

- Pa-ta-shan** : Chinese transcription of Badascian.
See BADASCIAN, p. 64.
- Pa-tan** : is more probably Bagdad, than Badaḥšān, (in *Ming shih*).
See BAUDAC, p. 91.
- pa-ti-yeh** : apheretical form of *upādhyāya*, almost unknown in China, has been more or less in use in Japan.
See CASCAR, p. 212.
- Pa-tu** : Chinese transcription of Batu.
See BATU, p. 89.
- Pa-tu-la** : not Pa-ch'a-tu in the *Tao-i chih-liao* of 1349. For *Badap, perhaps one might think of it.
See DAGROIAN, p. 615.
- Pa-tu-ma** : of the *Tao-i chih-liao* of 1349-1350. For *Badap, one might think of it.
See DAGROIAN, p. 615.
- pa-tzū** : (or *pa*) « cowry », in Chinese texts of the Mongol period.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pa-tzū** : popular name of the cowry (*Yün-nan t'ung chih*).
See COWRIES, p. 548.
- pa-tzū** : « cowries », mentioned as currency in Siam by Chinese texts.
See COWRIES, p. 552.
- pa-tzū** : « cowries », a substitute for small cash in Bengal (*Tao-i chih-liao*).
See COWRIES, p. 558.
- pa-tzū** : « cowries », 11,520 = one silver coin in Bengal (*Tao-i chih-liao*).
See COWRIES, p. 559.
- Pa-yeh-ku** : Bargu? in the Chinese texts.
See BARGU, p. 76.
- « Pacem » : the Portuguese form of Pasè.
See BASMAN, p. 86.
- « Pacorus » : according to Lokotsch, a form of *faγfūr* appearing in Horace and Martial. But there are many names similar in Iranian history (Pelliot feels this identification hardly defensible).
See FACFUR, p. 655-656.
- pahi** : Stieng, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 436.
- Pahlvi** : channel for a transmission of the Greek romance to India.
See ALEXANDRE (1), p. 28.
- paḥta** : Šuynī, « cotton » (Hjuler), Waḥī, « cotton » (Sköld).
See COTTON, p. 435.
- paḥta** : « cotton », occurs in most Iranian dialects of the Pamir; it is considered to be borrowed from the Persian.
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pāhtā** : another form of Turk. *paḥta*, « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 443.
- paḥta** : (*baḥta*) Turk.; it is hardly possible to derive it from Ch. *po-tieh*.
See COTTON, p. 444.
- Pai-chia-ssü-lan** (?) : (an embassy was projected in 1463 to be sent there).
See ALAINS, p. 24.
- Pai-ch'êng-tzū** : Chinese name of Čayān-balyasun; it cannot be Polo's Čayān-nōr.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Pai-ch'u** : (Baiju?) this prince must be Ha-pi-ch'ih.
See LIITAN SANGON, p. 763.
- pai-fu chang** : « chief of hundred men », meaning given to *ja'ut-quri* or *ch'a-wu-hu-lu*.
See CINGHIS, p. 293.
- Pai-hai** : Chinese translation for the Čayān-nōr referred to in Polo's text.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 248.
- pai-hu** : « chief of a hundred »; the real Jučen title for it was not *hu-lu*.
See CINGHIS, p. 294.
- Pai-i** : in 1273, there was two districts, one for the Chin-ch'ih, one for the... (YS).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- Pai-i-êrh** : cannot render the Mong. *bayan* nor be identical with « Pain » but the true reading is probably Pai-i.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Pai-i-êrh hsing-kung** : the Ch'ing-ning-tien of Shang-tu was removed there in 1326 (YS).
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Pai-i ordo** : Yanai may be right in connecting « Pai-i » with the « Pain » of Pain Čayān-nōr.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 250.
- Pai-i wo-êrh-to (ordo)** : the Ch'in ming-tien was completed there in 1327 (YS); the name occurs in the *Ching-shih ta-tieh* and the *Chin pien*.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- Pai shih** : this work mentioned in the *K'ang-shi tzü-tien* is unknown.
See COWRIES, p. 549.
- Pai-shih lei-pien** : this work quoted in the *Ko-chih ching-yüan* is perhaps the *Pai-shih hui-pien*.
See COWRIES, p. 549.
- Pai-t'a** : « White Pagoda ». This hill is called thus in account of the stupa erected on it in the 17th cent.
See GREEN HILL, p. 741.
- « Pai-yen ch'êng-hsiang » : or « Bayan čingsan ».
See BAIAN CINGSAN, p. 67.
- p'ai-tzu** : according to Chao Hung, the term *t'ien-tz'ü* occurred at the beginning of the Mongol tablets of authority before the name of « the Emperor Ch'êng-chi-ssü ».
See CINGHIS, p. 296.
- « Pain » : (of Pain Čayān-nōr), the equation with Mong. *bayan* is not certain.
Yanai may be right in connecting it with the « Pai-i » of *Pai-i ordo*.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- « Pain Čayān-nōr » : it must be the lake called Čayān-nōr by Polo.
See CIAGANNOR, p. 249.
- palāša** : *Butea frondosa*; the *po-lo* tree similar to the *po-yang* seems to be that.
See COTTON, p. 472.
- palau** : (*kalāu, kulau*) Cham, « island », *culao* in Culao Cham.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Palayakāyal** : on the Tāmraparnī river, about a mile and a half from its mouth.
See CAIL, p. 130.
- Palēi Timur** : name under which Chams speak of the « Kingdom of Women ».
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 723.
- Pali** : for « bailo » in Syriac.
See BAILO, p. 70.
- *[*pam*]bak-dīp : « cotton-brocade »; this Iranian original proposed for *po-tieh* must be rejected; it does not exist in Middle-Persian.
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pambuq** : (and *pamuq*). Osm., « cotton ».
See COTTON, p. 427.