

- Quilon : « Coilum » (? « *Coilom »); « Coilomin » is an epithet derived from it.
See COILOMIN, p. 398.
- Quilon : « Coilum » is the same as this modern name.
See COILUM, p. 399.
- Quilon : this is certainly the « Little Chü-nan » and the « Little Kolan » of the 14th cent.
See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Quinam » : it is the form which Martini meant, and not « Qainam »; it was the name then given in European documents to Annam in general or to the port of Faifo.
See CHEYNAM, p. 243.
- Quinhon : modern name of the port of call of « Ciamba » in Polo's time.
See CIAMBA, p. 255.
- Quinsai : = Hang-chou.
See VUGIU, p. 872.
- « Quissan » : mentioned in 1307 by Hethum. By Fra Mauro, it is evidently borrowed from Hethum's Latin version. It must mean Kišm.
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- « Quissim » : mentioned in 1307 by Hethum, must be identical with Schiltberger's « Keschon » and mean Kišm.
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- « Quixi » : occurs, for Kiš, in the Spanish version of Barbosa, who does not mention it in the Portuguese text.
See CHISCI, p. 245.
- *Qulaču : (?) Hu-la-ch'u, mentioned in YS.
See ČAITON, p. 592.
- *Qulan-qoši'un : « Wild-horse Muzzle », Hu-la-huo-shih-wên in YS.
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- *Qulan-qoši'un : must be in a line from the eastern end of the southern bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 322-323.
- Qulbari : the name is also mentioned as Qulbari-quri in the *Secret History*.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Qulbari-quri : (*Secret History*) is also simply called Qulbari.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- *Quli'un : must be in a line from the eastern end of the southern bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen; should be the place where Ming-tsung reached the Kerulen if Kōdä'ü-aral was at the confluence of the Sängkür and the Kerulen.
See CINGHIS, p. 323.
- Qulja : our « Kulja »; (Almalıq was in the north-west of).
See CAIDU, p. 127.
- *Qultuqa : in 1293, was sent as an envoy to Ko-lan = Quilon.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- Qum-sängir : Güyük died there in March-April 1248.
See CUI, p. 570.
- Qum-singgir : Qum-sängir appears under this form in the *Secret History*.
See CUI, p. 570.
- qumis : this form with -u-, for qimız, qimıs, belongs originally to Eastern dialects.
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- qumız : generally, for mare's milk.
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- qumqa : (Čay.) of Radlov and Blochet, is probably to be read qomqa < qamqa.
See CAMOCAS, p. 147.
- qumqa : (Čay.) is probably to be read qomqa < qamqa.
See CAMUT, p. 157.
- Qumšingir : incorrect rendering of Qum-sängir, Qum-singgir.
See CUI, p. 570.
- « Qumul » : for « Qomul », in Herrmann (*Atlas of China*).
See CAMUL, p. 153.
- qumüzčian : seems a wrong correction, for qobüzčian.
See CHEMIS, p. 240.
- *Qunčui Mountain : this is possibly the Hun-ch'ui Mountain, unidentified.
See CINGHIS, p. 309.
- *Qunčui Mountain : (YS) the Čo'orqat of the *Secret History* may refer to the same place.
See CINGHIS, p. 317.
- Quniyäh : it is Konieh.
See CARAMANI, p. 181.
- « Quobley » : mentioned in a letter sent in 1278 by Nicholas III to Abaya.
See CUBLAI, p. 566.
- quri- : (in *ja'ut-quri*) the explanation proposed that it is a Mongol verbal root is impossible.
See CINGHIS, p. 293.
- quri : the alternation with *quru is not without other examples. Can be traced as a title (or *quru).
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- quri : (of *tigit-quri*) the title is probably identical with the *quri* of *ja'ut-quri*.
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- Qurı : on the territory of these tribe, there were gerfalcons.
See BARGU, p. 78.
- Quridai : Qubilai's son, omitted in the Chinese list.
See CUBLAI, p. 569.
- qurt : « wolf » only in Osmanli, « worm » in all other Turkish dialects; originally, « wild animal ».
See CURD, p. 575.
- *-quru : this form may be etymologically as correct as *quri*.
See CINGHIS, p. 292.
- *quru : the alternation with *quri* is not without other examples.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Quru-buqa : name of a Tatar chief in the *Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu* and Rašidu-'d-Din.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Quru-diraht : Explanation given by Yule and by Langmantel for the appellation « Kurruthereck » of the Dry Tree.
According to them, it would mean « Dry Tree », in Turkish. But *diraht* is Persian and not Turkish and the word intended is certainly *täräk*.
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- Qurumši : name borne by several Chinghiz-khanids, suggested by the name « Chariziera » in V, but the text is corrupt.
See CHARIZIERA, p. 238.
- Qurumši : old Mongol form of an unidentified name (in the *Secret History*).
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- Qustañiniya : occurs in the *Hudūd* and in Abū-'l Fidā.
See CONSTANTINOPLE, p. 407.