce ».
See ABASCE, p. 6.
- ETHIOPIA.
In Polo's notice on « Abasce » the addition « which is called Ethiopia » does not occur in F or Z, and must be considered as a gloss of the copyists.
Ethiopia is placed in Transgangeitic India.
The Catalan Map of 1375 and a letter of Pope John XXII seem to indicate Ethiopia at its proper place in Africa.
See p. 649-651.
- Etil : or Itil. A name of the Volga.
See TIGRI, p. 853.
- Etilia, Ethilia : in Rubrouck, name of the Volga.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- « Etilia » : this is used by Rubrouck for the name of the Volga.
See COTTON, p. 523.
- Etsin-gol : (Edzin-γol) or « River Etsin », north of Kan-chou (in Kan-su).
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- Etsin-γol : the Mongols came from Qara-ḥoto along it.
See CINGHIS, p. 311.
- Etsin-γol : Chinghiz travelled from Mongolia to it.
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- EUFRATES.
Polo mentions Euphrates only once, and as one of the rivers flowing into the Caspian, together with the Tigris (Volga) and the « Gion » (Oxus).
See p. 651.
- « Europa » : occurs only in the title-preamble of Z. On Fra Mauro's map, the name appears between the Don and the Volga.
See EUROPE, p. 651-652.
- EUROPE.
« Europe » occurs only in the title-preamble of Z, and it is not certain that the word was used in Rustichello's original text.
There is a lack of necessary data