

- \*Khutan : (or \*Khōtan) supposed by \*K'juet-tân, Hsüan-tsang's Ch'ü-tan.  
See COTAN, p. 411.
- Khwarizmian : « Chariziera » in V is suggestive of that name; but the text is corrupt.  
See CHARIZIERA, p. 238.
- Khyi-mgo-čan : the « Dog-head » people.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- « K'i-lien » : this is Ch'i-lien, another place than the Ch'i-lien-ku.  
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- \*K'ja-luo-šju-tât-lək : Ch'ieh-lu-shu-ta-lo, connected in the 8th cent. with Shu-lo.  
See CASCAR, p. 197.
- \*K'ja-ša : Ch'ieh-sha, name under which Hsüan-tsang describes Shu-lo.  
See CASCAR, p. 202.
- « Kian » : in Hammer's translation of Waśśāf, for Qaban.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Kiang-šan : > Chiang-shan, cannot be « Cianscian ».  
See CIANSCIAN, p. 261.
- kibāz : (kebāz) or kābiz, ancient Mongolian word for cotton; it is the same as Uigh. kābāz.  
See COTTON, p. 435.
- kidakaragai : Jap., « cowry » (Ch. pei-tzū), from ki, « precious » (?), takara, « precious » and kai, « shell ».  
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- « Kieh-chou » : (according to Richt-hofen Polo may have passed through).  
See CAICIU, p. 123.
- \*kiet : chieh, occurs for the second character of po-tieh.  
See COTTON, p. 449.
- « Kijan » : (or « Kajan ») by Hammer, for Qaban.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- \*Kilāl : one of the possible originals of Ch'i-lien if the name is a transcription.  
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- \*Kilān : one of the possible originals of Ch'i-lien, if the name is a transcription.  
See CINGHIS, p. 330.
- Kilügān-ba'atur : (or Kälägütai-ba'atur) the Sünit who beseeched the defunct Chinghiz-khan at Muna to proceed to his native land.  
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- kingāb : in Kāšyar and Turfan, for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kingāb : heard in Kāšyar and Turfan, for « camucca ».  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- kimḥa : (Crim.) : means « damask ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kimḥā : « velvet damask » made at Zāitūn (Ibn Baṭṭūṭah).  
See ÇAITON, p. 594.
- kimkhvab : Bengali, current form for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- kimkhwāb : Hindī form for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- « kimša » : Chin. etymology (= chin-sha) for Pers. kāmḥā by Lokotsch.  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- kimur : Mongol word corresponding to Turk. qimīz.  
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- « kincha ou kimcha » : Chinese etymology for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- « kincob », « keemcob » : in Anglo-Indian, in the 18th cent. for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- « kin-kha » : (Yule) tentatively read chin-hua « golden flowers »; Chinese etymology for « camut ».  
See CAMOCAS, p. 147, 149.
- [King] An-tun : = Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 697.
- [King] Bulgaboga : ancestor of Chinghiz-khan = King David, in the first redaction of the « charta » of 1221.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- [King] Caidu : his lands were bordered by those of Abaya.  
See DRY (LOND) TREE, p. 631.
- [King] David : i. e. Prester John (= Ong-khan); according to Vincent de Beauvais, his surviving daughter became the wife of Chinghiz-khan.  
See CINGHIS, p. 303.
- King David : name under which Chinghiz-khan was first heard of in Europe (in the first and the second redaction of the « charta » of 1221).  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- « [King] David » : David melik, the name of all Georgian kings, according to Polo. Polo is wrong when attributing this name to all Georgian kings.  
See DAVID MELIC, p. 625.
- [King] George : (Polo) brother of \*Arā'öl, wife of Altan-buqa.  
See CINGHIS, p. 312.
- [King] Harša.  
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 27.
- [King] Hethum : King of Lesser Armenia.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 686.
- [King] Guštasp : as a memorial of his conversion to the Magian religion, Zoroaster would have planted a cypress-tree at Kišmar.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 630.
- [King] Israel : father of Chinghiz-khan = King David, in the first redaction of the « charta » of 1221.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- [King] John : ancestor of Chinghiz-khan = King David, in the first redaction of the « charta » of 1221.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- King John : Prester John, mentioned by Bar Hebraeus, demonstrates reciprocal influences of European and native Christian circles of the East.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 636.
- « [King] of China » : (malik-as-Sin) for Chinghiz-khan in Maqrizi's *History of Egypt*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- [King] of Manzi : Yule noted that Rašidu-'d-Dīn speak of him as a fugitive in the forests between Zaitūn (= Ch'üan-chou) and Canton.  
See FACFUR, p. 658.
- [King of] « Mien » : Burma.  
See BANGALA, p. 3.
- [King] « Sarchisi » : grand-father of Chinghiz-khan = King David, in the first redaction of the « charta » of 1221.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- King of the Weak Water : mentioned in the notice on the « Eastern Kingdom of Women » of the *Chiu T'ang shu*. He submitted to the Govenal General of Ssü-ch'uan in 793.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 720.