

- so-lo* tree : Hsü supposes that *chi-pei* and *mu-mien* (of the *Wu-lu*) are that.  
See COTTON, p. 489.
- « *so-lo* tree » : this new name for the cotton tree of Yün-nan had been adopted from T'ang times.  
See COTTON, p. 476.
- « *so-lo* tree » : we hear of it under the T'ang dynasty; it is *Gossypium arboreum*.  
See COTTON, p. 495.
- so-mu* : *so* is probably a transcription of « sago ».  
See COTTON, p. 473.
- so-mu* : « *so* [*\*suá*]-tree »; designation of a kindred species of the *kuang-lang*.  
See COTTON, p. 473.
- So-po-tz'ü : or P'o-po-tz'ü.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 709.
- So-tu : was set in charge of the affairs of the « moving *shêng* » at Fu-chou on March 26, 1278 (YS).  
See ÇAITON, p. 590.
- Socotra : 500 miles south of « Male » and « Female » islands.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 671.
- Sochotra : = Socotra.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 672.
- Sofāla : Supāra in India. Mentioned in Ibn Baytār as a place of production of camphor, but not placed in India. May be the one on the eastern coast of Africa.  
See FANSUR, p. 668.
- « Sog » : (or « Bete ») according to « Sanang Setsen », Chinghiz-khan was hailed as king of the Mongols in 1189.  
See CINGHIS, p. 295.
- SOGATU.  
This is the So-tu of Chinese texts, whose biography is in YS, 129, 5 a-6 a.  
So-tu is \*Södü, for Sötü.  
Sötü is Sö'ätü written Sögätü.  
See p. 836-837.
- « Sogdak » : (Sogdian-City) this hypothesis for the origin of Shu-lo or Sha-lo has no support.  
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- Sogongomba.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 690.
- Soyd, Soydak : or Suyd, Suydak.  
See CASCAR, p. 201.
- Soydak *i. e.* Su-t'ê : later name of the region of the Alans.  
See ALAINS, p. 16.
- soie* : (Fr.) from Med. Lat. *sēta*, which cannot be derived from Chin. *ssü*.  
See CIN, p. 265.
- sol* : according to Yule, means « sun » in both Venetian and Provençal.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- « soldan » : for *sultān*, common in the Middle Ages.  
See ASIDIN SOLDAN, p. 52.
- « soleil » : word used in F, whatever it may be in Venetian or in Provençal, for « sun ».  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 628.
- Somali Coast.  
See AMBERGRIS, p. 33.
- SONCARA.  
One of the eight «kingdoms» of Persia. It must be Šabānkārah or Šawānkārah.  
See p. 837.
- Sondur : this island should be treated together with Condur; in Polo's mind, the double name applied to Pulo Condor as well as to one of the minor islands of the group.  
See CONDUR, p. 405.
- SONDUR and CONDUR.  
The reading « Sondur » of F, R, Z, is also in Fra Mauro (See « Condur »).  
See p. 837.
- Song of the Kingdom of the Woman King : this tune would have remained in use at the Bureau of Music.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 722.
- Song of the P'u-sa Man : according to Wang Kuo-wei, this tune already existed in the second quarter of the 8th cent.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 722.
- sonqor* : gerfalcon, in Turk., Mong., Pers.  
See BARGU, p. 78.
- sorāntši* : (Kalm.), the « sucking steel » or the « sucker ».  
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- Soryoqtani-bāgi : (or *-bāki*) mother of Mongka, Qubilai, Hülāgü, Arīq-bögä.  
See CINGHIS, p. 342.
- sorunča gürü* : or *sorāntši* (Kalm.), the « sucking steel » or the « sucker » (mong. names of the magnet).  
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- sorunča küräl* : wrong form of *sorunča gürü*, magnet (mong.) of wich a marvellous sword was made.  
See ANDANIQUE, p. 42.
- sou* : Chinese measure, 16 pecks (*tou*).  
See COWRIES, p. 563.
- South Sea : to the south-east of this sea, there is a Kingdom of Women, where only demons are taken as husbands.  
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 679.
- Sōnjū : *i. e.* *Sung chu*, « the ruler of the Sung ». Probably miswritten Šūjū by Rašid. Used in YS to designate the last Sung Emperors.  
See FACFUR, p. 661.
- Sögätü : he was a Jalair, and took part in the operations against Li T'an, then in the siege of Hsiang-yang.  
See SOGATU, p. 837.
- sögüt* > *sügät* : now « willow », but had in ancient Uighur the meaning of « tree » in general.  
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 634.
- sölö* : Čöko, « cotton ».  
See COTTON, p. 471.
- « Spaan » : transcription of Ysmaan in R.  
See ISPAAN, p. 752.
- spermaceti* : the waxy white liquid found in the head of the cachalot.  
See CAPDOILLE, p. 159.
- spermaceti* : has been traced in English to 1471. Is found mainly in the head of the cachalot.  
See CAPDOILLE, p. 159 and 160.
- « sperm whale » : other English name for « cachalot ».  
See CAPDOILLE, p. 159.
- 'Spirit Market' : according to Parker, identical to Ibn Battūṭah's account of the market of the land of Darkness. This note of Parker's is valueless.  
See DARKNESS (PROVINCE OF), p. 622.