

- kirpās* : Persian, in the *Šāh-nāmāh*, borrowed from Skr. *karpāsa*.  
See COTTON, p. 433.
- Kišyar : (or Kāšyar) is probably the form given in the *Secret History*, and not « Kisqar ».  
See CASCAR, p. 207.
- \*Kisqar : for Kāšyar in the *Secret History* of 1240; is probably a misreading of the second half of the 14th cent.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- \*Kisi : (RR) « Chisci » is preferable.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- \*Kishm : it is the « Queixime » of Barbosa, which is supposed by Dames to have replaced in importance the island of Kīs.  
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- Kišmar : according to Mustawfī, a village, near Turšiz, near which Zoroaster's cypress stood.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 630.
- Kišlik : (< Qišlīr), one of the Kerait shepherds whose advice saved Chinghiz-khan.  
See HORIAT, p. 745.
- Kišm : (or Qišm) the name is supposed to be unknown in the 13th cent., nevertheless, it may have existed almost in Polo's time.  
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- \*Kitad : Mong., > Kitat.  
See CATAI, p. 220.
- \*Kitai : often mentioned by Plan Carpine.  
See CATAI, p. 216.
- \*Kitai : designation of China in Russia.  
See CATAI, p. 220.
- Kitan : < Qitañ; the name of the true Kitat is a Mongolian plural of that.  
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- \*Kitan : singular Mong. form of plural Kitat, identical with the Chinese transcription.  
See CATAI, p. 220.
- \*Kitan : occurs once in the *Secret History* for the Ch'i-tan of China.  
See CATAI, p. 227.
- Kitat : this Mongol form is a plural, but can only be accounted for by starting from a singular \*Kitan.  
See CATAI, p. 220.
- Kitat : this was the designation in Mongolian of the \*Jurčen when they had replaced the true Kitat, i. e. the Ch'i-tan or Liao of Chinese texts.  
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- \*Kitat : occurs in the *Secret History* for the Ch'i-tan of China.  
See CATAI, p. 227.
- kittān : (or *kettān*) Aramaic, true Arabic representative of Hebrew *k'tōneθ*.  
See COTTON, p. 426.
- kittel : German, indirectly < Hebrew *k'tōneθ*, « jerkin ».  
See COTTON, p. 426.
- \*kiu-pei : *chu-pei*, misprint instead of « kie-pei », *chieh-pei*.  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- kiwāz : vulg. for modern Turfan Turki *kābāz*.  
See COTTON, p. 434.
- \*K'iat-tān : the Ch'i-tan, the name represented by « Catai ».  
See CATAI, p. 216.
- \*kiēt-puāi : Ch. *chi-pei*.  
See COTTON, p. 435.
- \*kiōp-puā-īuk : *chieh-po-yü*, Chinese translation of *karpāsa*.  
See COTTON, p. 440.
- \*kiōp-puāi : *chieh-pei*, Chinese translation of *karpāsa*.  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- \*kiōp-puāi-sā : *chieh-pei-so*, one of the Chinese translations of *karpāsa*.  
See COTTON, p. 440.
- \*K'juet-miēt : Ch'ü-mi, *tzü* of Yü-ch'ih.  
See COTAN, p. 420.
- \*k'juet-siüēn : *ch'ü-shun*, an ancient name of cotton.  
See COTTON, p. 465.
- \*K'juet-tān : Ch'ü-tan, name given by the Hindus to the kingdom of Ch'ü-sa-tan-na.  
See COTAN, p. 409.
- \*K'juet-tān : Hsüan-tsang's Ch'ü-tan, supposes \*Khutan or \*Khö-tan.  
See COTAN, p. 411.
- K'undur : < Kunder, > Čundur > Şundur.  
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- kimhā* : is used twice by 'Abdu'r \*Razzāq in his account of Šāh-Rūh's embassy to China in 1420-1422.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 146.
- kimhāw* : in Arabic, referred to the product which was imported from China.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 146.
- kīmuht* : (Yule, for « camut ») is common in Persian and gives the real etymology of *camutum*.  
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- Kisau River : mentioned in the *Hudūd al-'Ālam*, as one of the eastern rivers.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Kiš : this island is « Chisci ». It is the Persian form.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- Kil-o-Kilān* : name given by « Abulfeda » to Gel or Ghelan.  
See GEL, p. 733.
- K.jā : name of a place given in the itinerary from Činānčkat to B.γ-šūrā. It could be Liang-chou.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- kLuñ-gser-gyi-phye-ma-čan : is a simple Tibetan equivalent of the Chinese Chin-sha-chiang, « Golden Sand River ».  
See BRIUS, p. 107.
- Kmh̄b* : can be read both *kīmh̄āb* or *kām̄h̄āb*.  
See CAMOCAS, p. 146.
- Km'yδ : (can be read as \*Kamēl) first mention of the native name of Camul, in a Sogdian document of the first centuries of our era.  
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- ko-ēr̄h-han* : title taken by Yeh-lü Ta-shih according the Chinese account.  
See CATAI, p. 225.
- Ko-ku-lo : this name have nothing to do with Kāil.  
See CAIL, p. 130.
- Ko-ku yao-lun* : published in 1387, again in 1388 and added to in 1456-1459; mentions *so-lo* as cotton in the original redaction.  
See COTTON, p. 477.
- Ko-la-mu-lien : (Qara-mürān) in a Sino-Turkish itinerary of the Ming dynasty for Lan-chou.  
See CARAMORAN, p. 183.
- Ko-lam : (Ko-lan) this is Quilon.  
See COILUM, p. 400.