

*küi*."<sup>1</sup> These are vague and puerile anecdotes, without chronological specification. There is no country Kwa, which is merely distilled from the character 高, and no such tradition appears in any historical text.<sup>2</sup> The term *wo-küi* was well known under the T'ang, being mentioned in the *Pen ts'ao šī i* of Č'en Ts'an-k'i, who distinguishes a white and a purple variety, but is silent as to the point of introduction.<sup>3</sup> This author, however, as can be shown by numerous instances, had a keen sense of foreign plants and products, and never failed to indicate them as such. There is no evidence for the supposition that *Lactuca* was introduced into China from abroad. All there is to it amounts to this, that, as shown by the above passage of the *T'an hui yao*, possibly superior varieties of the West were introduced.

In Persia, *Lactuca sativa* (Persian *kāhu*) occurs both wild and cultivated.<sup>4</sup> *Cichoreum* is *kasnī* in Persian, *hindubā* in Arabic and Osmanli.<sup>5</sup>

39. The *hu k'in*, mentioned in the above text of the *T'an hui yao*, possibly represents the garden celery, *Apium graveolens* (Persian *kerefs* or *karafs*) (or possibly parsley, *Apium petroselinum*) of the west.<sup>6</sup> It appears to be a different plant from the *hu k'in* mentioned above (p. 196).

*Hu k'in* is likewise mentioned among the best vegetables of the country 末祿 Mo-lu, \*Mwat-luk, Mar-luk, in Arabia.<sup>7</sup>

In order to conclude the series of vegetables enumerated in the text of the *T'an hui yao*, the following may be added here.

In A.D. 647 the king of Gandhāra (in north-western India) sent to the Chinese Court a vegetable styled *fu-t'u* 佛土菜 ("Buddha-land vegetable"), each stem possessing five leaves, with red flowers, a yellow pith, and purple stamens.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I have looked up the text of the *Ts'ih i lu*, which is reprinted in the *T'an Sun ts'un šu* and *Si yin huan ts'un šu*. The passage in question is in Ch. 2, p. 7 b, and printed in the same manner as in the *Pen ts'ao kan mu*, save that the country is called Kao 高, not Kwa 高. It is easy to see that these two characters could be confounded, and that only one of the two can be correct; but Kao does not help us any more than Kwa. Either name is fictitious as that of a country.

<sup>2</sup> We have had several other examples of alleged names of countries being distilled out of botanical names.

<sup>3</sup> K'ou Tsun-ši is likewise; see his *Pen ts'ao yen i* (Ch. 19, p. 2).

<sup>4</sup> SCHLIMMER, Terminologie, p. 337.

<sup>5</sup> See ACHUNDOW, Abu Mansur, p. 146; E. SEIDEL, Mechithar, p. 134; LECLERC, Traité des simples, Vol. II, p. 28.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. ACHUNDOW, Abu Mansur, pp. 110, 257. Celery is cultivated only in a few gardens of Teheran, but it grows spontaneously and abundantly in the mountains of the Bakhtiaris (SCHLIMMER, Terminologie, p. 43).

<sup>7</sup> *T'ai p'in hwan yü ki*, Ch. 186, p. 16 b.

<sup>8</sup> *T'an hui yao*, Ch. 200, p. 4 b; and *T'an šu*, Ch. 221 B, p. 7. The name of Gandhāra is abbreviated into \*d'ar, but in the corresponding passage of the *T'an hui yao* (Ch. 100, p. 3 b) and in the *Ts'e fu yüan kwei* (Ch. 970, p. 12) the name is written completely 健達 Kien-ta, \*G'an-d'ar.