

attribute Hu, it may be of foreign origin, its foreign name being 割狐露澤 *ko-hu-lu-tse* (\*kat-wu-lou-dzak). Unfortunately it is not indicated at what time this transcription was adopted, nor does Li Ši-čen state the source from which he derived it. The only T'ang author who mentions the plant, Su Kuñ, does not give this foreign name. At all events, it does not convey the impression of representing a T'ang transcription; on the contrary, it bears the ear-marks of a transcription made under the Yüan. Su Kuñ observes, "*Hu hwan-lien* is produced in the country Po-se and grows on dry land near the sea-shore. Its sprouts are like those of the *hia-ku ts'ao* 夏枯草 (*Brunella vulgaris*). The root resembles a bird's bill; and the cross-section, the eyes of the mainah. The best is gathered in the first decade of the eighth month." Su Sun of the Sung period remarks that the plant now occurs in Nan-hai (Kwan-tuñ), as well as in Ts'in-luñ 秦隴 (Šen-si and Kan-su). This seems to be all the information on record.<sup>1</sup> It is not known to me that *Barkhausia* grows in Persia; at least, Schlimmer, in his extensive dictionary of Persian plants, does not note it.

Šou-ti 數低 is mentioned by Č'en Ts'añ-k'i as a plant (not yet identified) with seeds of sweet and warm flavor and not poisonous, and growing in Si-fan (Western Barbarians or Tibet) and in northern China 北土, resembling *hwai hian* 懷香 (*Pimpinella anisum*). The Hu make the seeds into a soup and eat them.<sup>2</sup> In this case the term Hu may be equated with Si-fan, but among the Chinese naturalists the latter term is somewhat loosely used, and does not necessarily designate Tibet.<sup>3</sup>

*Hiuñ-k'iuñ* 芎藭 (*Conioselinum univittatum*) is an umbelliferous plant, which is a native of China. As early as the third century A.D. it is stated in the *Wu š'i pen ts'ao*<sup>4</sup> that some varieties of this plant grow among the Hu; and Li Ši-čen annotates that the varieties from the Hu and Žuñ are excellent, and are hence styled *hu k'iuñ* 胡藭.<sup>5</sup> It is stated that this genus is found in mountain districts in Central Europe, Siberia, and north-western America.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> What STUART (Chinese Materia Medica, p. 65) says regarding this plant is very inexact. He arbitrarily identifies the term Hu with the Kukunor, and wrongly ascribes Su Kuñ's statement to T'ao Huñ-kiñ. Such an assertion as, "the drug is now said to be produced in Nan-hai, and also in Šen-si and Kan-su," is misleading, as this "now" comes from an author of the Sung period, and does not necessarily hold good for the present time.

<sup>2</sup> *Pen ts'ao kañ mu*, Ch. 26, p. 22 b.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. below, p. 344.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Beginnings of Porcelain, p. 115.

<sup>5</sup> He also imparts a Sanskrit name from the *Suvarnaprabhāsa-sūtra* in the form 闍莫迦 *še-mo-k'ie*, \*ja-mak-gia. The genus is not contained in WATT's Dictionary.

<sup>6</sup> Treasury of Botany, Vol. I, p. 322.