

by the people of Kiañ-si 胡孫薑 *hu-sun-kiañ*, a purely local name which does not hint at any relation to the Hu.

6. Another botanical name in which the word *hu* appears without reference to the Hu is *č'ui-hu-ken* 鵝胡根, unidentified, a wild plant diffused all over China, and first mentioned by Č'en Ts'añ-k'i as growing in the river-valleys of Kiañ-nan.<sup>1</sup>

7-8. The same remark holds good for *ts'e-hu* 苳 (柴) 胡<sup>2</sup> (*Bupleurum falcatum*), a wild plant of all northern provinces and already described in the *Pie lu*, and for *ts'ien-hu* 前胡<sup>3</sup> (*Angelica decursiva*), growing in damp soil in central and northern China.

9. *Šu-hu-lan* 蜀胡爛 is an unidentified plant, first and solely mentioned by Č'en Ts'añ-k'i,<sup>4</sup> the seeds of which, resembling those of *Pimpinella anisum*, are eatable and medicinally employed. It grows in Annam. One might be tempted to take the term as *hu-lan* of Šu (Se-č'wan), but *šu-hu-lan* may be the transcription of a foreign word.

10. The *ma-k'in* 馬蕪 or *niu k'in* 牛蕪 (*Viola pinnata*), a wild violet, is termed *hu k'in* 胡芹 in the *T'un č'i* 通志 by Č'eñ Tsiao 鄭樵 (1108-62) and in the *T'u kiñ pen ts'ao* of Su Suñ.<sup>5</sup> No explanation as to the meaning of this *hu* is on record.

11. The *hu-man* (wan) 胡蔓 is a poisonous plant, identified with *Gelsemium elegans*.<sup>6</sup> It is mentioned in the *Pei hu lu*<sup>7</sup> with the synonyme *ye-ko* 冶葛,<sup>8</sup> the vegetable *yui* 蕪 (*Ipomoea aquatica*) being regarded as an antidote for poisoning by *hu-man*. Č'en Ts'añ-k'i is cited as authority for this statement. The *Liñ piao lu i*<sup>9</sup> writes the name 野葛, and defines it as a poisonous grass; *hu-man* grass is the common colloquial name. The same work further says, "When one has eaten of this plant by mistake, one should use a broth made from sheep's blood which will neutralize the poison. According to some, this plant grows as a creeper. Its leaves are like those of the *lan hian* 蘭香, bright and thick. Its poison largely penetrates into the leaves, and is not employed

<sup>1</sup> *Pen ts'ao kañ mu*, Ch. 16, p. 7 b.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, Ch. 13, p. 6 b.

<sup>3</sup> *Op. cit.*, Ch. 13, p. 7 b.

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, Ch. 26, p. 22 b.

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.*, Ch. 26, p. 21; *Či wu miñ ši t'u k'ao*, Ch. 14, p. 76.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. C. FORD, *China Review*, Vol. XV, 1887, pp. 215-220. STUART (Chinese Materia Medica, p. 220) says that the plant is unidentified, nevertheless he describes it on p. 185.

<sup>7</sup> Ch. 2, p. 18 b (ed. of Lu Sin-yüan).

<sup>8</sup> According to MATSUMURA (Shokubutsu mei-i, No. 2689), *Rhus toxicodendron* (Japanese *tsuta-uruši*).

<sup>9</sup> Ch. B, p. 2 (ed. of Wu yin tien).