

- sigay* : Tagal word for « cowry ». See COWRIES, p. 556.
- « Sigiū » : there is no good ms. that gives this form. See CIUGIU, p. 390.
- « siguei » : « cowries »; according to A. de Morga (1609) they were shipped from the Philippines to Siam and Cambodia. See COWRIES, p. 556.
- « Sigueyes » : shells from the « coast of India » and Manila, used in Siam as minor currency (Navarette, 1676). See COWRIES, p. 556.
- Silas : an Indian River, in which, according to Megasthenês, nothing can float. See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 719.
- « silen-i-khitai » : attention has been drawn to the resemblance with the « cloud » of Pietro d'Abano and this mysterious Persian word. See ÇANGHIBAR, p. 603.
- Silin : is Hsi-ning in Central Asian speech. See QUENLINFU, p. 815.
- Siling : or Seling. It is Hsi-ning-chou in Central Asian languages. See SILINGIU, p. 832.
- SILINGIU.**  
This has been identified with Hsi-ning-chou. The name of that place in Central Asian languages is Siling, Seling. See p. 832-833.
- silk* : (Engl.) from « Sères », which cannot be derived from Chin. *ssü-êrh*. See CIN, p. 265.
- « Sim » : (read Sin); province mentioned by Hethum « between the kingdom of Cathay and the kingdom of Inde ». See CIN, p. 274-275.
- Simali : (Mussulman colony of). See ARGON (2), p. 50-51
- simbali* : Pali name of the *śālmālī*. See COTTON, p. 467.
- « Simeon de Ponte » : he is mentioned in 1261 and 1266. A member of a noble Venetian family. See PONTE OF VENESE, p. 805.
- « Sin » : the hypothesis that « Cin » should be pronounced in that way cannot be retained. See CIN, p. 264.
- « Sin » : in a *libellus* of 1246, it means Northern Mongolia. See CIN, p. 274.
- « Sin and Masin » : mentioned in 1503 in an order to Syrian bishops. See CIN, p. 276.
- Sinai : name for China and the Chinese in classical antiquity. See CIN, p. 264.
- « Sinai » : the view has long prevailed that it was a name used by those who had heard of China by sea. It renders a form connected with Skr. Cīna. See CIN, p. 267.
- Sind : (there is a Naubihār in). See BUCARA, p. 108.
- Sindābūr : a real form of « Sindāpūr ». See ELI, p. 643.
- « Sindāpūr » : it is the old name of Goa. See ELI, p. 643.
- sindon* : given by Z and LT as the Latin equivalent of « sendal ». See SENDAL, p. 831.
- « Sindufu » : *i. e.* Chêng-tu in Ssü-ch'uan. See ACBALEC MANGI, p. 8.
- Singili : this is certainly the old name of Cranganore. See COILUM, p. 401.
- « Singiu » : this is the same as the modern Kuang-hsin in north-eastern Chiang-hsi. This original form has been restored on account of the identification with Hsin-chou = Kuang-hsin. See CUGIU (< \*SINGIU, cc. 154, 155), p. 569.
- SINGIU.**  
This is the present I-chêng, to the south-west of Yang-chou, and its name in Yüan times was Chên-chou. An important gabelle centre. See p. 833-834.
- SINGIU MATU - SINGIU (c. 135).**  
This is certainly Hsin-chou ma-t'ou, « the Port of Hsin-chou ». Roughly speaking, it corresponds to the modern Chi-ning. See p. 834-835.
- « Singiu matu » : = Hsin-chou = Chi-ning. See LINGIU, p. 763.
- « Singiu matu » : = Chi-ning. See LINGIU, p. 764.
- « Singuyli » : (Singili) this cannot be connected to Kayan-Kullam. See COILUM, p. 401.
- sinjāb* : Persian word for « squirrels ». See ERCOLIN, p. 644.
- sir* : Corean form of Chin. *ssü*, which may originally have ended with an *-r*. See CIN, p. 265.
- « Sirax » : in Fra Mauro, as a town (and « Ceraci » among the eight « kingdoms » of Persia). See ÇIRAÇ, p. 609.
- sirge* : Manchu; « raw silk », « silk thread ». See CIN, p. 265.
- « sirpe » : given in some Mss. of Maundevile, instead of « dirpe » or « dyrp ». See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- \**situn* : this would have been the normal transcription of *tz'ü-t'ung*. See ÇAITON, p. 587.
- « Siu-ts'ien » : for Hsü-ch'ien in French spelling, given by Charignon. See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- « Siucin » : (or « Ciucin ») if Polo wished to refer to Hsü-ch'ien, he would put it down as that; it is an easy change to turn this into « Ciugiu ». See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- \*Siugiu : (= Hsü-chou in Ssü-ch'uan) > « Cuigiu ». See CIUGIU, p. 391.
- SIUGIU.**  
The place can only be Hsü-chou, Hsü-chou-fu, on the Yang-tzū. See p. 835-836.
- \*Siugiu : probably the original form of « Cuigiu » but \*Suigiu would not be impossible. See CUGIU (c. 130), p. 571.
- Sin* : Arabian for Čīna; cannot explain the Greek transcriptions with θ-, ζ-, τζ. See CIN, p. 267.
- Sihū : Arabic transcription of Hsi-hu, the Western Lake of Hang-chou. See GAMPU, p. 731.
- Sinkālān : = Canton. See TINGIU, p. 856.
- Sirāf : Chin. Hsieh-la-fu; perhaps represented by Shê-la-tzū and Hsieh-la-shih. See CIELSTAN, p. 264.