

dāna ("grain, berry, stone of a fruit, seed of grain or fruit"), *dāngū* ("kind of grain"), Šina *danu* ("pomegranate");¹ Sanskrit *dhanika*, *dhanyāka*, or *dhanīyaka* ("coriander"; properly "grains"). The notion conveyed by this series is the same as that underlying Latin *granatum*, from *granum* ("grain"); cf. Anglo-Saxon *cornæppel* and English *pomegranate* ("apple made up of grains").

(3) 安石榴 *nan ši liu* or 石榴 *ši liu*. This transcription is generally taken in the sense "the plant *liu* of the countries Nan and Ši, or of the country Nan-ši." This view is expressed in the *Po wu či*, which, as stated, also refers to the Čaň-K'ien legend, and to the term *t'u-lin*, and continues that this was the seed of the *liu* of the countries Nan and Ši; hence, on the return of Čaň K'ien to China, the name *nan-ši-liu* was adopted.² Bretschneider intimates that Nan and Ši were little realms dependent on K'aň at the time of the Han. Under the T'ang, the name Nan referred to Bukhāra, and Ši to Taškend; but it is hardly credible that these two geographical names (one does not see for what reason) should have been combined into one, in order to designate the place of provenience of the pomegranate. It is preferable to assume that 安石 *nan ši*, *an-sek, an-sak, ar-sak, represents a single name and answers to Arsak, the name of the Parthian dynasty, being on a par with 安息 *nan-si*, *Ar-sik, and 安西 *nan-si*, *Ar-sai. In fact, 安石 is the best possible of these transcriptions. We should expect, of course, to receive from the Chinese a specific and interesting story as to how and when this curious name, which is unique in their botanical nomenclature, was transmitted;³ but nothing of the kind appears to be on record, or the record, if it existed, seems to have been lost. It is manifest that also the plant-name *liu* (*riu, r'u) presents the transcription of an Iranian word, and that the name in its entirety was adopted by the Chinese from an Iranian community outside of Parthia, which had received the tree or shrub from a Parthian region, and therefore styled it "Parthian pomegranate." It is not likely that the tree was transplanted to China directly from Parthia; we have to assume rather that the transplantation was a gradual process, in which the

¹ W. LEITNER, *Races and Languages of Dardistan*, p. 17.

² It is not correct, as asserted by BRETSCHNEIDER (*Chinese Recorder*, 1871, p. 222), to say that this definition emanates from Li Ši-čen, who, in fact, quotes only the *Po wu či*, and presents no definition of his own except that the word *liu* means 瘤 *liu* ("goitre"); this, of course, is not to be taken seriously. In Jehol, a variety of pomegranate is styled *hai liu* 海 *liu* (O. FRANKE, *Beschreibung des Jehol-Gebietes*, p. 75); this means literally, "*liu* from the sea," and signifies as much as "foreign *liu*."

³ Cf. *nan-si hian* 安息香 ("Parthian incense") as designation for styrax benzoin (p. 464).