

- « Ormes » : in Odoric, for Hormuz.  
See CURMOS, p. 580.
- ormesine : Engl., name of a textile,  
from the name of Hormuz.  
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- ormesino : It., name of a textile,  
from the name of Hormuz.  
See CURMOS, p. 582.
- « Ormus » : occurs in Ramusio.  
See CURMOS, p. 576.
- Ormuz : a city.  
See BAUDAC, p. 91.
- Ormuz : (in 1307, Noḡai and Yang  
Ch'u reached).  
See CAÇAN, p. 121.
- Ormuz : (Polo had gone to).  
See CALA ATAPERISTAN,  
p. 131.
- « Ormuz » : inaccurately said to  
occur always in the ancient  
Portuguese texts.  
See CURMOS, p. 580.
- Oročon : (or Orončo) « Reindeer-  
Breeders », wrongly identified  
with the Uryangqai.  
See CINGHIS, p. 337.
- Ornaut.  
See APUSCA, p. 44.
- « Orogan » (read « Mogan »).  
See BARIS, p. 80.
- Orončo : (or Oročon) « Reindeer-  
Breeders » wrongly identified  
with the Uryangqai.  
See CINGHIS, p. 337.
- \*Oro'otu : (region) Wo-lo-wo-t'u  
in YS.  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- \*Oro'otu : must be in a line from  
the eastern end of the sou-  
thern bend of the Tula to the  
southern bend of the Kerulen.  
See CINGHIS, p. 322-323.
- \*Oroqai : Wo-lo-hai, Rašid's Urūqai.  
See CINGHIS, p. 315.
- Oros : or Urus ; this was the name  
of the Russians, not \* Aros.  
See COTAN, p. 415.
- orzeruoli : « rosereau, roseruel,  
roix, reiz », an ermine fur,  
Buffon's « roselet ».  
See ERCOLIN, p. 645.
- ot-čigin : Mong., comes from Turk.  
ot-tegin.  
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- Ot-tägin : (Juwaini) = Otägin,  
Turk. ot-tegin, > Mong. ot-  
čigin.  
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- ot-tegin : Turk. > Mong. ot-čigin.  
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- Ota : (or Oda, Uda, Uta) for Odan  
in the Mong. MS of Ulän-  
bator.  
See COTAN, p. 415.
- \*Otan : (\*Utan, \*Odan) the name  
rendered as Udan in the *Secret  
History* could also be read in  
that way.  
See COTAN, p. 415.
- 'Otän : = 'Otn, with an ethnical  
name 'Otnaye (syr.).  
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Otägin : = Ot-tägin in Juwaini >  
Mong. ot-čigin.  
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- 'Otnaye : (black...) they are the  
black Khotanese, mentioned in  
a Syriac catena; this is an ethni-  
cal name derived from 'Otn, not-  
directly connected with \*'Odan  
or 'Odon.  
See COTAN, p. 413.
- Otnaye : Khotanese. (See « Cotan »).  
See SAGAMONI BURCAN,  
p. 824.
- 'Otn : (= 'Otän) 'Otnaye is derived  
from it.  
See COTAN, p. 413.
- \*Oton : written by Rabban Çau-  
ma, and, misread \*Lötön, became  
the « Lötön » of the Syriac  
version.  
See COTAN, p. 417.
- Ou River.  
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- OUCACA.  
The place meant is an ancient  
town on the right bank of  
the Volga, about six miles  
south of Saratov, on the site  
of the present village of Uvek.  
The name is Ügäk.  
See p. 798.
- « Oudouc Alin » : this is the \*Ötük  
> \* Otök.  
See CINGHIS, p. 346.
- OULATAI.  
It transcribes a Mongol name  
Ulatai (and Uladai). He helped  
Arḡun to ascend the throne.  
The third son of Baraq was  
called Huladai or Uladai. The  
son of Čabar was called Hulatai  
or Uladai.  
See p. 798-799.
- « Ouradjy » : (= Uraji) misreading  
for Üdäči, \* Üdäči.  
See CINGHIS, p. 335.
- « Ourianguites » : cannot be retained  
for the « Uryängqät ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 337.
- « Ove » : or Ava.  
See AVA, p. 55.
- Ovis Poli : Rubroucks « arcali »,  
Mong. arḡali, (Turk. arḡar).  
Equated to « ercolin » by Yule.  
See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- Ows : original for Ossets (or As).  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- Owset'i : Georgian form for « (Ira-  
nian) Ossets ». Original : Ows.  
See ALAINS, p. 17.
- Oxus : or Amū-daryā.  
Polo gave it the name of « Gion ».  
See GIORGE, p. 737.
- Oxydrakes : either Oxydrakes, father  
of Roxana, according to the  
Greek text, or Apocronus,  
« uncle » of Roxana, according  
to the Latin text, and to whom  
Alexander left the region cor-  
responding to modern Afgha-  
nistan.  
See DARIUS, p. 615.
- Oxydrakes : Greek name of the  
Bactrian Oxyartes.  
See DARIUS, p. 615.
- Oyirat : Mongolian form of Oirat.  
See HORIAT, p. 744.
- « Önbâr » : occurs in Rabban Çau-  
ma for \*Lönbar, « Lombardy ».  
See COTAN, p. 416.