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- pa* : (or *p'a*) a kind of *pei* (*Érh ya*).
See COWRIES, p. 535.
- pa* : (or *pa-tzū*) « cowry », in Chinese texts of the Mongol period.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pa* : (of *pa-tzū*, *hai-pa*, « cowry ») this form must connote a popular pronunciation of *pei* and go back to T'ang times.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pa* : (**b'ái*).
See COWRIES, p. 546.
- pa* : « cowries », they lost value from T'ien-chi and Ch'ung-chêng of the Ming (*Yün-nan t'ung chih*).
See COWRIES, p. 548.
- pa* : popular name of the cowries in *Yün-nan* (*Tien hsi*).
See COWRIES, p. 550.
- pa* : « cowries », Chinese texts show that they were supposed in Siam to have a prophylactic use.
See COWRIES, p. 553.
- Pa-chi-ta* : Chinese transcription of Bagdad.
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- Pa chou* : in western *Ssü-ch'uan*.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 702.
- pa-ch'ih* : « cowries », used for necklaces north-east of Yung-ch'ang according to the *Man shu*.
See COWRIES, p. 544.
- pa-ch'ih* : (*Man shu*) this is *pei-ch'ih*, « cowry ».
See COWRIES, p. 546.
- Pa-êrh* : this Sultan made his submission and surrendered his 185 cities, according to the biography of Kuo K'an.
See EGIPTÉ, p. 639.
- Pa-êrh-ssü-ch'êng* : it is « Bars Town » or the corresponding name of Bars-hoto, in Chinese maps.
See BARSCOL, p. 84.

- Pa-êhr-wa-na* (Parvana, Parwānah) whose death is alluded to in the Chinese edict prohibiting the Mussulman mode of slaughtering.
See BARGU, p. 78.
- Pa-ha-hu-êrh-hu* : real name, two centuries ago, of Dolōn-nōr.
See CIANDU, p. 256.
- Pa-ha-t'a* : for Bagdad.
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- Pa-hei-tan* : Baydan, in a Ming itinerary.
See BAUDAC, p. 90.
- Pa-hsi*, Pasi : Chinese writings of Pasè.
See BASMAN, p. 87.
- Pa-hsi* : (kingdom of), which has been altered to A-hsi in *Yüan wên lei*.
See BASMAN, p. 87.
- pa-huo* : « cowry currency »; an edict of 1301 states that in *Yün-nan*, it worked under the same conditions as other currency in the rest of China.
See COWRIES, p. 546.
- Pa-la* : an island name between Aru and Samudra.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- Pa-la-la* : name given to Perlak in a Chinese text of 1292-1293.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- Pa-la-ssü* : may be Barscolor « Bars Koto », according to Parker. It might come from the Chinese translation of text of « Sanang Setsen ».
See BARSCOL, p. 83.
- pa-la-t'ou* : = *bēlādaw*, « dagger », according to a text of 1537.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- Pa-lañ[-ba]* : seem to be connected with Tib. *ba-lañ*, « bullock ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 691.
- Pa-lañ-ba Sum-pa* : name of a people.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 691.

- Pa-li-hui* : Chinese transcription of Baryu, living at the east of the Baikal, at Baryujin, in the region of the modern Barguzin river.
See BARGU, p. 78.
- Pa-li-li* : there was there a « region » of Ta-lan-ta-pa-ssü.
See CINGHIS, p. 313.
- Pa-li-ssü* : Chinese transcription for Bardsir, great city of Kirmān.
See CHERMAN, p. 241.
- Pa-ling* : (Yo-chou-fu, now Yo-yang, in Hu-nan) a *so-lo* tree appeared there in A. D. 300.
See COTTON, p. 469.
- Pa-lu-chia* : this is Hsüan-tsang's transcription for Bharuka (= Aq-su); Hui-lin's mention of woollen textiles there has been taken from Hsüan-tsang and the mention of « fine good *po-tieh* » which were called « Mo-lu tieh », from the *K'uo-ti chih*.
See COTTON, p. 493.
- Pa-lu-t'ou* : mentioned on a Chinese map of c. 1400. It is probably to be interpreted as « Pa-lu-Head », « Perlak Head » = Diamond Point.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- pa-nan* : (= *panam*), for *pana* in Chinese texts of the early 15th cent.
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Pa-pai hsi fu* : the kingdom of « Eight hundred Wives », mentioned in early Ming times.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 722.
- Pa-ta* : in Chao Ju-kua, according to Schlegel, Hirth and Rockhill the name of the Battaks of North-Western Sumatra appeared perhaps in 1225 under this form.
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Pa-ta-ha-shang* : Chinese transcription of Badascian.
See BADASCIAN, p. 64.