

- bularyu*, it can represent **buralki* or **buralgi*.
See BULARGUCI, p. 113.
- Pu-lan-hsi : is also a common proper name.
See BULARGUCI, p. 113.
- Pu-li-a-êrh : Chinese transcription of Bulyār which represent a *Bul'ar.
See BOLGARA, p. 99.
- Pu-li-han-ha-li-tun : (YS) this is the Burqan-qaldun.
See CINGHIS, p. 340.
- Pu-lin-pa : (Palembang?).
See BASMAN, p. 87.
- Pu-lo : (the *noyan...*) sent by Qubilai to « Ha-êrh-ma-mou » (YS); wrongly identified by T'u Chi with Polo; he is Bolod.
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- Pu-lo-ch'a-han : (*Boro-čayān?) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 322.
- Pu-lo-ho : or P'u-yü-lu.
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- Pu-lu-han : Chinese transcription for Buluyan.
See BOLGANA, p. 98.
- « Pu-lu-ku Cliff » : (« of the Sa-li River ») this is not the Burqan-qaldun but the Bürgi-ärgi.
See CINGHIS, p. 320.
- Pu-lu-t'ung : (*Burutung) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS).
See CINGHIS, p. 321.
- pu-nêng ch'ün* : [the lambs] « cannot form herds » (*Hsin-T'ang shu*).
See COTTON, p. 513.
- Pu-ssü-pa : (or Busma, or Buzma) Baraq's fifth son.
See CAIDU, p. 127.
- Pu-tsu : a kingdom.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 701.
- Pu-yü-êrh-hai or « Dalai-nür ».
See BARSCOL, p. 84.
- Pu-yü-êrh-hai : « Fish-catching Lake », Chinese for the « Dalai-nör ».
See CINGHIS, p. 355.
- P'u-ch'êng : on the Min River.
See TINGIU, p. 855.
- P'u-chou-fu : (Ho-chung-fu, under the Ming dynasty was changed to).
See CACIONFU, p. 119.
- P'u-hsien Wan-nu : about the time of the capture of Peking by the Mongols this Chin officer had started east of the Liao River an independent kingdom.
See CIORCIA, p. 387.
- P'u-hua : Chinese transcription of Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 109.
- P'u-hua-lo : in Chao Ju-kua, for Bokhara.
See BUCARA, p. 109.
- P'u-lo-kan-wu : in Chao Ju-kua, cannot be Pulo Condor.
See CONDUR, p. 407.
- P'u-lou-ju : the *Wei shu* says that this Wei clan-name was changed to Ju.
See CIORCIA, p. 382.
- P'u-sa Man : Man [ornamented like] *p'u-sa*. Name given to the Women-Man.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 722.
- P'u Shou-kêng : was set in charge of the affairs of the « moving *shêng* » at Fu-chou on March 26, 1278 (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- P'u Shou-kêng : « the *tso-ch'êng* of the 'moving Secretariat' of Fu-chien » (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 591.
- P'u Shou-kêng : should have a « detailed moving Secretariat » at Ch'üan-chou (YS).
See ÇAITON, p. 592.
- P'u-yü-lu or Pu-lo-ho : connected with « A-ba-la-hu ».
See BARSCOL, p. 85.
- **puäi* : *pei*, Ch. « cowry ».
See COWRIES, p. 534.
- **puäi* : (*pei*), has given *pa*, although we should have expected **pai*.
See COWRIES, p. 545.
- **puät-t'ia* : *po-ch'a*, Skr. *paṭa*.
See COTTON, p. 450.
- « puç » = *püç*. The rendering of the mediaeval Latin *esca* into Persian, according to the *Codex Cumanicus*. Means « tinder ».
See ESCA, p. 647.
- puçda* : in modern Turkish dialects, misreading of *boydas*.
See COTAN, p. 420.
- Pul-i-sängin : in Persian « Stone Bridge ».
See PULISANGHIN, p. 812.
- Pulad : in Rašid and Hethum refers to a city.
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- Puläd : (Bolod) this is the only *noyan* Po-lo or Pu-lo in Qubilai's time.
See CURMOS, p. 581.
- pulau* : Mal., ought to precede the name of the island, but has also been transferred at the end of the compound; can explain *fülät* in *Şundur-fülät*.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- « Pulau Handuman » : « Islands of Hanuman », Malay name of the Andaman islands.
See ANGAMAN, p. 43.
- PULISANGHIN.
It must be the Sino-Persian
Pul-i-Sangin « Bridge of the Sang-kan ».
See p. 812.
- Pulo Bras : identification of the « Ambergris Island », according to Fujita.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 37.
- Pulo Condor : in Polo's mind, Sondur and Condur applied to it as well as to one of the minor islands of the group.
See CONDUR, p. 405.
- Pulo Gamber : suggested phonetically by Chao Ju-kua's P'u-lo-kan-wu.
See CONDUR, p. 407.
- « Pulo Gomme » : this name of ancient maps is « Gaumispolä » in Polo and Jämis-fulah in Arabic texts.
See CONDUR, p. 406.
- Pulo Rondo : « Ambergris Island » in Rockhill.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 37.
- Pulo Way : Ambergris island, according to Phillips.
See AMBERGRIS, p. 37.
- pun* : Anglo-Indian, 80 cowries.
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Pung-yang-fu : = P'ing-yang-fu.
See PIANFU, p. 803.
- [**puo*] : *pu*, Ch., « cloth ».
See COTTON, p. 434.
- puré* : « cowry », in the Tonga islands; the true value of the word is uncertain.
See COWRIES, p. 554.
- purohita* : « royal chaplain », origin of the name B.lüh.r.
See BARLAM, p. 81.
- purpura* : « purple », like « cremosi », was first a colour and later a textile.
See CREMOSI, p. 565.
- purslain* : it is a common plant, indigenous in Europe.
See PORCELAIN, p. 807.
- pusär* : Persian, meaning « son » but used in the sense of « prince ».
See ETHIOPIA, p. 651.