

- vince, the town being Kēz and the province Mukrān.
See p. 759-760.
- Kesmacoran : according to Polo, 500 miles south of this place, there were two islands near together, one called « Male » the other « Female ».
It is the Mekran or Persian Baluchistan.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 671.
- Keš : wrongly connected with Hsüan-tsang's Ch'ieh-sha.
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- Keš : (= Kīš) it is the Ch'ieh-shih of the Chinese map of c. 1330.
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- kešara : Skr. « pistil », > Tib. *gesar*.
See FANSUR, p. 665.
- k^etōneθ : (*k^utōneθ*) Hebrew, « jerken »; the Arabic *quṭn* cannot be a direct derivation of it.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- kettān : (or *kittān*) Aramaic, true Arabic representative of Hebrew *k^etōneθ*.
See COTTON, p. 426.
- Ketu : this « planet » of Indian lore is a fictitious astral body.
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 603.
- « Keuchan » : in Rubrouck, for Güyük.
See CUI, p. 570.
- Kēng-chih t'u : famous pictures of silkworm breeding and agriculture.
See COTTON, p. 506.
- Kēng-chū-sha : a relay between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*.
See LINGIU, p. 763.
- kēng-shên : given by Yang Wei-chêng as the date of the foundation of the Empire by T'ai-tsu of the Sung (960) and Chinghiz-khan (1200 insted of the commonly accepted 1206).
See CINGHIS, p. 284.
- « Kēng-shên » : designation of Shun-ti, because he was born in a *kēng-shên* year.
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Kēng-shên wai-shih : « Unofficial history of Shun-ti ».
See FACFUR, p. 660.
- Kēj : Another form of Kēz.
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- Kēz : principal town of the province of Mukrān.
See KESMACORAN, p. 759.
- *Kēyā : the form supposed by the Chin. transcription Chieh-yeh of Cairo, which is unsatisfactory.
See CHAIERO, p. 237.
- kēbo : Jav., « buffalo » (cham *kabav* and *kubav*).
See COTTON, p. 442.
- kēmban : Malay, one of the forms of the Indonesian word adapted in Chinese as *man*.
See COTTON, p. 453.
- kērbav : Mal., « buffalo » (cham *kabav* and *kubav*).
See COTTON, p. 442.
- Kha-ra-śva : in a Tibetan text, a sage who settled on a mountain of the country of Khotan.
It seems to represent the same name as Chia-lo-sha-mo, the name of Khotan.
See CASCAR, p. 199.
- Kha-re'u-steñ : in a Tibetan text, a sage who settled on a mountain of the country of Khotan.
It is identical with *Kharoṣṭrag, given by Hui-yüan as the « correct » name of Shu-lo.
See CASCAR, p. 199.
- Kha-ši-kar : Tib. form given for the transcription K'o-shih-ko-êrh in the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih*.
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- khan » : « can » or « kan » = *han*; a distinction, probably seen by Polo, existed with « kaan » = *qa'an*.
See CINGHIS, p. 302.
- Khan-baliq : jurisdiction of the franciscan archbishop.
See BARIS, p. 80.
- Khan-baliq : Peiking.
See NAMGHIN, p. 790.
- Khanbaliq : (Montecorvino, Archbishop of).
See ALAINS, p. 23.
- « khan of Ho-lan » : (title) occurs unexpectedly in an inscription of 502.
See CALACIAN, p. 134.
- « Khaneh-al-Salam » : (Pauthier) ought not to have been mentioned for « Canosalmi ».
See CANOSALMI, p. 158.
- Khanggai (mountains).
See ALTAI, p. 31.
- Khara : occurs in the same text (Sūryagarbha) as Śyāmāka but not in connection with it.
See CASCAR, p. 199.
- Khara-khoto : Hara-Hoto (« Black City »), ruins corresponding to the city of Eçina.
See EÇINA, p. 637.
- Khara-Śyāma, *Khara-Śyāmāka : this connection must be abandoned.
See CASCAR, p. 199, 200.
- Kharaposta : in the *Mahāmāyūri*, translated « Donkey-skin » in Chinese, is a purely Iranian name.
See CASCAR, p. 198.
- « Kharasha » : (S. C. Das) it is certainly Kha-ra-śva, a sage mentioned in a Tibetan text.
See CASCAR, p. 199.
- Kharāśman (Kharāśma) : the original of Tib. rDo-rcub is the same name as that of the sage Kha-ra-śva (Kharāśva).
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- *Kharāśma° : Chia-lo-sha-mo and Chia-lo-shê-mo suggest this form rather than Khara-Śyāmāka.
See CASCAR, p. 199.
- Kharāśva : (Kha-ra-śva) it is the same name as Kharāśman (Kharāśma).
See CASCAR, p. 200.
- « Kharatuski » : Russian adjectival form derived from H̄aratu = Ha-la-t'u.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- Kharatuskom : (Biçurin) this is the origin of the camp of « Caratouski » as the place of Chinghiz-khan's death.
See CINGHIS, p. 319.
- Kharbanda : wrongly given as the father of Čübäi in YS.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Khare'usteñ : rendering of the name *Kharoṣṭha* occurring in a Tibetan text. Based on *Kharoṣṭra.
See CASCAR, p. 198.
- Khare'ustra : rendering of the Skr. *Kharoṣṭha* occurring in a Tibetan text.
See CASCAR, p. 198.
- Kharoṣṭha (*rṣi*) : eponymous creator of the *kharoṣṭhi* or *kharoṣṭri* writing, also an astronomer.
The Iranian form would be *Kharoṣṭrag.
It never was a name of Kāšyar.
See CASCAR, p. 198, 199.