

sa : another character used in Ming times in Yün-nan to write the *so* of 80 cowries. See COWRIES, p. 549.

sa : comes perhaps from *sâ*, itself borrowed from Ch. *so* by one language of Yün-nan. See COWRIES, p. 551.

sa : Lolo, « 0.1 ounce » (*ch'ien*) in *Tsuan ya* (Vial : *ts'ó*). See COWRIES, p. 551.

sa : Lolo, cannot represent Ch. *ch'ien*; it may have been borrowed from Ch. *so*. See COWRIES, p. 551.

sa : (= *so*), « string » of 80 cowries, given for *ch'ien* in a modern Lolo vocabulary. See COWRIES, p. 561.

Sa-êrh-k'o-ssü : on the Chinese map of c. 1330, clerical error for Ch'ê-êrh-k'o-ssü. See ÇIC, p. 608.

sa-ha-la : Mong. *saqalat* < Pers. *saqlât* and *saqirlât*, « scarlet ». The name of a woollen cloth before being that of a colour. See EGIPTE, p. 640.

Sa-ha-lien : his biography in *Chin shih* gives informations about Chinghiz-khan's death at Ch'ing-shui. See CINGHIS, p. 326.

sa-la : Lolo word for « cotton », probably represents Ch. *so-lo* (**sâ-lâ*). See COWRIES, p. 551.

Sa-la-ha-hsi : (Saraḥs) Chinese for Sāraḥs, Serakhs. See CIELSTAN, p. 264.

Sa-li : in Kan-su, must be Mongolian. See CINGHIS, p. 319.

Sa-li : (**Sāri*) Ho-shih-la halted in this region (YS). See CINGHIS, p. 321.

Sa-li : must be in a line from the eastern end of the southern

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bend of the Tula to the southern bend of the Kerulen. See CINGHIS, p. 323.

« Sa-li » : (« Valley of ») the many mentions of it have given rise to the theory that there were four of them. See CINGHIS, p. 319.

Sa-li, **Sa'ari* : it seems that this, in Ming-tsung's itinerary, and not its *Sa'ari-kä'är*, would correspond to the *Sa'ari-kä'är* of Yung-lo's itinerary. See CINGHIS, p. 324-325.

sa-li-an : *sa-na-han*, the Nü-chên term for « wife », represents the word transcribed like that in the late Juçen Vocabulary. See CIORCIA, p. 375.

Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh : one of the Chinese renderings of *Sa'ari-kä'är*. See CINGHIS, p. 320.

Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh : (**Sāri-kār*) Ho-shih-la halted there (YS). See CINGHIS, p. 321.

Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh : (*Sāri-kār*) south of the Onon on a map of the *Yüan-shih lei-pien*. See CINGHIS, p. 323.

Sa-li-ch'ieh-êrh : (*Sāri-kār* < *Sa'ari-kä'är*) this is the Shuang-ch'üan-hai where Yung-lo halted. See CINGHIS, p. 323.

Sa-li-ch'uan : according to YS, Chinghiz-khan died there, in the *hsing-kung* of Ha-lao-t'u, on August 25, 1227. See CINGHIS, p. 310.

Sa-li-ch'uan : « Sa-li Valley », one of the Chinese renderings of *Sa'ari-kä'är*. See CINGHIS, p. 320.

Sa-li-ho : « Sa-li River », one of the Chinese renderings of *Sa'ari-kä'är*. See CINGHIS, p. 320.

Sa-li-man : (Sarban). Ai-buqa fought against him. He was one of Nomoyan's captors. See GIORGE, p. 737.

Sa-li-man : according to T'u Chi, he was the son of Ürüngtäš and a grandson of Mongka. He entered into a conspiracy against Nomoyan. See NOMOGAN, p. 796.

Sa-li (Valley) : Chinghiz-khan died there according to the *Cho-kêng lu*. See CINGHIS, p. 313.

« Sa-li Valley » : Sa-li-ch'uan, the place of Chinghiz-khan's death according to YS. See CINGHIS, p. 310.

« Sa-li Valley » : the place name in Mongolia corresponding to it is always written *Sa'ari-kä'är* in the *Secret History*. See CINGHIS, p. 319.

« Sa-li-Valley » : the one mentioned in the YS can only be the *Sa'ari-kä'är* of Mongolia. See CINGHIS, p. 326.

Sa-li Wei-wu : this is the Sarḡ Uḡur or « Yellow Uighur » of south-western Kan-su. See CINGHIS, p. 319.

Sa-mu-ha-êrh : **Samuyar* = *Sama-yar*. See SAMAGAR, p. 824.

sa-na : this is the Nü-chên term for « wife » according to the *Ta-Chin kuo chih*. See CIORCIA, p. 374.

sa-na-han : this is the Nü-chên term for « wife » according to the *San-ch'ao pei-mêng hui-pien*. See CIORCIA, p. 375.

sa-pa-êrh : from « *sahabiri* » or « *šāhbarī*, a misreading of *šāhboī*, « royal scent », one of the Persian epithets of « ambergris ». See AMBERGRIS, p. 33-34.

sa-po-chieh : refers actually to « amber », not to « ambergris »; it must be the Arab. *sabaḡ*, « jet »; See AMBERGRIS, p. 34.