

Ming,¹ which states that "now it occurs everywhere." Li Ši-čen says that it is cultivated in southern China and to a larger extent in Se-č'wan. Wan Ši-mou 王世懋, who died in 1591, in his *Hio pu tsa šu* 學圃雜疏, a work on horticulture in one chapter,² mentions an especially large and excellent variety of this bean from Yün-nan. This is also referred to in the old edition of the Gazetteer of Yün-nan Province (*Kiu Yün-nan t'un či*) and in the Gazetteer of the Prefecture of Muñ-hwa in Yün-nan, where the synonyme *nan tou* 南豆 ("southern bean") is added, as the flower turns its face toward the south. The New-Persian name of the plant is *bāgelā*.³

¹ *Či wu miñ š'i t'u k'ao*, Ch. 2, p. 142. BRETSCHNEIDER (Bot. Sin., pt. 1, p. 52) has recognized *Vicia faba* among the illustrations of this work.

² Cf. the Imperial Catalogue, Ch. 116, p. 37 b.

³ SCHLIMMER, Terminologie, p. 562. Arabic *bāqilā*. Finally, the *Fan yi miñ yi tsi* (section 27) offers a Sanskrit term 勿伽 *wu-kia*, *mwut-g'a, translated by *hu tou* and explained as "a green bean." The corresponding Sanskrit word is *mudga* (*Phaseolus mungo*), which the Tibetans have rendered as *mon sran rdeu*, the term *Mon* alluding to the origin from northern India or Himalayan regions (*Mém. Soc. finno-ougrienne*, Vol. XI, p. 96). The Persians have borrowed the Indian word in the form *mung*, which is based on the Indian vernacular *muṅga* or *muṅgu* (as in Singha-lese; Pāli *mugga*). *Phaseolus mungo* is peculiar to India, and is mentioned in Vedic literature (MACDONELL and KEITH, Vedic Index, Vol. II, p. 166).