

- Qāmjū** : in Abū-'l-Fida, for Kan-chou occurs again in the account of Šāh-Rūḥ's embassy in 1419-1421.  
See CAMPÇIO, p. 150.
- Qāmrūn** : wrongly interpretation of K'un-lun in K'un-lun Ts'êng-ch'i.  
See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 600.
- Qāmūl** : (in 1420, Šāh-Rūḥ's envoys passed through).  
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- qāqā yīl** : the year of Chinghiz-khan's death in Rašidu-'d-Dīn.  
See CINGHIS, p. 305.
- Qārā** : (Mufazzal's fantastic description of the Chinese town of) may or may not have been altered from Ḥan-baliq.  
See CAMBALUC, p. 143.
- Qāšān** : another writing for Kāšān, Polo's « Caxan ».  
See CAXAN, p. 235.
- Qāšyar** : another spelling for Kāšyar given by Abū-'l-Fidā in the beginning of the 14th cent.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Qāšiqar** : Mongolian writing of the name Kāšyar by the compilers of the *Hsi-yü t'ung-wên chih* in 1763.  
See CASCAR, p. 204.
- Qāšqar** : in Mohammedan works, for Kāšyar; the form may be a misreading.  
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- Qāšqar** : should be the proper form for Kāšyar in Chinese Turkestan, with the Mong. pronunciation.  
See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Qāzān** : Syriac form of Ghazan.  
See CAÇAN, p. 120.
- qāzi** : Anglo-Indian form of *qāḍī*. Also basis of Modern Chinese transcriptions.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.
- Qāidu (Qaidu)** : (Pers.) is Qaidu, a Mong. proper name.  
See CAIDU, p. 124.
- Qāmūl** : for Camul, in the Persian account of Gardēzī, in 1050-1052.  
See CAMUL, p. 154.
- qinṭār** : Arab. form for « cantar ».  
See CANTAR, p. 158.
- qirmiz** : this is not a true Semitic word.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- qirmiz** : Arm., *Porphyrophora Hamelii*.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- qirmiz** : Ar. « kermes »; has an adjectiv. form *qirmizī*.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- qirmizī** : Ar., adj. form of *qirmiz*, « kermes »; French. *cramoisi*, *cramosin* and *carmin* go back to it.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- qirmiziyun** : > Ar. *qirmizī*.  
See CREMOSI, p. 564.
- qisis** : (or *qasis*, *qiss*), is the Arabic word for *kašiš*.  
See CASSES, p. 214.
- qiss** : (or *qasis*, *qisis*), is the Arabic word for *kašiš*.  
See CASSES, p. 214.
- Qišm** : (or *Kišm*) 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.
- Qit-qūluyāt-ālāt** : altered from \**Jit-qūluyāt-ālāt*, « Sands of \**Jit-qūluyāt* ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- Qiyan** : by Blochet, for Qaban in Chin. Chi-yen, by T'u Chi.  
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- Qiyān** : or Qian. It is the true form of the name « Quian » used by Polo, and appears only in Gardīzī's text.  
See QUIAN-QUIANSUI, p. 819.
- Qinjānfu** : given in the fantastic itinerary of Ibn Baṭṭūṭah across China, it probably represents Kinjanfu, i.e. Shān-hsi.  
See QUENGIANFU, p. 813.
- Qis** : it is the Arabic form for *Kiš*.  
See CHISCI, p. 244.
- qimīr** : misreading of *qimīz*.  
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- qimīz** : the form given by Kāšyarī in 1076 and represented by Polo's « chemis ». Persian and Arabic form of the word.  
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- Qipčaq** : (on the legend concerning the).  
(See also : « Esca », p. 647.)  
See CARACHOÇO, p. 164.
- Qipčaq** : (khanate of).  
See BATU, p. 90.
- Qipčaq** : (origin of Baibars).  
See BONDOCAIRE, p. 99.
- Qipčaq** : Turks from there, in the service of the « king of China » (Chinghiz-khan) are mentioned in Maqrīzī's *History of Egypt*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 304.
- Qipčaq** : mediaeval Western travelers and chroniclers used the name of the Comans as a synonym of that.  
See COMAIN, p. 402.
- Qipčaq** : Sir E. D. Ross connects this with the legend about the first Uighur King in Z. It also occurs in the Oγuz-khan in Uighur. According to Pelliot, it originally meant « desert », and the « hollow of a tree » is a late invention.  
See ESCA, p. 647-648.
- Qipčaq** : a tribe of Turkish origin, hereditarily in charge of the Imperial mares.  
See HORLAT, p. 744.
- qiryūt** : name of sparrow-hawk in Turkish (miswritten « cheegey » for « chergey » in *Codex Cumanicus*).  
See AVIGI, p. 58.
- qirmiz** : Turk. < *qirmiz*.  
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- \***Qirqiz** : « Kirghiz », this reading for a corrupt name in Rašīd seems improbable.  
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- qislaq** : (Rašīd) « winter », Arīq-bōgā used to spend it at the \**Ūrüngä*.  
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- Qitā-khān** : according to Mussulman sources, the first recorded embassy came to Ghazna in 1026-1027.  
See CATAI, p. 221.
- \***Qitan** : Uighur pronunciation required by the forms « Ge-tan » and « Ge-taṅ » of the Tib. translation of « Ch'i-tan ».  
See CATAI, p. 220.
- « **Qitaṅ** » : designation for the Ch'i-tan in the Turkish inscriptions of the Orkhon in the 8th cent.  
See CATAI, p. 218.
- Qiyat** : Chinghiz-khan's clan.  
See UNGRAT, p. 870.
- qizil** : Turk., « red »; a connection with *qirmiz* can hardly be retained.  
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- Qizil-çai** : (Turk. « Red Stream ») must be the Red River and thus a tributary of the Araxes.  
See DRAY (LONE) TREE, p. 636.