

Šaibān (« arabization », original Mong. form was Sibān > Šiban).  
See BARAC, p. 75.

(\*Šāmkā-)bahadur.  
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.

« šeg » : « old man », « elder » in Tibetan.  
See ESCEQE, p. 648.

\*Šēr : origin of the ethnical form Šērāyē (Sēres), mentioned in a Syriac work.  
See CIN, p. 266.

Šērāyē : mention of the Sēres in a Syriac work of the 3rd cent.  
See CIN, p. 266.

Šērāyā : Syriac word for « silk ».  
See CIN, p. 266.

šēlk : (Russ.) from « Sēres » which cannot be derived from Chin. *ssū-ēr*.  
See CIN, p. 265.

šī'a, šī'ai : knucklebone (the shape of Chinghiz-khan's clot of blood).  
See CINGHIS, p. 288.

šiyai : class. Mong., knucklebone (the shape of Chinghiz-khan's clot of blood).  
See CINGHIS, p. 288.

Šidam : name of a king of the people of « Jang ».  
See CARAGIAN, p. 172.

Šihr : Polo's « Scier ».  
A place on the southern coast of Arabia.  
See SCIER, p. 829.

« Šina » Dards : the hypothesis has been proffered that they were the Cīna of the Indian epos.  
See CIN, p. 269.

« Šinkali » : this is not the correct form, which is Singili.  
See COILUM, p. 401.

\*Šiqan : ? = Yašyan.  
See ABAGA, p. 5.

šira : (šara) Mong. « yellow », cannot be connected with the name of the « Sa-li Valley ».  
See CINGHIS, p. 318.

šira : (> mod. Mong. šara) the word « yellow » always appears

in this form in the *Secret History*.

See CINGHIS, p. 319.

Šira : (< Sira) « the Yellow one »; Mongolian personal name of Kao Hsi.

See COGATAI, p. 396.

Šira-kā'ār : « Yellow Steppe », north of Peking cannot be the « Sa-li Valley ».

See CINGHIS, p. 319.

Šira-usu : (or Šara-usu), « Yellow River », Mongolian name of the Chin-ho.

See CINGHIS, p. 318.

Širāgi : son of the Emperor Mongka. He entered into a conspiracy against Nomoyan.

See NOMOGAN, p. 796.

širg<sup>o</sup>G : Kalm. « raw silk », silk thread ».

See CIN, p. 265.

širkāg : (< \*širkāg) Mong. « raw silk », « silk thread ».

See CIN, p. 265.

širkāG : Kalm. « raw silk », « silk thread ».

See CIN p. 265.

« Šin » : transcription used by Arab authors to render the Persian « Čin ».

See CIN, p. 270.

« Šingīz » : in the Syriac chroniclers, for « Chinghiz-khan ».

See CINGHIS, p. 281.

Širāz : (or Širāf) wrongly supposed to have been mentioned by Chao Ju-kua in 1225.

See ČIRAÇ, p. 609.

Širāz : this is Polo's « Čiraç ».

See ČIRAÇ, p. 609.

Širāz : (Šīroz) = Shih-lo-tzū.

See ČIRAÇ, p. 609.

Šīroz : (Širāz) = Shih-lo-tzū.

See ČIRAÇ, p. 609.

Šinjū : this is Abū-'l-Fidā's Šānjū.

See ČAITON, p. 595.

Šrīvijaya : (= Palembang or Palembang-Jambi) sent two *sēng-ch'i* girls to China in 724.

See ČANGHIBAR, p. 599.

Šu-leg : sometimes, for Šu-lig,

in Tibetan texts of about the 10th cent.

See CASCAR, p. 200.

Šu-leg : *i.e.* Kāšyar; the « king of the Ga-'jag » was sent back there when he invaded Khotan territory.

See CASCAR, p. 211.

Šu-lig : for \*Šāraka, in Tibetan texts of about the 10th cent.; this form appears to be borrowed from the Chin. Shu-lo.

See CASCAR, p. 200.

Šu-lig : it is admittedly Kāšyar, and this Tibetan form is a rendering of the Chinese Shu-lo.

See « Cascar ».

See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 713.

Šuduryu-khan : the Hsi-Hsia sovereign, killed by Chinghiz-khan according to the *Altan tobči*.

See CINGHIS, p. 317.

« Šūjū » : in Rašīdu-'d-Dīn's unpublished *History of China*, the successor of Tu Tsung and the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty. He must be Chao Hsien.

See FACFUR, p. 660-661.

Šūlistān : this is Polo's « Cielstan ».

See CIELSTAN, p. 263.

Šūlistān : Shē-la-tzū is probably not that but Širāz.

See ČIRAÇ, p. 610.

šūn : < Chin. *jun*, « intercalary [month] » (in *šūn ai*).

See CINGHIS, p. 307.

šūn ai : (month) this should be read everywhere when related by Rašīd about Chinghiz-khan's death (fourteenth of *ramadān* 624).

See CINGHIS, p. 307.

šūn ai : name of the intercalary month; *šūn ai* must be vocalized in that way.

See CINGHIS, p. 307.

Šüršüt : (< \*Čürčüt) this Turkish name of the Mongols among the Kirghiz must be the outcome of the Mongol name Jürčät of the \*Jürčen.

See CIORCIA, p. 381.