

- shê-hsiang-mu* : « Musk-tree ». See LOCHAC, p. 769.
- shê-la-mo-li* : this represents a word the correspondent of which, in Sanskrit, would be *sālmali*. See COTTON, p. 467.
- Shê-la-tzū* : on the Chinese map of c. 1330, interpreted as Šūlistān, is more probably Šīrāz. See CIELSTAN, p. 264.
- Shê-la-tzū* : (on the Chinese map of c. 1330 and in YS) it is probably Šīrāz, and not Šūlistān. See ÇIRAÇ, p. 610.
- shê-li* : (> *sarīra*) « corporal relics » (Hsü Lan). See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- Shê-li-ch'an* : reading for *Shê-li-hui*, Čārčān, in YS. See CIARCIAN, p. 262.
- Shê-li-hui* : (read *Shê-li-ch'an*) occurs in YS; it is Čārčān. See CIARCIAN, p. 262.
- Shê-mi* : another name of Shang-mi. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- shê-mo-li* : this represents a word the correspondent of which, in Sanskrit, would be *sālmali*. See COTTON, p. 467.
- Shê-p'o* : (*Sung shu*) this is a transcription for Java, and may here designate Sumatra as well as Java proper. See COTTON, p. 439.
- Shê-p'o* : (Java) Wang Chêng referring to Chao Ju-kua mentions cotton there. See COTTON, p. 503.
- Shê-p'o* : Chinese name of Java. It may in certain cases to have been transferred by the Chinese to the South-eastern part of Sumatra. See JAVA, p. 756.
- shê-p'o-li* : this represents a word the correspondent of which, in Sanskrit, would be *sālmali*. See COTTON, p. 467.
- Shê-to-t'u-lu* : = Śatadru. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 706.
- shê-yin* : this is the Chinese term for our « palatals », also more properly called *shê-shang-yin*, « supra-lingual sounds ». See CIORCIA, p. 371.
- shên* : (*yin* and *lin*) the different values of the same Jučen character are mysterious. See CIORCIA, p. 375.
- Shên-ching* : a Divine well. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 682.
- Shên-chou* : (now *Shên-hsien*) an appanage was given there to Čayatai in 1238. See CIAGATAI, p. 253.
- Shên-tao* : the Divine Way. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 678.
- shêng* : « Province ». There were twelve *shêng* in the Mongol period, one being the metropolitan Chung-shu-shêng, the others the provincial « moving » Chung-shu-shêng. See SCIENG, p. 827-828.
- Shêng-ch'ao hun-i fang-yü shêng-lan* : published under Qubilai's reign. See COTTON, p. 477.
- Shêng-wu ch'in-chêng lu* : all the ancient texts of the work imply that Chinghiz-khan was born in 1167. See CINGHIS, p. 286.
- « Sher-i-Jiruft » (in Sykes) : is the same name as Houtum-Schindler's « Shehr-i-Daqiánús ». See CAMADI, p. 139.
- « Shehr-i-Daqiánús » (in Houtum-Schindler) : is the same as Sykes's « Sher-i-Jiruft ». See CAMADI p. 139.
- shih* : « chambers »; there were eight of them in the ancestral temple created at Peking by Qubilai. See CINGHIS, p. 350.
- shih* : (in Fu-shih) this character has no *tu* reading. See COTAN, p. 421.
- shih* : the translation « picul » in the text of the *North-China Herald* of 1889 is misleading. See COWRIES, p. 548.
- shih* : Ch., « stone », of 120 pounds. See COWRIES, p. 563.
- Shih Chao* : the *Wu-Hsün tsa-p'ei* wrongly attributes to him a text on cotton cultivation. See COTTON, p. 481.
- Shih Chao* : (c. 1060-1140) the « Commentary on the *Tsu-chih t'ung-chien* » has been wrongly attributed to him. See COTTON, p. 501.
- shih-chi* : Chinese name for the bird known in Chinese Turkestan as *käklik*. See CATORS, p. 232.
- Shih chi so-yin* : the commentary of c. 730 on Ssu-ma Ch'ien; the quotation which seems to come from the passage of the *Wu-lu* on *mu-mien* gives instead of « Ting-an hsien of Chiao-chih » « the *chüh* of Chiu-chên ». See COTTON, p. 460.
- Shih-ha-li* : in the *Pien chêng k'ao* of 1547 may be altered from *Ha-shih-ha-li* and represent a wrong duplication of *Käšyar*. See CASCAR, p. 208.
- Shih-ho* : Chao Ju-kua's transcription of Šihar (Šihr). See SCIER, p. 829.
- Shih-hsing* : the name of the district established at Chao-chou under the Chin has been quoted as being the first element of Nayan's fourth province : « Si-chintingiu ». See BARSCOL, p. 86.
- Shih-hsing* : a district (*hsien*) at the seat of Chao-chou under the Chin. See SICHINTINGIU, p. 832.
- shih-kao* : « stone oil », a name which « petroleum » was called in T'ang times. See FANSUR, p. 662.
- Shih-la* : this was the personal name of Kao Hsi (*i.e.* Mong. Šira). See COGATAI, p. 396.
- Shih-la-ssü* : Šīrāz, mentioned c. 1400. See ÇIRAÇ, p. 610.
- Shih-li* : the connection established in some Chinese works with « Yeh-lü » is rightly distrusted in *Liao shih*. See CATAI, p. 221.
- Shih-li-êrh* : on the Chinese map of the early 15th cent. Must be a clerical error for *Shih-hei-êrh*. (Šihär). See SCIER, p. 829.
- Shih-li-ki-li-to-ti* : Hsüan-tsang says in his *Memoirs* of 646 that it is the correct form of *Shu-lo*. See CASCAR, p. 197.
- Shih-lo-tzū* : (= Šīrāz, Šīroz) in the account of Ch'ang Tê's mission of 1259 and in YS. See ÇIRAÇ, p. 609.