

- Sīrāf** : (or *Šīrāz*) wrongly supposed to have been mentioned in 1225 by Chao Ju-kua.
See **ÇIRAC**, p. 609.
- ***sjāt** : *hsieh*, often occurs for the second character of *po-tieh*.
See **COTTON**, p. 449.
- ***Sjūk-žjēn** : Su-shên, in texts prior to the Christian era.
See **CIORCIA**, p. 380.
- S.jū** : (Su-chou) captured by Chinghiz in Rašid's account.
See **CINGHIS**, p. 315.
- Skāšim** : > *Iškāšim*. Al-Bīrūnī's transcription of Ishkashm.
See **SCASSEM**, p. 827.
- SLIOZOLA**.
See p. 836.
- « **Small Tattooed Faces** » : were perhaps a Battak kingdom of Nagur (« Nagore ») in the region of Pedir.
See **DAGROIAN**, p. 614.
- snam-bu** : « woollen cloth », translation in Tibetan of Skr. *paṭa*.
See **COTTON**, p. 450.
- so** : 20 *so* of cowries were one *ch'ien* of gold; 80 cowries formed a *so*.
See **COWRIES**, p. 547.
- so** : « string »; the only passage where a subdivision of the *so* is used in an account is in the *North-China Herald* of 1889.
See **COWRIES**, p. 548.
- so** : = 5 *miao* (i. e. 80 cowries).
See **COWRIES**, p. 549.
- so** : in Ming times, it is said to be worth 6 *li*, i. e. 0.006 of an ounce or tael.
See **COWRIES**, p. 550.
- so** : (or *sa*) we lack sufficient data to know his exact value. Polo's information finds counterparts in other sources.
See **COWRIES**, p. 550.
- so** : it has been understood by Chinese scholars as meaning « string »; it could be a purely Chinese name.
See **COWRIES**, p. 551.
- so** : according to Polo, = 1 *saggio* of silver, i. e. 1 *ch'ien*.
See **COWRIES**, p. 551.
- So-byi** : it is quite probable that such was the Khotanese name of the people whom the Tibetans knew as Sum-pa. It may be based on Ch. Su-p'i itself.
See **FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN)**, p. 713.
- So-chia ma-t'ou** : « Port of the So family ».
See **LINGIU**, p. 764.
- So-chü** : this kingdom of Han times must be identified with Yärkänd.
See **YARCAN**, p. 879.
- So-i River** : has been identified with the Weak River.
See **FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN)**, p. 705.
- So-i River** : it flows in the Gilghit territory and, according to the *Chiu T'ang shu*, is the Jo-shui of the ancient times.
See **FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN)**, p. 719.
- so-lo** : (**sā-lā*) this occurs with four or five different meanings in Chinese texts its most ancient use is to render Skr. *sāla* or *sāla*, *Shorea robusta*.
See **COTTON**, p. 468.
- so-lo** : (**suā-lā*) this form, given as an alternative one with *sha-lo*, has no authority.
See **COTTON**, p. 468.
- so-lo** : in a poem of Mei Yao-ch'ên, this refers to the *sāla* tree; the trees mentioned in the Hung-chi-ssü in the 15th cent. seem to have been *Aesculus*.
See **COTTON**, p. 469.
- so-lo** : (*sāla* tree) the first mention of it, in A.D. 300, establishes that it was almost unknown in China.
See **COTTON**, p. 469.
- so-lo** : in the *Sung shih*, its identification and its reading are uncertain.
See **COTTON**, p. 469.
- so-lo** : it is used as the designation of a « cotton tree ».
See **COTTON**, p. 470.
- so-lo** : it occurs as the designation of the *t'ien-shi-li*, i. e. the horsechestnut, *Aesculus chinensis*.
See **COTTON**, p. 470.
- so-lo** : it occurs as the designation of a sort of « cotton »; as a « tree », it was not the earliest designation of that « cotton tree » in Chinese literature.
See **COTTON**, p. 472.
- so-lo** : (tree) in the *Ko-ku yao-lun*, it must be the cotton tree; the word has survived with the same meaning and the same form down to the present day.
See **COTTON**, p. 477.
- so-lo** : (tree) in the text quoted by the *Pên-ts'ao kang-mu*, it is either a cotton tree or a silk-cotton tree.
See **COTTON**, p. 477.
- so-lo** : under the Ming dynasty, the word was the same as in the T'ang period.
See **COTTON**, p. 479.
- so-lo** : it is the transcription of Skr. *sāla*, *sāla*, *Shorea robusta*, and was confused with the cotton tree.
See **COTTON**, p. 479.
- so-lo** : (« floss tree ») this was a *Bombax*.
See **COTTON**, p. 495.
- so-lo lung tuan** : « *so-lo* covering damask ».
See **COTTON**, p. 471.
- so-lo lung tuan** : « *so-lo* covering damask »; Hsü wonders if it is the *ch'ü-shun* cloth.
See **COTTON**, p. 489.
- so-lo lung tuan** : we hear of it under the T'ang dynasty; it must be cotton damasks.
See **COTTON**, p. 495.
- so-lo mien** : « *so-lo* cotton », name of the floss of the flowers of the *so-lo* tree of Li-chou.
See **COTTON**, p. 477.
- so-lo mien-shu** : « *so-lo* cotton tree » (of Li-chou), this may have been a *Bombax*.
See **COTTON**, p. 477.
- so-lo-mi** : (*Sung shih*) this is a wrong reading instead of *po-lo-mi*, « jack-fruit ».
See **COTTON**, p. 469.
- so-lo-mu** : this cannot be the transcription of *sālmali*; *mu*, « tree », is purely Chinese.
See **COTTON**, p. 471.
- so-lo pu** : it is made of *mien-hua* (*T'u-shu pien*).
See **COTTON**, p. 464.
- so-lo pu** : « *so-lo* cloth »; under the Ming dynasty, it was correctly understood to be identical with the old « *t'ung* cloth ».
See **COTTON**, p. 478.
- so-lo shu tzü** : « seeds of the *so-lo* tree » by Hung Mai; it is in fact the *tsao-chia*.
See **COTTON**, p. 469.
- so-lo-tzü** : this is a common form of *so-lo*, *Aesculus chinensis*.
See **COTTON**, p. 470.