

- « Paxan » : mentioned by Fra Mauro.  
See PASCIAI, p. 800.
- « Pазze » : Giovanni d'Empoli's writing for Pasè.  
See BASMAN, p. 87.
- pādšāh-i pādšāhān* : « king of kings », equated by Rašid with « Čingiz ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 297.
- pāhtā* : the word is perhaps not of Turkish but of Persian origin.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pāhtā* : Čay. Turk.; the hypothesis of a connection with Ch. *po-tieh* cannot be retained.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pānzdah rōz* : 15th day (in the middle of the month of autumn of the *qāqā yil*) : the day of Chinghiz-khan's death by Rašid.  
See CINGHIS, p. 306.
- pāqta* : another form of Turk. *pāhtā*, « cotton ».  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- Pasè : Pasè, Pasei (? \* < Pāsī).  
See BASMAN, p. 86.
- \* Pāsī : ? > Pasei.  
See BASMAN, p. 86.
- °pāsī* : it seems impossible that a Prākṛit form in which this had been reduced to *-pāi* should have retained the consonantic group *-rp-* of Skr. *kārpāsī*.  
See COTTON, p. 441.
- pāytahti čini* : in Sīdī 'Alī Čelebī, a kind of porcelain found at Šahr-i-naw and at Fayfūr. Mention of Fayfūr must be a result of Vullers error. Means « porcelain of the capital ».  
See FACFUR, p. 656.
- pāhš* : « crushed »; another form of it is *pāht*.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pāht* : another form of *pāhš*, « crushed »; *pāhtā* may be based on it.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pāhtā* : the word would be peculiar to Indo-Persian; its etymology is not clear.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pāhtā* : Pers.; it is hardly possible to derive it from Ch. *po-tieh*.  
See COTTON, p. 444.
- \* Pānsur : Pansur, the Fansūr of the Arabs.  
See FANSUR, p. 663.
- pāmbā* : Osm., « pink », seems to be borrowed from modern Pers. *pānbā*.  
See COTTON, p. 427.
- pāmbāk* : *pānbāk*, Middle Pers., « cotton ».  
See COTTON, p. 427.
- pānbā* : (< *pānbāk*) modern Persian, « cotton ».  
See COTTON, p. 427.
- pānbā* : « cotton », explanation of *pāhtā* in the *Farhang-i Rašīdī*.  
See COTTON, p. 443.
- pānbāk* : (*pāmbāk*) Middle Pers., « cotton ».  
See COTTON, p. 427.
- Pedir : Hua-mien or « Tattooed faces » have been tentatively located towards this place.  
See DAGROIAN, p. 613.
- Pedir : or Pedje; but the name of Pedir is not recent; even the Chinese knew it in 1537.  
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Pedje : or Pedir.  
See DAGROIAN, p. 614.
- Pegu : Burm. Pagóh.  
See BANGALA, p. 73.
- Pegu : equated with « Čin » in the *Ain-i Akbarī*.  
See CIN, p. 277.
- Pegu : (Lower Burma) a cowry currency is mentioned there in the 9th cent.  
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- Pegu : it may be one of the eight kingdoms of the Lesser India.  
See INDIE, p. 750.
- « Peḥin » : for Peking, miswritten and misread by Mir 'Izzet Ullah, in 1812.  
See CAMBALUC, p. 141.
- pei* : occurs for *ku-pei*, which is admittedly a transcription.  
See COTTON, p. 442.
- pei* : for *ku-pei* in the *Hsin T'ang shu*.  
See COTTON, p. 453.
- pei* : it is either a misreading of *chi-pei* or an abbreviation.  
See COTTON, p. 455.
- pei* : (« tribute of Yü »), « shell », wrongly connected with *chi-pei*.  
See COTTON, p. 487.
- pei* : « back »; *pei*, « cowry », is not derived from it.  
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- pei* : Ch. (\* *puái*); the phonetic resemblance with Siam. *biá*, Malay *biya*, is accidental.  
See COWRIES, p. 554.
- pei* : (\* *puái*) Ch. « cowry »; borrowed in the first millenium B.C. to replace the original *pei* pictogramme, which was then abandoned.  
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- pei* : the *Érh ya* has a passage on it, according to which it was not necessarily a sea-shell.  
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- pei* : « cowry », were put in to the mouth of the dead according to the *I li* and the *Li chi* (Ch. *T'an-kung* and *Tsa chi*).  
See COWRIES, p. 537.
- pei* : « cowry », said to be no more a currency in *Ch'ien-Han shu* and *Shuo wên*.  
See COWRIES, p. 538.
- pei* : « shells », comprised in the new system of currency of Wang Mang.  
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- pei* : « cowry », there is a bare mention of it in Ssü-ma Ch'ien.  
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- pei* : « shells »; under a diameter of 1,2 inch, had a value of 3 cash in the currency system of Wang Mang.  
See COWRIES, p. 539-540.
- pei* : (\* *puái*), had a popular pronunciation *pa*.  
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pei* : (or *pei-tzū*) « Cowry », in Chinese texts of the Mongol period.  
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pei* : « cowries »; in 1385, it was decreed that the « autumn taxes » of Yün-nan might be paid with them.  
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- pei* : « cowries »; their use as currency in Yün-nan gave rise to difficulties (YS).  
See COWRIES, p. 546.
- pei* : « cowries », they fell into disuse only in the middle of the 17th cent.  
See COWRIES, p. 548.
- pei-chu* : occurs in Hsüan-tsang, where we should probably retain it and translate « cowries ».  
See COWRIES, p. 543.
- pei-chu* : « cowries »; their use in trade is mentioned in Hsüan-tsang's description of India.  
See COWRIES, p. 558.