

- from the same root as Aryan.
See ALAINS, p. 18.
- Irqai : (=Ning-hsia) the Hsi-Hsia sovereign was defeated there, and Chinghiz-khan went to the south (Rašid).
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Irqai (= Irçai?) : the Tangut form of « Egrigaia ».
See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- *Iru, plur. *Irus : one of the possible restorations of the Ch'i-tan original of « Yeh-lü ».
See CATAI, p. 221.
- Isän : (or Esän) is probably the transcription of « Eçina » in Rašī-du-d-Dīn.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- « ischeruoli » : squirrels, the « black squirrels » of the *Codex Cumanicus*.
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- « ischiavi » : means « Sclavonian, Slav ».
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- « Isfaan » : this form adopted in RR, 424, is an arbitrary correction introduced from Y, I, 85 into B, 25.
See ISPAAN, p. 753.
- Ishkashm : Polo's « Scassem ». Situated on the left bank of the Pānj to the east of Kishm.
See SCASSEM, p. 827.
- Isina : Mong. form of « Eçina » in the Sino-Mongol inscription of the Prince Indu (Hindu).
See EÇINA, p. 638.
- ISPAAN.
The correct name is « Yspaan »,

- and occurs only Z, all the other Mss. are strangely corrupt.
See p. 752-753.
- « Ispam » : transcription of Yspaan on the Medici map.
See ISPAAN, p. 752.
- « Istaruch » : cf. « Istanich » of P.
See ISPAAN, p. 752.
- isba' : or « digits », employed by Mussulman sailors on the Indian Ocean.
See COMARI, p. 403.
- Ispahān : (Ísbahān) mentioned by Ya'qūt.
See ISPAAN, p. 753.
- Itil : or Etil. A name of the Volga.
See TIGRI, p. 853.
- « Iucen » : this form is due to the wrong German value given to the initial of « Jučen ».
See CIORCIA, p. 367.
- *Juət-d'i : Yü-ch'ih, which ought to be the reading of Wei-ch'ih.
See COTAN, p. 418.
- *Juət-d'i B'uāt-t'šī-nā : Yü-ch'ih Pa-chih-na, a Central Asian painter.
See COTAN, p. 419.
- *Juət-d'i J'ět-səng : Yü-ch'ih I-səng, a Central Asian painter.
See COTAN, p. 419.
- IUGURISTAN.
The name of the country is in Persian Ūiyuristān « Country of the Ūiyur ». The original Turkish name is Ūiyur.
In the 11th cent., we find in Arabic a form Yuyur which has been used by Polo.
See p. 753-754.

- « Iuguristan » : is on Fra Mauro's map (but not « Carachoço »).
See CARACHOÇO, p. 164.
- *Izina : ? I-chi-na.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- *Izinai : ? = I-chi-nai.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- 'Inān : read yiyān. According to the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*, it is the name taken by the Kisau river, after it enters the boundaries of Buyšūr.
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- 'Isa : = Ai-hsieh, a Nestorian Syrian.
See ALAINS, p. 23.
- 'Isa kälāmāçī : ('Isa the Interpreter) a Christian, under the reign of Qubilai hostile towards the Mussulmans.
See BARGU, p. 78.
- 'Izzu-d-Din : looks more like « Asidin ».
See ASIDIN SOLDAN, p. 52.
- « İtil » : misreading of « Ätil » in Kāšyari.
See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- İdīqut : title borne by the sovereign of the Uighur kingdom of Qarā-hōjo.
See CARACHOÇO, p. 163.
- İdīqut-šahrī : the name under which the ruins of the capital of the Uighur Kingdom of Qarā-hōjo are now known locally.
See CARACHOÇO, p. 163.
- *Jāp-puā-lā : Yeh-po-lo, an ancient name of Gandhāra.
See COTTON, p. 439.