- yäšäm: (or yäšäp) Osm., « jade ». See COTAN, p. 424.
- yäšäp: (or yäšäm) Osm., « jade ». See COTAN, p. 424.
- yäšf: another writing of Pers. yäšm.
 See COTAN, p. 424.
- yäšm: Pers., «jade»; it ought to designate «jasper».

 See COTAN, p. 424.
- yäšp: another writing of Pers. yäšm.
 See COTAN, p. 424.
- Yäzd: the silk of this place is mentioned by Oriental and Western writers. See IASD, p. 749.
- Yäzd-Sava-Ispahan: (Fire-temples were still frequently mentioned in the region of).

 See CALA ATAPERISTAN, p. 132.
- ybenus »: (FA and FB's reading in Polo's text).

 See BONUS, p. 101.
- Yără River : = Yārkānd River. See YARCAN, p. 877.
- yedua: this animal, which is said in Talmudic texts to issue from the earth, may be connected with Odoric's story. See COTTON, p. 524.
- Ye-chi-li-ha-ya: form under which Ning-hsia is written in YS, 120, 7a. See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Ye-li-ha-ya: a «camp» (ying) mentioned by YS. See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- yeh: «leaves»; in the case of the po-t'ung-mu, it is an old graphic corruption of hua, «flower».

 See COTTON, p. 474.
- Yeh-chih-li River : (YS) may represent another original than « Idil », « Äjil ». See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Yeh-êrh-ch'i-mu : (*Yärkim) = Yārkänd.
 See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Yeh-êrh-ch'iang: (Yarkänd) according to Juan K'uei-shêng, after the Imperial army had subdued it, the « sheep whose bones are heavy » penetrated into China.

 See COTTON, p. 521.

- Yeh-êrh-ch'iang: form adopted in the middle of the 18th cent. for Yārkānd. See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Yeh-êrh-ch'in : (*Yärkin) = Yārkānd. See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Yeh-êrh-ti-shih: (Ärdiš) Chin. for the name of the Irtysh. See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Yeh-hsien-t'ieh-mu-êrh: Äsän-tämür writen in Chinese (for the four spellings. Cf. Wang Hui-tsu²). See ESENTEMUR, p. 649.
- Yeh-hu: i. e. the yabγu, title of the sovereign of the «Western T'u-chüeh» (Turks). See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 716.
- Yeh-li-ch'ien : it must be Yārkānd. See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Ye-li-ha-ya: this «camp» (ying) is mentioned in YS, 22, 5a, under the date A. D. 1307.

 See EGRIGAIA, p. 641.
- Yeh-li-ti-shih: Chin. for the name of the Irtysh (Ärdiš in the Secret History). See CINGHIS, p. 299.
- Yeh-lieh (Eliya?): Yü-wa-shih's father.

 See ALAINS, p. 21.
- Yeh-lo-ch'i-mu: transcription adopted by Ch'i Shao-nan in the Shui-tao t'i-kang for Yārkänd. See YARCAN, p. 878.
- Yeh-lü: clan name of the Ch'i-tan Imperial family. We do not know the true Ch'itan original. See CATAI, p. 221.
- Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai : (1189-1243), uses the word ch'ü-shun. See COTTON, p. 466.
- Yeh-lü Ch'u-ts'ai: he says that the lung-chung-yang is « cotton ». See COTTON, p. 514.
- Yeh-lü Ta-shih: the founder of the Qarā-Hītai empire. To be read Yeh-lü T'ai-shih, may mean «Yeh-lü the t'ai shih ».
 See CATAI, p. 221, 222.
- Yeh-lü Ta-shih : the Chinese accounts of his progress to the West, of his reign there and

- of those of his successors are not much to be trusted. See CATAI, p. 223, 224.
- Yeh Lung-li: his authorship of the Ch'i-tan kuo chih may well be questioned.

 See CIORCIA, p. 369.
- Yeh-ma: stage of the Wild Horses. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 705.
- yeh-mu: « coconut-tree »; this cannot be the name of the wāqwāq tree, which does not occur in Chinese texts. See COTTON, p. 518.
- Yeh-pan: a kingdom lying north of the Nan-chao, in which women had sexual intercourse only with demons (Man shu, 44 b).

 See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 721.
- Yeh-po: (Sung shu) or Yeh-po-lo, an ancient name of Gandhāra. See COTTON, p. 439.
- Yeh-po-lo: or Yeh-po, ancient name of Gandhāra. See COTTON, p. 439.
- Yeh-su-lun : Čaγatai's principal wife. See CIAGATAI, p. 254.
- Yeh-su-ta-êrh: the most usual Chinese transcription of Yesüdär. See IESUDAR, p. 749.
- Yeh-t'iao: a kingdom, an embassy of which reached China in 132 A. D. See JAVA, p. 756.
- « Yeka mongal » : by Plan Carpine,
 « Ta Mêng-ku », designation of the Empire of Chinghiz-khan.
 See CINGHIS, p. 285.
- Yellow River: inside its first great bend. The Po-lan Mountain must have stood. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- yen : *iwän, has been misread as tui, *d'uâi.
 See CIORCIA, p. 383.
- Yen: this family enjoyed in Tung-p'ing-fu a very high situation. (See « Tundinfu »). See SANGON, p. 825.
- Yen-an princesses: one family of Oïrat maried them. See HORIAT, p. 744.