

- * *šjām-b'uā* : this is the pseudo-shan-p'o meaning *mu-mien*.
See COTTON, p. 466.
- * *Šjām-b'uā-lā* : this is Shan-p'o-lo.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- * *Šjām-b'uā-lji* : Shan-p'o-li, a king of the *Asura*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- * *Šjām-muā-lā* : this is Shan-mo-lo.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- * *Šjām-muāt-lā* : this is the tree *shan-mo-lo*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- * *šjāt-lāt-muāt-lji* : this is *shē-la-mo-li*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- * *Šjēt-lji-kjēt-ljēt-tā-tiei* : Shih-li-ki-li-to-ti, connected by Hsüan-tsang with Shu-lo.
See CASCAR, p. 197.
- šimbalā* : Vedic word said to mean the flower of the *śālmālī*.
See COTTON, p. 467.
- Šin : Čin, old name for China, taken over in the 11th cent. by the Qarākhānids of western Chinese Turkestan.
See CATAI, p. 217.
- Šin : spelling of the name of China by Ibn Baṭṭūṭah, who calls Chinghiz-khan Tāngiz.
See CINGHIS, p. 301.
- « Šin » : Arabic form corresponding to Persian « Čin ». Used by Kāšyari.
See CIN, p. 270.
- « Šin » : (« Čin », « Čina ») name given in the south to China by sailors from Arab, Persian, Indian and Malay countries.

Was still in use in Arabic in the 11th cent. In Kāšyari, has to be specified by an epithet.
See CIN, p. 273-274.

« Šin and Māsīn » : occurs in Arabic sources.

See CIN, p. 273.

« Šin as-Šin » : mentioned by Ibn Baṭṭūṭah as being the same place as Šin-kālān, which is Canton.

See CIN, p. 275.

Šinī (Arab.), « Chinese ».

See BRAZIL, p. 104.

Šiniyatu-'s-Šin : « China of China », by Idrīsī, refers to Canton; it is practically the same form as Ar. « Šin as-Šin ».

See CIN, p. 275.

Šin-kālān : given by Ibn Baṭṭūṭah as the same place as « Šin as-Šin »; it is the arabized form of Pers. Čin-kālān, Canton.

See CIN, p. 275-276.

* Šin-Māsīn : mentioned by Al-Baiṭār as the Persian name of Turkestan.

See CIN, p. 274.

* « Šin Māsīn » : Al-Baiṭār says that this Persian form (properly « Čin ū Māčīn ») is equivalent to an Arabic « Šin as-Šin ».

See CIN, p. 275.

Šitā : in Hsüan-tsang, is the Tarim River.

See CASCAR, p. 202.

Šitā River : it must be the Yārkānd River.

See YARCAN, p. 882.

« Šrikirīṭadhi » : by Franke for * Šrikṛtātī, is not acceptable.
See CASCAR, p. 197.

* Šrikṛtati : Julien restored Shih-li-ki-li-to-ti as it.
See CASCAR, p. 197.

* Šrikṛtātī : probably the sanskritized name of Schih-li-ki-li-to-ti, Shu-lo.

The restored form * Šrikṛtati ought to be that.

See CASCAR, p. 197.

Šuddhodana : Śākyamuni's father. Šuddhodana's name must have taken in Central-Asiatic languages, under Prakrit influences, a sonant initial, under the form * Yudhodan.

See AVENIR, p. 57.

šūrat : « portrait » (Rašīd); they cannot have been at the tomb of Chinghiz-khan.

See CINGHIS, p. 349.

švetikā : « the white one », occurs once in Skr. for « cowry ».

See COWRIES, p. 557.

Šyāma : or Šyāmāka.

See CASCAR, p. 199.

Šyāmāka : occurs in the same text as Khara, but not in connection with it.

See CASCAR, p. 199.

* Šyāmarāja : or * Šāmarāja is, according to Hui-ch'ao, the name of the king of Shang-mi.
See FEMELES (ISLAND OF WOMEN), p. 707.