

- Śa-ču : name of Sha-chou in Tibetan.
See SACIOU, p. 822.
- Śaču : name of Sha-chou in Khotanese.
See SACIOU, p. 822.
- **sambala* : the Chinese transcriptions of *sālmali* are based on forms like that.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- **sambali* : the Chinese transcriptions of *sālmali* are based on forms like that.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- Śambara : name of a king of the *Asura*; Shan-p'o-li represents a Prākṛit form of it.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- *Śambari : this Prākṛit form of Śambara is represented by Shan-p'o-li.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- **sammala* (?) : the Chinese transcriptions of *sālmali* are based on forms like that.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- Śandabūr : a real form of « Sindāpūr ».
See ELI, p. 643.
- sarira* : (< *shē-li*) « corporal relics » (Hsü Lan).
See CINGHIS, p. 362.
- « Śarū-bāliq » : may be a tendentious misreading of a corrupt form of « Liū-pān » or « Liū-pān-šān ».
See CINGHIS, p. 327.
- Śatadru : Shē-to-t'u-lu. Speaking of the region of the upper Sutlej Hsüan-tsang had devoted a notice on it.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 706.

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- **sābali* : the Chinese transcriptions of *sālmali* are based on forms like that.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- Śākya : they were four and became respectively kings of Uḍḍiyāna, *Bāmyana (Bamyan), Himatala and Shang-mi.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- Śākyamuni.
See AVENIR, p. 57.
- Śākyamuni : (see « Josafat ») source of story of « Barlaam and Joasaph ».
See ETHIOPIA, p. 650.
- Śākyamuni : a legendary biography of him translated into Pahlvi about A.D. 500 (?), would have been later retranslated into Arabic, then into Georgian.
See IOSAFAT, p. 751.
- sāla* : or *sāla*, Skr. *Shorea robusta*; the most ancient use of *so-lo* is to render it.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- sāla, sāla* : Skr.; it is practically certain that *so-lo* is the transcription of this word.
See COTTON, p. 479.
- sālmali* : Skr., designation of the silk-cotton tree; the pseudo-*shan-p'o* is said to represent it.
See COTTON, p. 466.
- sālmali* : it is probable that the Chinese knew it under a form which was more or less like Shan-p'o-li.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- sālmali* : or *kuṭasālmali*; Buddhist texts associate it with the *garuḍa*.
See COTTON, p. 467.

- Śālmali : Shan-p'o-li does not represent this name.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- sālmali* : *so-lo* cannot be a transcription of this Indian name of the silk-cotton tree.
See COTTON, p. 470.
- sālmali* : apart from *shē-la-mo-li*, the Chinese transcriptions are not based on it itself.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- sālmali* : apart from it, in Sanskrit, there is a Vedic word *śimbalā*, said to mean the flower of the *sālmali*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- **sāmali* : the Chinese transcriptions of *sālmali* are based on forms like that.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- « Śāmbī » : it is an erroneous restoration of Shang-mi.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.
- semvri* : Marathi, said to be directly connected with Skr. *sālmali*.
See COTTON, p. 468.
- sinār* : Arabic; Pers. *čīnār* or *čīnār*, *Platanus orientalis*, must be Polo's « Lone Tree ».
See DRY (LONE) TREE, p. 629.
- Śindābūr : Sindābūr or even Sandabūr are the real forms of « Sindāpūr ».
See ELI, p. 623.
- Śindin-fu : = Chên-ting-fu.
See ACHBALUCH, p. 9.
- **śja-b'uā-lji* : this is *shē-p'o-li*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- **śja-muā-lji* : this is *shē-mo-li*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- **śja-muā-ljiq* : this is *shē-mo-li*.
See COTTON, p. 467.