

Greek *χαρόπιον*, Italian *carrobo* or *carrubo*, Spanish *algarrobo*, French *caroube* or *carouge*), is based on the Semitic name. *Lelekā* is another Persian word for the tree, according to SCHLIMMER,<sup>1</sup> peculiar to Gilan.

The Arabs distinguish three varieties of carob, two of which are named *saidalāni* and *šābuni*.<sup>2</sup> There is no doubt that the Arabs who were active in transplanting the tree to the west conveyed it also to Persia. A. de Candolle does not mention the occurrence of the carob in that country. It is pointed out, however, by the Mohammedan writers on Persia. It is mentioned as a cultivation of the province *Sābūr* by Muqaddasī<sup>3</sup> and Yāqūt.<sup>4</sup> Abu Mansur discusses the medicinal properties of the fruit in his pharmacopœia; he speaks of a Syrian and a Nabathæan *xarnūb*.<sup>5</sup> SCHLIMMER<sup>6</sup> remarks that the tree is very common in the forest of Gilan; the pods serve the cows as food, and are made into a sweet and agreeable syrup. No Sanskrit name for the tree exists, and the tree itself did not anciently occur in India.<sup>7</sup>

A botanical problem remains to be solved in connection with *Cassia fistula*. DUHALDE<sup>8</sup> mentions cassia-trees (*Cassia fistula*) in the province of Yün-nan toward the kingdom of Ava. "They are pretty tall, and bear long pods; whence 'tis called by the Chinese, Chang-ko-tse-shu, the tree with long fruit (長菓子樹); its pods are longer than those we see in Europe, and not composed of two convex shells, like those of ordinary pulse, but are so many hollow pipes, divided by partitions into cells, which contain a pithy substance, in every respect like the cassia in use with us." S. W. WILLIAMS<sup>9</sup> has the following: "*Cassia fistula*, 槐花青 *hwai hwa ts'in*, is the name for the long cylindrical pods of the senna tree (*Cathartocarpus*), known to the Chinese as *č'an kwo-tse šu*, or tree with long fruit. They are collected in Kwan-si for their pulp and seeds, which are medicinal. The pulp is reddish and sweet, and not so drastic as the American sort; if gathered before the seeds are ripe, its taste is somewhat sharp. It is not exported, to any great

<sup>1</sup> Terminologie, p. 120. The pods are also styled *tarmiš*.

<sup>2</sup> L. LECLERC, *Traité des simples*, Vol. II, p. 16.

<sup>3</sup> P. SCHWARZ, *Iran*, p. 32.

<sup>4</sup> BARBIER DE MEYNARD, *Dictionnaire géographique de la Perse*, p. 294.

<sup>5</sup> ACHUNDOW, *Abu Mansur*, p. 59.

<sup>6</sup> Terminologie, p. 119.

<sup>7</sup> The alleged word for the carob, *çimbibheda*, given in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary of A. BOROAH, is a modern artificial formation from *çimbi* or *çimba* ("pod"). According to WATT, the tree is now almost naturalized in the Salt Range and other parts of the Panjāb.

<sup>8</sup> *Description of the Empire of China*, Vol. I, p. 14 (or French ed., Vol. I, p. 26).

<sup>9</sup> *Chinese Commercial Guide*, p. 114 (5th ed., 1863).