

- pei-ch'ien* : « shell cash », used in T'ang times, never occurs in the Mongol period.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pei-ch'ien* : « shell money », entered in the *Fan-yü tsa-ming* of the Kuchean Li-yen.
See COWRIES, p. 560.
- pei-ch'ih* : mentioned as being the « small *pei* » in the *Chiao-chou chi*.
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- pei-ch'ih* : « shell teeth », designation of the cowry in use at least since the early 5th cent. of our era.
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- pei-ch'ih* : « shell teeth »; Fa-hsien mentions their use in India.
See COWRIES, p. 542.
- pei-ch'ih* : mentioned in the *Ming-i pieh-lu*; given among the products of Champa in the *Liang shu* and the *Nan shih*; occurs also in I-ching, Hui-lin, in the *T'ang pên-ts'ao*.
See COWRIES, p. 543.
- pei-ch'ih* : « cowry », rendered by Uighur translators as *yartmaq*, usual Turkish name of the Chinese copper cash.
See COWRIES, p. 560.
- pei-ch'ih* : « cowries »; Fa-hsien mentions their use in trade in India proper.
See COWRIES, p. 557.
- pei-ch'ih* : « cowries », this usual form occurs in *Hsin T'ang shu* instead of the *ch'ih-pei* of *Chiu T'ang shu*.
See COWRIES, p. 558.
- pei-ch'ih* : « shell teeth ». It is one of the best attested ancient names of the cowry in Chinese.
See PORCELAIN, p. 812.
- pei-huo* : « shell currency », with five items in the currency system of Wang Mang.
See COWRIES, p. 539.
- Pei-nan : in YS, mention is made of regulations published in 1296 for the trade with it; the name is to be read Chü-nan, Quilon.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- Pei-p'ing-wang : « Prince of the Pacification of the North », title received by Nomoyan in 1266.
See CAIDU, p. 127.
- Pei-shêng chou : (*i. e.* the modern Yung-pei) *p'an-chih hua* is mentioned there.
See COTTON, p. 483.
- Pei-shih-pi-lien : personal name of the king of Khotan according to the *Sui shu*; it may represent Vijayavikrama.
See COTAN, p. 419.
- pei-tzū* : current name of the cowry since T'ang times.
See COWRIES, p. 543.
- pei-tzū* : called *pei-ch'ih* according to the *T'ang pên-ts'ao*.
See COWRIES, p. 543.
- pei-tzū* : « cowries », used in ancient times as currency in Yün-nan (*Ling-wai tai-ta*).
See COWRIES, p. 544.
- pei-tzū* : Ch. « cowry », read in Jap. *kidakaragai*.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pei-tzū* : (or *pei*) « cowry », in Chinese texts of the Mongol period.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- pei-tzū* : « cowries »; according to a decision of 1282, the taxes levied in Yün-nan were payable in cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 547.
- Pei Wu-tsu : Northern Wu-tsu.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 681.
- pei yü* : « cowries and jade », only instance of a precise use of *pei* in the *Shu ching*.
See COWRIES, p. 537.
- P'ei : regular Chinese surname of the royal family of Kāšyar, before and during the T'ang dynasty.
See CASCAR, p. 206.
- P'ei : a *hsien* on the read between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*.
See LINGIU, p. 763.
- P'ei-chou : Su-ch'ien was a dependency of it from 976 down to our days.
See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- P'ei-chou : a relay between Chi-ning and Huai-an, according to *Yung-lo ta-tien*.
See LINGIU, p. 763.
- P'ei-chou : the seat of this town was moved north-east in 1689.
P'ei-chou was a *chou* in the beginning of the T'ang; suppressed later, it was re-established by the Chin.
See PINGIU, p. 804.
- P'ei Chü : the author of the *Hsi-yü t'u-chi* written c. 607.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 695.
- p'ei-ts'ung* : usual term for those who live at the tomb of a deceased Emperor (in an Imperial Edict, November 24, 1329) (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 355.
- P'ei Yüan : author of a lost *Kuang-chou chi*.
See COTTON, p. 462.
- Peking : this city built up in the beginning of the 15th cent. does not really coincide either with « Cambaluc » or with Ta-tu.
See TAIDU, p. 844.
- PEM.
This is certainly the correct form. We might only suppose that « Pein » of F is Peim > Peī > Pein. It is Hsüan-tsang's P'i-mo.
The identification with Uzun-tatir is the only plausible one.
See p. 801.
- penghawar* : this was said by Breyn to be a specimen of the « fern » *Agnus scythicus*.
See COTTON, p. 526.
- PENTAN.
Yule had chosen « Pentam ». It is « Penta » on the Catalan Map and « Pentan » in Fra Mauro. It is certainly the island of Bintan.
See p. 802-803.
- « Pentan » : name of an island. It is Bintan.
See MALAIUR, p. 772.
- pepones* : according to Odoric, very large melons with a little beast like a lamb inside grow in « Cadeli ».
See COTTON, p. 522.
- « Perak » : according to Hirth and Rockhill, the proximity of the Kingdom of P'o-li (* B'uâ-lji). Seems based on an unsatisfactory phonetic analogy.
See FANSUR, p. 667.
- « perdices » : (Z), « pernis » in F.
See CATORS, p. 230.
- « perdris » : occurs only once in F; it may be an interpolation due to a copyist who misunderstood the meaning of « cators ».
See CATORS, p. 233.