

- Paper, 557-559. To the series of Indian words (p. 558) add Kāçmīrī *kākaz*. The Uigur-Persian word has further migrated into some Indo-Chinese (or, as I now prefer to say, Sinic) languages,—Siamese *kadat* and Kanaurī *kaglī*. All Sinic palatals are evolved from dentals: thus Chinese *či* ("paper") is evolved from an older *di. The ancient dental sonant is still preserved in Miao *ndöü* ("paper") and in Pa-teñ (a T'ai dialect) *do*; it is changed into the dental surd or aspirate in the Lo-lo dialects (Lo-lo-p'o *ta-vi*, Nyi *t'o-i*, A-hi *t'ü-yi*, P'u-p'a *t'ö-zö*) and in T'ai (White T'o *t'i*, Man Ta-pan *t'öi*, White Meo *taö*). All these forms represent ancient loan-words based on Old Chinese *di, while Ahom *či* was apparently derived from Chinese *či* at a more recent date.
- Paper money, 559-563.
- Parchment, as writing-material in Persia, 563-564.
- Parker, E. H., 187, 204, 456, 469, 471, 565.
- Parkinson, John, 353, 396, 589.
- Parrenin, D., S. J., 238.
- Parthia, 187, 210, 284, 372, 457, 488, 564.
- Patkanov, K. P., 525.
- Pauthier, G., 218.
- Pea, 305-307.
- Peach, in India, 240, 540; variety of, introduced into China from Sogdiana, 379; transmitted from China to the west, 539.
- Pear, in India, 240; wild, in Persia, 246.
- Pegoletti, 252, 496, 509, 593.
- Pei hu lu, 196, 264, 268-270, 282, 324-327, 330, 334, 335, 385, 393, 400, 479, 511, 526, 536, 537.
- Pei pien pei tui, 326.
- Pei šan tsiu kiñ, 234.
- Pei ši, 286, 322, 343, 345, 460, 506, 516.
- Pei-t'ih, 488.
- Pelliot, P., 185, 186, 191, 195, 198, 211, 214, 222, 230, 235, 236, 248, 264, 268, 269, 282, 303, 306, 318, 322, 330, 344, 357, 376, 423, 428, 436, 437, 443, 456, 457, 462, 464, 466-471, 478, 479, 489, 491, 494, 495, 526, 527, 529, 531, 538, 540, 543, 566, 568, 569, 575, 591.
- Pemberton, 261.
- Pen kiñ, 401, 548.
- Pen kiñ fuñ yüan, 229.
- Pen ts'ao hui pien, 557.
- Pen ts'ao kañ mu, 196, 198, 200, 201, 204, 206, 214, 217, 226, 228, 229, 233, 236, 237, 242, 254, 256-258, 265, 270, 273, 288, 295, 297, 298, 300, 302, 303, 305, 310, 312, 317, 330, 335, 336, 341, 344, 348, 351, 358, 359, 361, 363, 365, 371, 374, 378, 380, 381, 385, 387, 392, 393, 399, 400, 402, 403, 407, 410, 420, 422, 423, 426, 427, 433, 439-441, 448, 459-461, 470, 471, 475, 482, 485, 491, 504, 508, 509, 512, 515, 516, 519, 526, 527, 551, 553, 557, 558, 566, 588, 592.
- Pen ts'ao kañ mu ši i, 229, 236, 242, 252, 263, 311, 312, 394, 429, 434.
- Pen ts'ao kiñ, 307.
- Pen ts'ao pie šwo, 359, 360, 470.
- Pen ts'ao ši i, 197, 233, 247, 248, 280, 297, 298, 300, 306, 386, 402, 420, 423.
- Pen ts'ao yen i, 204, 217, 223, 232, 233, 265, 280, 288, 313, 351, 402, 446, 460, 470, 478, 505, 509, 524, 526.
- Pepper, 201, 374-375, 435, 479, 583, 584.
- Periplus, 486, 524.
- Perrot, E., 312, 319, 328, 361, 404, 407, 417, 449, 482, 583.
- Persepolis, inscription of, 210, 383.
- Persian Pharmacology, Indian elements in, 580-585.
- Pétillon, C., 216.
- Peyssonel, 523.
- Philippines, Semecarpus in, 482.
- Phillott, D. C., 253.
- Philostratus, 390.
- Pi č'en, 229.
- Pie lu, 196, 201, 211, 227, 279, 291, 335, 381, 401, 463, 526, 548.
- Pie pen ču, 504 note 3.
- Pien tse lei pien, 439, 458, 459.
- Pierlot, M. L., 492.
- Pilau, 372.
- Pistachio, 193, 246-253.
- Pliny, 208, 246, 281, 290, 294, 299, 309, 317, 339, 353, 355, 364, 366, 367, 376, 403, 404, 411, 416, 424, 432, 447, 453, 455, 461, 475, 486, 488, 522-525, 541, 548, 586.
- Po-ki, 566.
- Po ku t'u lu, 226, 517.
- Po-liñ, name of a country, 393.
- Po-se, Chinese name of Pārsa, Persia, 203.
- Po-se, Pa-sa, a Malayan country and people, 203, 269, 375, 384, 424, 460, 462, 465, 466, 468-487.
- Po wu či, 258, 259, 263, 278, 282, 284, 297, 302, 310, 324.
- Pognon, H., 529, 530, 542.
- Polo, Marco, 236, 247, 319, 380, 455, 474, 496, 521, 543, 549, 560, 563, 564, 593; new identification of his saffron of Fu-kien, 311.
- Polyaenus, 247.
- Pomegranate, 193, 205, 276-287, 574.
- Pompey, 432, 486.
- Pondicherry, French viticulture at, 241.
- Portuguese, asbestos of Macao, 501; fig introduced into Japan by, 414.
- Posidonius, 224, 246.
- Potanin, 527.