

- Pi-no-ti : (or Pi-na-ti) name of the king of Chü-lan, Quilon, in 1280 in YS.
See COILUM, p. 400.
- Pi-shê : another transcription of Batu, according to T'u chi, but it is a wrong identification.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- Pi-shê-pieh-êrh-ko : (in YS) was sent to make a census in Russia, according to Bretschneider.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- pi-shê-ch'ih : title of an officer.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- Pi-ssü-lo : Chinese transcription of Baśra.
See BASORA, p. 89.
- Pi-t'ê-ch'ieh-t'u : (*Bitäkätü) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- p'i-fu : cf. Tz'ü hai.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 679.
- P'i-lo na-na : the reading adopted by the authors of the critical edition of the University of Kyôto, instead of P'i-lo-shan-na.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 699.
- P'i-lo-shan-na : mentioned by Hsüan-tsang and unidentified.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 698-699.
- P'i-mo : it may be the Phye-ma of ancient Tibetan texts referring to the region of Khotan.
See PEM, p. 801.
- P'i-ts'ang : (of Chang I, middle of the 3rd cent.) mentions *tieh* as « fine woollen cloth ».
See COTTON, p. 451.
- PIANFU.
It is P'ing-yang-fu in Shan-si. « Pianfu » must be the form used by Persians in China.
See p. 803.
- « Pianfu » : is certainly P'ing-yang-fu.
See CAICIU, p. 122.
- piao : *pei*, « which lives on land » (*êrh ya*).
See COWRIES, p. 535.
- Piao : mentioned in YS as one of the tribes living in the jurisdiction of the « Directing Commissariat of the Chin-ch'ih and other places ».
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 606.
- Piao-jên : said in the 18 th cent. to be the descendants of the Chin-ch'ih; they seem to be identical with the Piao mentioned in YS.
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 605.
- piao-tieh : (? « purple tieh ») said to be « *po-tieh* cloth » in the *Ming i-t'ung chih*.
See COTTON, p. 455.
- Piao-tien chün-min fu : « military district of the area of Piao » (YS).
See ÇARDANDAN, p. 606.
- P'iao : this is Pyü, the ancient name of Burma; the « *so-lo* tree » is mentioned there.
See COTTON, p. 471.
- P'iao : the *so-lo* mentioned there is perhaps the cotton plant.
See COTTON, p. 473.
- P'iao : this is Lower Burma (*Kuang chih*).
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- P'iao-jên : this is P'iao, Burma.
See COTTON, p. 475.
- P'iao-jên : alteration of P'iao, Lower Burma (*Kuang chih*).
See COWRIES, p. 555.
- P'iao-sha : another name of the kingdom of Hsi-yeh.
See YARCAN, p. 880.
- Pie-êrh-ko (prince) : (*Bärgä, for Bärkä) in YS, 3, *pên-chi* of the year 1251.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- pedra de ijada* : Span., « groin-stone »; our word « jade » comes from it.
See COTAN, p. 425.
- pieh : (= *bie*, *biä*) in the Chinese-Papai Voc. of the Ming dynasty; it is Siam. *biä*, « cowry ».
See COWRIES, p. 554.
- Pieh-ch'ieh : (the « red » mountains of...) wrong interpretation of the Pieh-ch'ieh-ch'ih mountain mentioned in YS.
See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- Pieh-ch'ieh-ch'ih : the mountain where it was decided to extract asbestos (YS); the name is a transcription; it may or may not be the mountain mentioned by Polo.
See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- pieh-li-ko : officers employed to levy taxes.
See BERCA, p. 93.
- Pieh-li-la : name given to Perlak in a Chinese text of 1284.
See FERLEC, p. 725.
- Pieh-shih-pa : (< Turk. Beš-baliq) a region north of Corea, which in Chinese means « Five contiguous cities » (*Cho-kêng lu*).
See CIORCIA, p. 388.
- Pien : name of the king of Yeh-t'iao who sent an embassy in China.
See JAVA, p. 756.
- pien-i : (« Barbarians of the frontier ») in a translation of the 5th cent. for Khaśa.
See CASCAR, p. 203.
- p'ien-tzū hsiang yu : « oil of the flake perfume, i. e. « camphor oil ». Might be the correct rendering.
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- Pin (prince of) : new title born by Cübäi in 1307.
See CIBAI and CABAN, p. 263.
- pin : is certainly a transcription from the Skr. *piṇa*, a Prakrit word borrowed from Iranian.
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- pin-chiu : the queen of the « Eastern Kingdom of Women » was called (*hao*) thus.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 700.
- pin-chiu.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 703.
- Pin-su : a great source of camphor.
See FANSUR, p. 663.
- Pin-tan : = Bintan. This kingdom is named in 1323 in YS, 23, 4b.
See PENTAN, p. 803.
- ping : Ch., two *shih*.
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- ping-hsüeh : ice and snow, Hsüan-tsang.
See FANSUR, p. 666.
- « Ping-po-hsi-lin » : this man of Mu-lu is Abū Muslim.
See COTTON, p. 494.
- ping p'ien : another Chinese word sometimes used for camphor, meaning « ice flake ».
See FANSUR, p. 670.
- pin-t'ieh : or « pin iron » was the same that Polo's « andanique ».
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- pin-t'ieh : mentioned in 984 by Wang Yen-tê at I-chou; it might be Polo's « andanique ».
See ÇULFICAR, p. 611.
- ping-yin : (1206) in the *Altan tobči*, Chinghiz-khan was forty-four at this date, i.e. he was born in 1162.
See CINGHIS, p. 282.
- ping-yin : the « tiger » year, mentioned for Chinghiz-khan's enthronement, roughly corresponds to 1206, but runs into 1207.
See CINGHIS, p. 296.