

- Palár, a river in the Karnátik Tam.
"Milk river."
- Paligóna (also spelt Pallikóna), in the Karnátik, Lat. 13°,
 Long. 77° Tam.
"Sleeping." The name is given to this town on account of the greater part of it lying in ruins.
- Palk, a strait between the Karnátik and the north-western end of Ceylon Singhal.
"The whirl."
- Pandritán, in Kashmír, Lat. 34°, Long. 75° پندرتان Hind.
"The old chief-town." From the Sanskrit Puran-adhi-sthána.
- Pang, a name frequently occurring in Western Tibet. སྤང spang. Tib.
"A grassy place." Often used by shepherds for halting-places. The word particularly occurs in compound geographical names.
- Pangalkottái, see Hosdúrg.
- Panggúr (Pángar), in Rúpchu, Lat. 33°, Long. 78° སྤང་དགུར spang-dgur. Tib.
"The verdure curve." Spang, *verdure*; dgur, *crookedness, curve*. It is a place below the salt-lake Tso Rul, with a somewhat better vegetation than is to be found in the environs.
- Panggyé, see Pangríngpo.
- Pangkóng, a province in Western Tibet རྔངས་ཀོང་ dpangs-kong. Tib.
"The heights and depressions." Dpangs, *the height*; kong, *concave, not flat, or level; concavity*.
 The numerous valleys and ridges are characterized by this name. My informants referred the name most positively to the province in general; though sometimes the lake Tsomognalari was also called Tso Pangkóng, particularly by native travellers not inhabitants of this province.
- Pangmíg, or Panamík, in Pangkóng, Lat. 33°,
 Long. 78° སྤང་མིག spang-mig. Tib.
"A meadow-eye." Spang, *grassy place*; mig, *eye*.
 I first found this name used for a small grassy spot on the left shore of the salt-lake Tsomognalari, which on account of its shape might be compared to an eye, but rather of the Tibetan elongated form; I afterwards found the name again in many other parts of Tibet, for instance in Núbra, not far from Leh; it was generally connected with the existence of an isolated grassy spot.